CENSUS OF INDIA.

1891.

PROCEEDINGS

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PART II. (TABULATION)

CONTAINING

RDERS AND GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM JULY, 1890, TO THE CONCLUSION OF PROVINCIAL OPERATIONS.

SIMLA:
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CENSUS OF INDIA IN 1891.

No. LXXXIX.

ACT No. XVII OF 1890.

PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 16th October, 1890.)

An Act to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census.

Whereas it has been determined to take a census of British India during the year 1891, and it is expedient to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of such census; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Census Act, 1890;

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma and British Baluchistan; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Appointment of census-officers.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may appoint any person, by name or by office, to take, or aid in or supervise the taking of, the census within any specified local area.

(*2*) Persons so appointed shall be called census-officers.

(*3*) The Local Government may delegate to such authority as it thinks fit the power of appointing consus-officers which is conferred by this section.

Proof of appointment of census-officers, and their status as public servants.

3. (*1*) A declaration in writing, signed by any officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, that any person has been duly appointed a census-officer for any local area shall be conclusive proof of such appointment.

(*2*) All census-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Discharge of duties of census-officers in certain cases.

4. (*1*) (*a*) Every military or naval officer in command of any body of men belonging to Her Majesty's military or naval forces or of any vessel of war,

(*b*) every person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having charge or control of a vessel,

(*c*) every person in charge of a lunatic asylum, hospital, workhouse, prison, reformatory or lock-up, or of any public, charitable, religious or educational institution,

(*d*) every keeper, secretary or manager of any sarai, hotel, boarding-house, lodging-house or club, and

(*e*) every occupant of immoveable property having at the time of the taking of the census not less than fifty persons employed under him, or living, on or in such property,

shall, if so required by the District Magistrate, or by such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf by name or by office, perform such of the duties of a census-officer in relation to the persons who at the time of the taking of the census are under his command or charge, or inmates of his house or present on or in such property, as such Magistrate or officer may, by written order, direct.

(*2*) All the provisions of this Act relating to census-officers shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to all such persons while performing such

duties, and any person refusing or neglecting to perform any duty which he is directed under this section to perform shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 187 of the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

Power of District Magistrate to call upon certain persons to give assistance.

5. (1) The District Magistrate, or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf by name or by office for any local area, may, by written order, call upon all owners and occupiers of land, tenure-holders, farmers, assignees of land-revenue and lessees of fisheries under the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875, or the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1889, in his district or in such local area, as the case may be, or their agents, upon village-servants in permanently-settled estates in the Madras Presidency, and upon all members of panchayats appointed in his district or in such local area under the Village Chaukidari Act, 1870 (Bengal), or the Chota Nagpore Rural Police Act, 1887, or the Silhat and Kachar Rural Police Regulation, 1883, to give such assistance as he needs towards the taking of a census of the persons who are at the time of the taking of the ceusus on the lands of such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers and assignees, or within the limits of such fisheries or in the villages for which such village-servants or panchayats are appointed, as the case may be.

VII of 1875. III of 1889. VI (B. C.) of 1870 V (B. C.) of 1887. I of 1883.

(2) Such order shall specify the nature of the assistance required, and such owners, occupiers, holders, farmers, assignees, lessees or their agents, and such village-servants and the numbers of such panchayats, shall be bound to obey it.

Asking of questions by census-officers.

6. Every census-officer may ask all such questions of all persons within the limits of the local area for which he is appointed as, by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask.

Obligation to answer questions.

7. Every person of whom any question is asked under the last foregoing section shall be legally bound to answer such question to the best of his knowledge or belief:

Provided that no person shall be bound to state the name of any female member of his household, and that no woman shall be bound to state the name of her husband or deceased husband or of any other person whose name she is forbidden by custom to mention.

Occupier to allow access, and permit affixing of numbers.

8. Every person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place shall allow census-officers such access thereto as they may require for the purposes of the census, and as, having regard to the customs of the country, may be reasonable, and shall allow them to paint on or affix to the place such letters, marks or numbers as may be necessary for the purposes of the census.

Occupier to fill up schedule.

9. (1) Subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue in this behalf, any census-officer may leave, or cause to be left, at any dwelling-house within the local area for which he is appointed, a schedule for the purpose of its being filled up by the occupier of such house or of any specified part thereof with such particulars as the Local Government may direct regarding the inmates of such house or part at the time of the taking of the census.

(2) When any such schedule has been so left, the occupier of the house or part to which it relates shall fill it up, or cause it to be filled up to the best of his knowledge or belief, so far as regards the inmates of such house or part, as the case may be, at the time aforesaid, and shall sign his name thereto, and, when so required, shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the census-officer or to such person as he may direct.

Penalties.

10. In any of the following cases, namely:—

(a) if a census-officer without sufficient cause refuses or neglects to act as such,

(*b*) if a census-officer intentionally puts any offensive or improper question or knowingly makes any false return,

(*c*) if any person refuses to answer to the best of his knowledge or belief any question asked of him by a census-officer which he is legally bound by section 7 so to answer,

(*d*) if any person occupying any house, enclosure, vessel or other place refuses to allow a census-officer such reasonable access thereto as he is required by section 8 to allow,

(*e*) if any person removes, obliterates, alters or injures before the thirty-first day of March, 1891, any letters, marks or numbers which have been painted or affixed for the purposes of the census,

(*f*) if any occupier of a dwelling-house or part thereof knowingly and without sufficient cause fails to comply with the provisions of section 9 or makes any false return under that section,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Jurisdiction in prosecutions.

11. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare before what classes of Magistrates prosecutions under this Act may be instituted.

(*2*) Unless and until a notification is published under sub-section (*1*), all prosecutions under this Act shall, in the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, be instituted before a Presidency Magistrate, and elsewhere before the District Magistrate.

(*3*) No prosecution under this Act shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, or with the previous sanction of some officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by office.

Records of census not admissible in evidence in certain proceedings.

12. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, no entry in any book, register or record made by a census-officer in the discharge of his duty as such officer, and no entry in a schedule delivered under section 9, shall be admissible as evidence in any civil proceeding or any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXVI of the Code of Criminal Proceedure, 1882. I of 1872. X of 1882.

Temporary suspension of local enactments and rules as to mode of taking census in municipalities.

13. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or rule with respect to the mode in which a census is to be taken in any municipality, the municipal authority may, at the time appointed for the taking of the census of British India during the year 1891, cause the census of the municipality to be taken wholly or in part by any method authorised by this Act.

No. XC.

INSRUCTIONS FOR THE ENUMERATION OF RAILWAY PREMISES AND TRAVELLERS BY RAIL.*

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1. The classes of the population to be enumerated by the Railway authorities are—

A.—Persons residing or working within railway premises.

B.—Persons travelling by rail on the night of the 26th February 1891.

2. Under A are included permanent employés of the railway, with their families and servants residing on the railway premises, together with visitors stopping temporarily in their houses; also labourers or others employed on railway work by contractors or railway officers, if sleeping within the railway premises. This proviso, however, is not to be applicable to gangs of railway coolies who may have pitched their huts, &c., just beyond railway limits, as these should be enumerated by the agency which collected or is employing

* This differs in several important particulars from the rules given as No. XXXVIII, page 124 (Part I).

them. On the other hand, when convenient, detached houses, &c., of signallers or gatemen may be included in the block of the nearest village or town, and thus be enumerated with the ordinary population of that block. In all such cases the railway and the district authorities should act in concert with each other, so that there may be neither omission nor re-enumeration of any person. It should be noted that persons who work on railway premises either by day or night, but habitually return to their homes outside railway premises when off work, are not to be enumerated in class A.

3. The first step to be taken is to parcel out the railway premises into charges for superintendents, circles for supervisors and blocks for enumerators. The tabulation of the returns will be by villages or towns for each district or State separately, as the case may be, so the mileage included in every district through which the line passes, with the stations, &c., therein, may be constituted a *charge* and registered in a list to be sent to the Superintendent of the Census Operations for the Province or Agency. It is obvious, therefore, that the partition into the above census areas should be territorial and not departmental, and that in each charge a single officer of the railway should be made responsible for all the census arrangements therein. So, too, not more than one station should be included in one block, as the returns may have to be afterwards distributed between two districts or even two provinces. As a rule, a station will be a convenient block, but when the premises contain many inhabitants, it may be advisable to form it into a circle containing not more than ten blocks of from 200 to 300 persons or 40 to 60 houses apiece. Where there are a good many houses belonging to the railway, but detached and at a distance from the station, it will be necessary to provide special supervisors and enumerators working, if necessary, in concert with the supervisors of the municipal or village census.

4. A list for each station or railway settlement should be prepared, showing the number and description of buildings included in each block; and where there are many such buildings, it will be safer to number them with paint or some other material, for the guidance of the enumerator.

5. Superintendents, supervisors and enumerators should be appointed in writing by the chief Railway authorities, and, as far as possible, should be their employés, either European or knowing English well, especially in circles where there is a considerable European or Eurasian colony. At small stations it will be convenient to have the same person to enumerate both residents and travellers, so as to save training two different men (see below, para. 14).

6. The enumeration will be effected through schedules, of which two kinds will be issued—(*a*) householders-schedules, to be filled in by the head of each family, and returned to the enumerator on the morning of the the 27th February; and (*b*) enumeration-books, in which the enumerator fills in the entries for each person at the dictation of the head of the family. The use of the former is restricted to Europeans, Eurasians and English-speaking employés of the superior grades; and the supervisor of the circle should be distinctly made responsible for seeing that such forms are correctly filled up. Both kinds of form contain room for eight persons per page, or schedule, and in the case of Europeans and Eurasians the return for native servants and their families on the premises is to be made by the enumerator of the block on a separate schedule. One page is reserved for each house, so that in forwarding indents as below prescribed, allowance to the extent of perhaps 10 per cent. should be made for emergencies. The indents should be sent by the Agent or Manager to the Superintendent of Census Operations for the Province, or in Feudatory territory to the chief Political authority, unless it be otherwise arranged with the Railway management. They should specify—

(*a*) The number of families—European, Eurasian and Native—for whom householders-forms are required;

(*b*) The number of houses, servants-quarters, police, porters, and coolie lines, to be enumerated in the book-forms;

(*c*) The number of blocks in each circle, and the number of enumerators to be employed;

(*d*) The number of schedules to be bound up into each book, varying from 12 to 50;

(*e*) The language in which the said books should be supplied.

Each book contains detailed instructions, a sample schedule, an abstract to be filled up by the enumerator after the census, and a list of the houses he has to enumerate, under their serial numbers as mentioned in paragraph 4 above. The full supply of schedules and books for this class of the population, together with a supply of enumeration passes for passengers, should be indented for in September at the latest, and should be prepared for household distribution and use by enumerators respectively by the middle of January 1891. In writing up the block-list of houses in the book, special note should be made in the last column of the houses where schedules have been left, so that the enumerator may know how many forms, and from whom, he has to collect on the morning after the census.

7. Early in February every enumerator should fill in the schedule for each house in the manner prescribed in the instructions printed in his book. This task should be completed by the 20th February, and during its progress the supervisor should test the greater part of the entries by house-to-house visits. This preliminary record may be foregone, as in 1881, in the case of native employés of superior grade in order to diminish the work thrown on the staff engaged as enumerators; but the concession is made on the distinct understanding that it does not interfere with the accuracy of the census, for which the Railway authorities are responsible.

8. The householders-schedules should be left with the head of each family about the 24th of February. On the morning of the 27th idem, they will be collected, examined on the spot by the enumerator, and corrected, where necessary, on his suggestion.

9. On the night of the 26th of February, beginning from about 8 or 9 o'clock, the enumerator will again visit every house in his block, and see that the entries are brought up to date, in accordance with his instructions regarding visitors, births, and deaths not previously recorded. It may be noted that, according to those instructions, employés who are on duty on the night of the 26th February, but are not travelling with any train, should be recorded as present in the houses where they are entered in the book, or where a householders-schedule has been left.

10. On issuing the books and householders-schedules, the supervisor should keep a register of every form thus made over to the enumerator, and on the 27th of February he should recover the same from the latter and see that each one issued is duly accounted for. He should then compile the totals from the enumerator's abstract into a return for the district or State, certify the list, pack the books and schedules in serial order with it, and despatch the whole without delay to the Superintendent of the charge in which he is employed, if any, who will at once send the parcels for his charge on to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district or to the abstracting centre designated by the Provincial Census Superintendent, if in British territory, or to such office as may have been previously arranged, if in a Feudatory State, certifying at the same time to the Agent or Manager of the line that he has done so.

11. On all main points, and in all matters affecting general arrangements connected with the census, the Agent or Manager should consult with the Superintendent of Census for the Province or Agency concerned, and in Rajputana, Central India, Quetta, Hyderabad, and Mysore, with the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General and the Resident respectively.* All points which cannot be settled by these officials should be referred to the Census Commissioner for India. On minor local details the Agent or Manager should consult the Collector, Deputy Commissoner, or Political Officer concerned. In order that the arrangements may be carried out successfuly, it is important

* For the railways intersecting the numerous States of Central India, special arrangements through the Census Superintendents of Ajmir and the North-West and Central Provinces respectively will probably be more convenient than the procedure above prescribed.

that a list of the railway charges, circles and blocks in each district or State should be sent as soon as they are settled, or before the end of November 1890, to the Provincial Census Superintendent, and also that the instructions above given regarding local and not departmental responsibility should be strictly followed.

CLASS B.—*Travellers by Rail.*

12. A special official should be told off at each station to enumerate all persons alighting from a train or, in the case mentioned below, taking tickets at that station during the night of the 26th of February 1891.

13. In the case of 1st and 2nd class passengers and of Europeans and Eurasians travelling intermediate on 3rd class, or on duty with the train, separate schedules should be distributed by the guard in charge of the train on the evening of the 26th February. The rest of the persons in the train will be enumerated in the schedule-books described above. Persons who arrive at a station some time before their train is due should be enumerated by the station-enumerator before they enter the train, and each should be duly provided with an enumeration pass. Indents for these forms should be sent in with those for the resident population under class A, but under a separate heading. The requirements of each station in this respect should be based on the average number of passengers alighting there on the above date for the last three years, with special extra provision for the station where the final enumeration under paragraph 15 is to take place.

14. Between 8 P.M. on the 26th February and 6 A.M. on the 27th idem, the station-enumerator should enumerate every traveller—man, woman, and child—who alights at the station in question. He should first ask if the person has been enumerated already, and, if the latter produces an enumeration pass or asserts that he has been so counted, the enumerator should accept the answer, and let him go by. If he says he has not, the enumerator should fill up the schedule entries for him in full and give him an enumeration-pass, telling him to show the same if any enumerator offers to count him again. Travelling enumerators, too, may be nominated to enumerate some of the passengers in each carriage at every halt until all are returned, when the next carriage will be taken up. This will materially lighten the task mentioned in the next paragraph.

15. All passengers found in the train at 6 A.M on the 27th February, who cannot produce enumeration-passes, or who otherwise do not appear to have been enumerated anywhere else, and all employés on duty with the train, shall be counted at the first large station at which the train stops at or about that hour. A place should be chosen where the train is timed to stop for a sufficient period, which may, if necessary, be slightly prolonged.* Enumeration-passes need not be given on this occasion. The household-schedules given the evening before to 1st and 2nd class passengers, &c., who have not alighted during the night should be collected and examined by an employé, who should, if possible, be a European or Eurasian. The same official should also fill up the form for those who have omitted to do so for themselves. He should finally see that schedules thus collected are securely gummed or stitched into the enumeration-books used for the other passengers.

16. Troops travelling by rail on the night in question will be enumerated by their officers, and the return separately sent in. But the native servants travelling with them, and those travelling with 1st and 2nd class passengers (not being in the same carriage with their employers), should be enumerated with the rest of the persons in the train.

17. The above books and schedules should be separately indexed, and then put up with the returns for class A for transmission to the authorities specified in paragraph 10 above. The enumerator's abstract should be filled in for each book, &c., and compiled as prescribed in the same paragraph.

* Where the local staff is insufficient for the speedy enumeration of passengers at this halt, a few clerks should be sent temporarily from another station. A plan of enumeration found efficient in 1881 was for two enumerators to enter a carriage as the train drew up, accompanied, if at night, by porters with lamps. Starting from opposite ends of the carriage, each enumerated all the persons on one side of the carriage. They then moved on to the next carriage, which had been locked, till their arrival, and repeated the process, the carriage they had left being then unlocked, and the passengers allowed to alight.

18. *Expenses.*—The schedules, passes and books will be supplied by Government. The agency employed will be chiefly officially attached to the railway. Unavoidable extra expenditure, such as payment for overtime on the night of the 26th, remuneration of outsiders where no officials are available as enumerators, charges for oil, and petty stationery, may be entered in a bill under the above heads, and sent through the Provincial Census Superintendent to the Census Commissioner for submission to the Government of India for sanction.

19. In pursuance of the above instructions, the Provincial Census Superintendent of the Punjab should make arrangements as regards the census of the *North-Western* Railway, communicating his proposals to the Superintendents of the Bombay and North-Western Provinces as far as the portion of the line lying within their charges is concerned. He should also arrange about the new Delhi-Kalka line. The Superintendent of the Bengal operations should consult with the *East Indian* and *Bengal State* Railway authorities without delay and communicate his proposals about the former to the North-West and Central Provinces. The *Indian Midland* and the *Bengal-Nagpur* can best be dealt with by the North-West and the Central Province Superintendents respectively. Bombay will no doubt be able to arrange for the whole length of the *Great Indian Peninsula* Railway, in consultation with Berar, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, with Madras and Mysore as regards the *South Maratha* system, and with the Kathiawar authorities for the lines in that Agency. Separate proposals have been made in the Census Commissioner's letter No. 168 in connection with Central Indian lines, and the other railways seem to present no special difficulty.

No. XCI.

CIRCULAR No. $\frac{K}{1890}$.

SIMLA,
8th July 1890.

Schedules, &c., for Railways.

1. In the general instructions for the census of Railway premises it is provided that the schedules relating to the portion of the line falling within each District or Agency shall, as a rule, be dealt with separately.

2. Provincial Superintendents of Census, therefore, on receipt of the statement of the mileage thus subdivided, should inform the Railway authorities of the vernacular languages in which the forms for the rest of the District or State concerned have been supplied, and should ascertain whether those languages or any other will be most convenient for use on the Railway. According to the decision arrived at, the Railway authorities should frame their indents and forward them to the Census Superintendent concerned.

3. In order to avoid misapprehension or confusion regarding the two classes of schedules, the Provincial Superintendent should supply the Railway authorities with specimens of both enumeration-book and householder's-schedule. He should also arrange whether the forms are to be consigned by the press to head-quarters or to the stations where they are to be used.

4. On the above general lines, the indents for the East Indian Railway may require forms in Bengali and Hindi (Nagri, Persian and Káyati), besides English. The North-Western line, in Hindi or Punjabi, either Nagri or Persian, and Sindhi. On the Oudh and Rohilkund and Indian Midland, Hindi, Nagri or Persian. The Bengal-Nagpur will require mostly Hindi, Nagri with some Bengali and perhaps a little Uriya. Most of the Great Indian Peninsula line takes Marathi, with short lengths requiring Hindi, Nagri and Kanarese, respectively, on the north-east and south-east extensions. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway uses Marathi for only a hundred miles or so out of Bombay, and for the rest of the line Gujarati will serve, up to the Pálanpur frontier of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The Southern Maratha system uses Marathi and Kannarese, with a little Telugu between Balari and the Krishna terminus. On the

Rajputana-Malwa some complications may occur. Northwards from Ahmedabad the line runs through a Gujarati-speaking tract, up to Pálanpur as above observed. Then comes a tract of Hindi-Nagri up to the confines of the Punjab and North-West Provinces where the Persian character may be found more useful, and the Central Provinces where Marathi is spoken. The Superintendents of Census for those Provinces and the Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India should consult with one another and the Railway authorities as to the portion of the line to be supplied with schedules through each officer. It has already been proposed that the work of abstraction for the portion of that line lying within Rajputana and Central India should be executed at Ajmér, though the schedule to be used is the British Indian, not the smaller form.

5. Provincial Superintendents should lose no time in arranging with the Railway authorities the details of the form-supply, and the way the consignments are to be distributed from the press. As regards territorial divisions, the partition between British districts and Feudatory territory should be noted in a short mileage-statement, and the local Railway officials instructed accordingly about the delivery of the forms, after the Census, to the District or Political authorities concerned. It is essential to have the indents complied with before October, even though they are not issued, as the presses will be hard pressed for time if there is any sudden increase in the demands upon them just before the end of the year.

No. XCII.

No. $\frac{168}{1890}$.

4th October 1890.

On the Census arrangements for the Railways in Central India.

The difference between the form of schedule adopted in Central India and that to be used on the railways running through that agency make it advisable to have the returns dealt with after the actual census by the Superintendent of the operations in an adjoining British province. It appears equally convenient to have the enumeration-books and householder's schedules supplied through the same agency for as much of the line as possible.

2. As regards the *Rajputána-Malwa* and *Holkar-Nimach lines,* it has been already proposed that the schedules for the portion lying within Central India and Rajputána should be supplied through the Census Superintendent of Ajmér-Merwára, who will receive the returns after the enumeration and abstract them, sending the tabulated results for Central India, by States, to the Indore compilation office. The rest of the above lines fall within the charges of the Census Superintendents of Bombay (as far as the Pálanpur Agency), Central Provinces (to the Narbada), and of the North-West Provinces, who will deal with the arrangements in accordance with the ordinary rules.

3. The *Indian Midland lines,* with the exception of the comparatively short length within the Central Provinces, which will be dealt with as above, fall within the North-West Provinces and Central India, and the same remark applies to the *East Indian Railway,* between Allahabad and the frontier of the Central Provinces. It is advisable, accordingly, that schedules for the above portions of these lines should be provided through the Superintendent of the North-West Provinces Census, and that he should arrange for the receipt, abstraction and tabulation of the returns after the census.

4. The *Bengal-Nágpur* branch between Katni and Biláspur should similarly fall within the scope of the supervision of the Central Province Superintendent throughout its whole length.

5. The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India has signified his approval of these proposals; it remains, therefore, for the Superintendents concerned to communicate with the Railway authorities, and arrange at once

for the supply of forms and the despatch and receipt of the returns after the enumeration.

6. It is understood that the mileage of the various lines falling within the boundaries of each State or Province has been already accurately ascertained and registered, so that, if the schedules and books are carefully packed in separate parcels, there will be no difficulty in dealing with them at a large abstracting centre, such as Allahabad or Nágpur, where the same schedules are being dealt with in the ordinary course of the operations. The Railway authorities should compile the enumerator's abstracts for each charge (*State* or *district*) and send a summary of the results to the Agent to the Governor-General at Indore, for the purpose of his preliminary totals, whilst the detailed return goes to the office of abstraction for verification.

7. The cost of the abstraction and tabulation of these returns should be ascertained by comparing the railway population in Central India thus dealt with, to the total passing through the office, and distributing the charges rateably between the Provincial and the Central Indian grant.

8. The Census Commissioner will be obliged if the Superintendents of Bombay and the Central and North-West Provinces respectively will report as soon as possible whether the above proposals are accepted by the Railway authorities concerned, and if they are, he would suggest that no time be lost in providing the number of Hindi (Nágri and Urdu) books and of English householder's schedules required.

No. XCIII.

CIRCULAR $\frac{M}{1890}$.

9th October 1890.

Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation.

The extent to which the work of abstraction and tabulation should be centralized in each Province has been already discussed, but in some cases the final decision has not yet been reached by the local authorities. In *Burma, Berár,* the *Central Provinces* and *Assam,* there will be but one Central Office, at which the whole work subsequent to the final enumeration will be conducted. At *Ajmir,* not only will the provincial work be undertaken, but the schedules for Railways and Cantonments in Central India and Rajputana will also be dealt with. For *Madras* the distribution will be mainly linguistic: Malayalam being abstracted and tabulated at Calicut; Kanarese at Bangalore, with the schedules for that station and for Coorg; Uriya and Telugu, and a portion of the Tamil, at Madras; and the rest of the Tamil at Trichinopoly.* In the *Punjáb* it is not proposed to subdivide the work lower than by Divisional Offices. The *North-West Provinces* propose to retain the system of 1881, and to abstract and tabulate at district centres. The same system is recommended for *Bengal* and *Bombay,* except that, in *Sind,* a Central Office at Karachi† will probably be established. The question, however, in those two Provinces remains to be settled after the Provincial Superintendent has ascertained, in the course of his tour, that accommodation and establishment will be everywhere available. The returns for the *Andamans,* which are to be all in English or Bengali, will be forwarded for abstraction and tabulation to the Superintendent of the Bengal operations, by whom they will be made over to such special establishment as he may nominate beforehand. The returns for *Aden* will be completed in that station itself, and sent to the Bombay Central Office. The *Presidency towns* will form respectively independent abstracting centres.

2. In all cases, Provincial Superintendents should, on their tours, see that accommodation and furniture are ready by the 1st of March at the latest. They should organise their system of check and supervision, obtain from their Local Government or Administration the services of the men selected as Branch or Deputy Superintendents, and, wherever possible, personally instruct

* It was found better to have the Uriya work done at Berhampore, and to concentrate both Tamil and Telugu at Madras.

† Hyderabad was subsequently selected.

the latter in their duties, and ensure their attendance at the abstracting centres not later than the 7th of March. The grade of men to be thus employed will vary in each Province, and requires careful consideration beforehand. The Provincial Superintendent should also have his detailed rules regarding custody and issue of enumeration-books, registration of work done, of attendance, fines and rewards, &c., drawn up in readiness for the commencement of work from the above-mentioned date. The record-keeper of each office should be at his post by the 1st of March, to arrange for the receipt, verification and storage of each consignment of enumeration-books. As regards furniture, beyond racks for the above records, and for working-sheets, &c., in use, cupboards for completed work, for blank forms and registers, and a few desks for tabulation, it does not appear that much is required. The provision in 1881 varied greatly from Province to Province, but as the men engaged will probably be much of the same class throughout India, there seems no reason why one set should be allowed more than another, and why tables, chairs and low desks should be provided in one Province when light writing-boards and country mattresses are found sufficient elsewhere. Where substantial buildings for the whole office cannot be obtained, and recourse is had to tents or temporary huts and sheds, it should be arranged that all the enumeration-books, worked abstraction-sheets, registers and blank forms should be housed at night in a masonry building and only the supply for the day kept in less substantial places. As to establishment, the only general rule that need be laid down here, is that official representatives from every portion of the tract dealt with at each office should be deputed for the period of abstraction and tabulation, and that the number of extra hands required to supplement those employés should be arranged for beforehand, on the general lines laid down below.

3. Working-sheets and tabulation-registers should be drafted and translated in October, and printed off by the end of January, so that the full supply required at each office may be in stock there by the middle or end of February, duly verified and arranged for use by the clerk to be placed in charge of this branch of the establishment. The calculation of the supply wanted will have to be made by the Provincial Superintendent on the data furnished by his issue-registers of enumeration-books. Roughly speaking, 1,600 or even 1,700 sets of sheets for every 1,000 books, will be the maximum required. They will be procurable at the presses which issued the books and should be issued in the same languages or characters and on the same half bleached paper as the latter. The standard sizes are mentioned at the head of each sheet in the Appendix to No. XV of Volume I of the Proceedings, but Provincial Superintendents should decide respectively what is the size most suitable for the work in their charges. The sheets should be printed on one side only, and all must be cross-lined either by blue ruling, or, wherever practicable, by cut rules. Each sheet should be headed with the district, sub-division, village, number of block and book, as well as the name of the abstractors and totallers. Those used for re-abstraction should be marked or stamped in some way to distinguish them from those used for original work. Registers for tabulation follow closely the final tables in their general form, with two important differences: first, that where the statistics are shown by sexes the two are kept entirely apart, to guard against mistaking the column in posting; and, second, that the whole series of registers, save probably those for occupations and for supplementary tables A and B, are uniformly ruled and paged, so that the same entry will be found on the same page of each register. Lastly, these registers should not contain more than twelve lines per page, including the two for continuous posting throughout the book, in order to make page totalling less liable to error. Samples of these registers will be shortly issued for guidance in translating those for provincial use. The changes in the final tables lately prescribed by the Government of India render modifications necessary in the specimens sent out by the Census Commissioner earlier in the year.

A.—Abstraction.

4. As regards the details of the *working-sheets* it will be noted that the standards printed in the Proceedings are for the prescribed tables only, and not

for those left optional with Provincial Governments or Administrations. The latter comprise the statistics of education by caste, and of marriage by caste and age. The first presents little difficulty, and may be combined with the prescribed working-sheet for caste alone. The latter entails an additional sheet. It is for local authorities to lay down how far sub-divisions of caste (column 5 of the schedule) need be recognised in dealing with these statistics. Except in the case of Brahmans and certain classes of traders and cultivators there seems sufficient homogeneity in the caste, &c., to render it superfluous to abtract details of education and marriage in the further detail than is contained in column 4 of the schedule.

It is also probable that a reader for sheet II (*education*) will not be found necessary and that sheet X (*language of the literate*) can be combined with sheet IV (*caste, &c.*), even when caste details for column 12 of the schedule are required. The details of sect are required for the masses of the population in Madras alone, so that sheets VIII and IX (*details for Christians*) can elsewhere be left till the general tabulation has shown in what blocks and books Christians have been enumerated. In connection with this point it may be here suggested that the use of gummed tickets of various colours to be affixed to the enumeration-books containing Christians or Military lines, &c., respectively, will be found convenient.

5. This being so, the minimum working gang will consist of 7 men distributed as follows :—

1. One man reading for sheet I (*Age, Civil condition, Religion*) and abstracting on sheet VII (*Infirmities by age*). Whilst sheet I is being totalled, he will enter the *Infirmities by caste* in the second portion of sheet VII.
2. One man abstracting on sheet I, as above.
3. One man abstracting on sheet II (*Education, Age, Religion*).
4. One man abstracting on sheet III (*Occupation, Age*).
5. One man abstracting on sheets IV and X (*Caste, Language known*).
6. One man abstracting on sheet V (*Parent-tongue*).
7. One man abstracting on sheet VI (*Birthplace*).

If the optional tables be required, No. 5 would use a somewhat more detailed sheet, and an eighth man would take sheet XI (marriage by caste and age detail), and in Madras an eighth man would be required in any case for sect-abstraction. Thus, with seven men per gang, each man doing 2,000 entries per diem, about 275 entries would be completely abstracted per man a day, or in 100 working days, which should be taken as the period of abstraction, 37 men could dispose of a million entries. But to this estimate must be added the number of men deputed for test-abstraction, as from 50 to 20 per cent. of the work has to be re-done to ensure proper care and accuracy, and a good deal must pass through three abstractions at first starting, before it can be accepted as correct. Moreover, it is obvious that the staff should be organised so that all the sheets advance at about the same rate, and the strength of workers on sheets V and VI accordingly need not be nearly as great as that of men engaged on the more elaborate sheets.* On these considerations, and allowing for slow work for the first 15 days, it is probable that 50 men will be wanted to completely abstract and test the entries for a million persons in the period above prescribed.

6. It may be gathered from what has been said above, that the system of abstraction prescribed is that of independent working of each sheet, so that there can be no possible comparison of totals by the abstracting establishment, and, as the enumerator's abstracts will have been separately filed, the abstractor will have no means of ascertaining the total he is to work up to. Where there is both a reader and an abstractor, as in the case of Sheet I, the former is entrusted with a sheet which does not purport to show the full population of the book under

* See, however, the concluding sentence of paragraph 8 below.

In rural blocks, if not in most of the towns, it may be found unnecessary to tick off more than the persons returning other languages than that of the district in which they were enumerated ; the abstractor will then review the schedules and enter on the sheet in figures the total number of males and females respectively returning the vernacular of the district. A corresponding procedure can be followed with Birth-place entries.

abstraction, as does that of his fellow-worker. The totalling should be done for each sheet by the abstractor, but invariably re-totalled and certified by a second person, who is responsible for the correctness of the addition. Each sheet, as thus certified, must be passed by the Room or Branch Supervisor, to the custody of the Head of the Office, whether called Deputy Superintendent, or otherwise. The latter should have special arrangements for keeping these sheets in serial order, so that comparison of details and cross-checking by means of other sheets may be easy. Test-slips for exhibiting the results of these cross-checks should be provided by the Provincial Superintendent. Religion, for instance, is checked by comparison between sheets I and II, and if necessary, by IV also. Age-periods appear in I, II and III, and sex in all. Caste, parent-tongue, birthplace and infirmities can only be tested by re-abstraction, to which, as above pointed out, recourse must be had most freely throughout the operations.

7. It is not out of place, considering the importance of the principle, as well as the frequent neglect of it in 1881, to again repeat here what will be found already insisted upon in several previous circulars, namely, the necessity on the part of Provincial Superintendents, of absolutely prohibiting any grouping, classification, combination or verbal correction of entries found in the enumeration-books, during the progress of abstraction. The Deputy or Branch Superintendents should keep an Index Register, in the alphabetical order of the vernacular used, of castes and sub-divisions of castes, &c., of occupations, languages and birthplaces respectively, just as they appear in the schedules, and as they should be shown accordingly on the working-sheet after abstraction, including separate mention of every occupation combined with agriculture. This list should be submitted to the Provincial Superintendent for such areas (district or sub-division) as he may prescribe, and he will make further inquiries or dispose of the doubtful entries, as he may find necessary. It will probably be found the safest course, though laborious, to avoid all classification in sheets and registers and to begin it in the district total, on the district or divisional Index, so as to ensure intelligent and uniform combination of similar items retained under varying names. At all events, the operation should be rigorously excluded from the early stages of the work, or the census results will be in many directions completely vitiated. It is necessary, too, for the same reason, to have a corresponding list for the whole Province drawn up in English alphabetical order and sent to the Census Commissioner, as was done in classified form in Madras and the Punjab, in connection with the abstraction of the results of the census of 1881. In the case of *parent-tongues,* the arrangement should be equally in English alphabetical order, and the form should give (*a*) the serial number; (*b*) the language or dialect; (*c*) the class or group according to the general classification to be prescribed; (*d*) remarks as to territorial distribution, &c. No provincial list of *Birthplaces* need be sent to the Census Commissioner. For *occupations* the list will give, with explanatory note where necessary, the detailed and exact rendering in English of the vernacular terms used in the abstraction-sheets for which there may be no single English equivalent, and under the general head 'classification,' the proposal of the Provincial Superintendent, made in accordance with the general scheme to be prescribed for Table XVII, should be entered, with a column for the decision of the Census Commissioner in doubtful cases. The preparation of an Index of occupations is a peculiarly difficult task for any one, especially for a person educated only up to the ordinary clerical standard, and should therefore be closely supervised. The main difficulty involved is the selection of the most significant word in the title of the occupation as the index word, instead of a word shared by numbers of other occupations. Thus, where there are definite titles for occupations, such as fuller, cobbler, carpenter, joiner, wheelwright, &c., those titles will, of coures, be entered, but in many cases, especially in manufacture, and salaried employment, the keynote for classification is hard to find. It is very necessary to have all local agricultural titles fully explained, so that it may be clear whether the occupation, &c., comes under the head of non-cultivating or cultivating *occupant* or *proprietor* or *of tenant*, or of *farm-servant* or of *field-labourer*, which are the general headings under which the agricultural population of India can be most usefully grouped.

8. In connection with the organization of the establishment on the above system of independent working, and the specialisation of each man's attention to a single working-sheet, it will be noted that at least seven different rooms, tents or sheds, &c., will be necessary, and that intercommunication amongst abstractors must be strictly prohibited. Moreover, in adopting the plan hitherto found most convenient of working off the books of one Tahsil, &c., before issuing those of another, the rules for the issue and return of books and sheets must be themselves detailed and thorough, as well as most strictly enforced, or the whole arrangements may be thrown into confusion in the search after a few missing books. If any room be found to work off its sheets much quicker than the workers on other sheets for the same area, the local Superintendent will be able, after a few weeks' experience, to organise some means of drafting a few men from the former on to testing or re-abstraction, since the entry of the name of the original abstractor at the head of each sheet, obviates the risk of giving the same work to be re-done by the man who originally undertook it. Nothing but experience will indicate the exact adjustment of the men in each room so as to ensure even working, but it is fairly probable that the number of abstractors required for sheets V and VI will be not much above half that to be set to work on sheets I, II, III and IV. On the other hand, the two former sheets, when finally passed, will give a rapid means of comparison with the totals obtained from the enumerator's abstracts, so that from the registers of parent-tongue and birthplace it will be possible to very speedily dispose of final tables I, II, III, IV, X and XI, and thus lighten the work of printing. Provincial Superintendents should consider the matter in the light of what is most convenient to local arrangements.

B.—Tabulation.

9. The Registers should be prepared separately for each Tahsil, Thana or Township, &c. The question of the stage in the operations at which tabulation should be started must be decided entirely by local considerations of the amount of efficient supervision and establishment available. If both can be obtained to an adequate extent, there is no reason why each Tahsil, Thana or Circle, should not be tabulated as soon as it has passed the test of re-abstraction. In nearly all the registers the labour of tabulation is trifling compared with that of abstracting, so that a small establishment only will be required for their completion.* On the other hand, the return for occupation and caste, &c., are usually more troublesome in the tabulation than in the abstraction, and none but the most careful accountants can be trusted to complete them without frequent revision. As regards the proportion of men to be transferred to the tabulating establishment, the Provincial Superintendent will probably find that, on an average, one-tenth of the total number engaged in abstraction will be the maximum required, except during the last month of the operations, when work has to be brought up to date, and checked with proportionately increased frequency. The main points to receive attention are (*a*) the page totalling and carrying forward, and (*b*) the tabulation of every single heading found in the abstraction sheets. The first can be best checked by comparison with the corresponding page in other registers, where the items do not extend over more than a single page for each block, as is the case with most of the series. Long entries, such as those of caste and occupation, will probably be best dealt with by checking the totals of every ten blocks or books as completed, thus treating that group as a separate register, and on the completion of the Tahsil or other area for which the series of registers is under preparation, the totals for the groups can be compiled at the end of the register instead of carrying on page totals through the whole book. There is no apparent reason why the tabulators should not, in the event of want of accommodation, sit in the same rooms with the abstractors, under a similar system of preventing the communication of page totals, though this precaution is of course less needed than in the case of abstraction.

10. The special tables that have to be prepared consist mainly of details referring to Christians, or probably to Europeans and Eurasians only. The enumeration books which are shown by the abstraction-sheets to contain such persons

* But experience afterwards showed that a superior class of clerk is required, as errors in posting, paging and simple addition and carrying forward, were very frequent.

can be selected as noted above and set aside till the ordinary abstraction is complete, when they should be dealt with by a special staff. The detail of language amongst the literate has been mentioned above. There is one more supplementary return (E), which is required more in explanation of the general age-tables than for special statistical purposes, and that is the results of the abstraction in each Province of, say, from 50,000 to 100,000 persons, according to the total population by *annual periods* and sexes, irrespective of religion and civil condition. The Provincial Superintendent should select block-books from every part of his charge for the purpose, comprising both urban and rural areas, but avoiding tracts in which he considers the ages to have been even more than usually incorrectly returned, as amongst forest tribes. If the aggregate number of persons thus dealt with amounts to very nearly the abovementioned figures respectively, subsequent proportional reduction will be rendered superfluous, and the return as sent to the Census Commissioner will show very clearly the tendencies to inaccurate return throughout the whole of India. The process of abstracting the ages in this detail can be conducted on a single sheet (divided into two portions from 0 to 49, and 50—100 and over), provided that the decennial figure be printed in thick type, or a line be dropped immediately above it, so that the parallel columns may not confuse the abstractor.

C.—Compilation.

11. Provincial Superintendents should forward their proposals for the compilation of the tabulated figures to the Census Commissioner as soon as possible after their scheme of abstraction has been finally elaborated. The unit of compilation should be the district, into which should be combined the totals of each set of registers. As regards the tables with fixed headings no difficulty need arise, since the district tables will be no more than a translated reproduction of the registers, with the total for the Tahsil, &c., entered in the place occupied in the latter by that of the village book or block, and the Provincial Superintendent will be able to prescribe beforehand the order in which should be arranged each religion found returned in the schedules. The same course will probably be found practicable with reference to language and birthplace, so that the only question left open will be that of arranging castes and occupations. If time allows of such a procedure, a safe plan will be to redistribute the provincial list, as forwarded to the Census Commissioner and revised by him, into its serial and classified order and print it, so that against each item in the alphabetical Index already mentioned the serial number in the classified list may be entered, and the tabulated total classified accordingly previous to being posted in the district table, which can then be made uniform for the Province and Empire. The stage of the operations at which this process can be carried out will vary, of course, with the extent to which abstraction is centralised, but without some intermediary arrangement of the above description it will be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain provincial totals, at least of occupations, correct in either addition or classification. Provincial Superintendents should, if they think it safer, obtain even district totals in alphabetical order only, so that translation and classification will be left till the last.

12. For the Imperial returns, the Census Commissioner will require a copy of the totals of each *district* table, as it is passed by the Provincial Superintendent, so that compilation and computation may be conducted simultaneouly by two independent agencies. Doubtful points or open questions can thus, moreover, be suggested and discussed before the final reports are prepared for the Province, and not have to be left over for reference when the Superintendent has probably been relieved of his census duties. In pursuance of this object each Provincial Superintendent should forward to the Census Commissioner, not later than the end of February 1891, a list of the districts in his Province, adding one of the States and Agencies, &c., which he proposes to show separately in his final tables, in the serial order in which he intends to arrannge them for compilation. The nett results of any interchanges of area, and consequently of population, that have been made since 1881 should also be noted, as well as the total number of administrative subdivisions, such as Tahsils, Thanas, Circles, or Townships. In connection with this point it may be well to mention here that,

where the revenue village does not correspond with the unit of population groups known as a village in the census returns, it will be necessary to show the totals of both somewhere or other in the tables, and to specify also which of the two units is to be classified in Register II. In several Provinces the difference is one of great importance, and should be clearly designated in the statistics likely to be used in current administrative work. For the Census Commissioner's official use the above required list should be as nearly as may be in the form given in Appendix C.

13. Between October and February the Census Commissioner hopes to visit every Province, and will there discuss with the Superintendent any matters of detail connected with the procedure after enumeration which may not have been dealt with in this circular. References on general questions should, however, be made to him in the meantime, to the addresses that will be as heretofore periodically communicated.

APPENDIX A.

Working sheet for Optional Caste.—Table E.

(Standard size = 12½" × 20" (½ Royal, or, at Calcutta Press, 12¾" × 18½", vertically printed).

Religion.*	Caste, &c., and Sub-division when prescribed.	Males.					Females.				
		Age-period.	Married.	Single.	Widowers.	Total Males.	Age-period.	Married.	Single.	Widows.	Total Females.
		0—9 10—14 15—39 40 and over Total ...					0—9 10—14 15—39 40 and over Total ...				
		0—9 10—14 15—39 40 and over Total ...					0—9 10—14 15—39 40 and over Total ...				
		0—9 10—14 15—39 40 and over Total ...					0—9 10—14 15—39 40 and over Total ...				
		0—9 10—14 15—39 40 and over Total ...					0—9 10—14 15—39 40 and over Total ...				
		0—9 10—14 15—39 40 and over Total ...					0—9 10—14 15—39 40 and over Total ...				

* The religion is required to be abstracted, as a good many castes and tribes return more than one form of religion and it is desirable to ascertain the proportions belonging to each. Sub-division is only required in the case of heterogeneous castes such as Brahmans, &c. The totals by age-period of each condition must be made on a separate sheet as given on the reverse.

APPENDIX A.—(*contd.*)

Totalling Form of the preceding sheet.

A.—MALES.

Religion.	Caste, &c., and Sub-division when prescribed.	0—9.				10—14.				15—39.				40 AND OVER.				ALL AGES.			
		Married.	Single.	Widowers.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Widowers.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Widowers.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Widowers.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Widowers.	Total.
	TOTAL ...																				

B.—FEMALES.

Religion.	Caste, &c., and Sub-division when prescribed.	0—9.				10—14.				15—39.				40 AND OVER.				ALL AGES.			
		Married.	Single.	Widows.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Widows.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Widows.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Widows.	Total.	Married.	Single.	Widows.	Total.
	TOTAL ...																				

NOTE.—This form is to enable comparison to be made with the age-details in Sheet I, as the original working sheet does in respect to the details of civil condition. The last four columns of each of the above are merely to check the corresponding totals on the original sheet. The total of each caste is checked by that shown in Sheet IV.

APPENDIX A.—(*contd.*)

WORKING SHEET IV, MODIFIED TO INCLUDE OPTIONAL CASTE TABLE D.

(Size varying from 12½" × 10" to 18½" × 10").

Religion (column 2).	Caste, &c. (column 4).	Sub-division (column 5).	Males.				Females.			
			Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.
		TOTAL...								

APPENDIX A.—(*concld.*)

WORKING SHEET XII FOR SPECIAL AGE—FORM

(*Standard size = that of Enumeration schedule.*)

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
Infant.			50		
1			51		
2			52		
3			53		
4			54		
5			55		
6			56		
7			57		
8			58		
9			59		
10			60		
11			61		
12			62		
13			63		
14			64		
15			65		
16			66		
17			67		
18			68		
19			69		
20			70		
21			71		
22			72		
23			73		
24			74		
25			75		
26			76		
27			77		
28			78		
29			79		
30			80		
31			81		
32			82		
33			83		
34			84		
35			85		
36			86		
37			87		
38			88		
39			89		
40			90		
41			91		
42			92		
43			93		
44			94		
45			95		
46			96		
47			97		
48			98		
49			99		
			100*		
			TOTAL...		

* Special note should be made below this if any one returned as over 100 years old.

APPENDIX B.

Caste Index for the Province of *_____

CASTE, &c.					Traditional or hereditary occupation.	CLASSIFICATION.		Remarks (*e.g.* territorial distribution, &c.)
MAIN CASTE, &c.		SUB-DIVISION.		Religion.		Class.	Group.	
Serial No.	Name.	Serial No.	Name.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

* See revised form below No. CXXIII.

APPENDIX B.—(*concld.*)

Occupation Index for the Province of———— ————

In Alphabetical order.		Classification.				Remarks.	
Serial No.	Occupation	Class.	Order.	Sub-order.	Serial No. in classified list.*	A.—By Provincial Superintendent.	B.—By Census Commissioner.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

* Can be filled in after the revision.

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APPENDIX C.

General Statement of the Territorial Distribution of the Province of——

District, State or group of States.	Area in square miles.	Total Number of		Population according to the last Census.	Remarks.
		Sub-divisions, *i.e.*, Tahsils, Thanas, Townships, &c.	Revenue Villages* (*mauzah*).		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total British Territory ...					
Feudatory Territory, in like detail					
Total Feudatory Territory					
Total of Province ...					

* The number of villages registered as such for Census purposes will appear in final Tables I and III.

APPENDIX D.

TABULATION FORMS, OR VILLAGE REGISTERS.

NOTE.—The standard size of these registers is that of the enumeration schedule, and the same sort of half bleached paper should be used. Each page should have a note at the head, of the names of the poster and totaller respectively. The form itself should invariably contain twelve cross-lines, allowing space for the posting of ten blocks or books in addition to three lines, one for page totalling and the others except in occupation and caste registers, for carrying forward those totals through the register.

REGISTER I.—(*Houses and total population*).

Village.		Block.		Occupied houses.	Total Population.			Residents.			Visitors.			Remarks.
Revenue Number.	Name.	No. or Letter.	Book No.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

NOTE.—This form is compiled from the Enumerator's abstracts. The number of Houses are here recorded for final Table I. The distinction between Residents and Visitors is optional with Local Governments and in any case will not be tested by abstraction. On the other hand, the figures in columns 6, 7 and 8 should be those finally ascertained to be correct. The total population of each village can conveniently be inserted in red ink between the lines when the whole register has been certified to have been correctly added up. If only columns 1 to 8 are used, the register can be printed on one half the standard page, or, if the Local Government require the variation in each village to be registered, this form can be combined with Register II on a single page.

REGISTER II.—(*Variation in population.*)

Village.		Block.		Males.				Females.				Total Population.				Remarks.
Revenue Number.	Name.	No. or Letter.	Book No.	1891.	1881.	Less.	More.	1891.	1881.	Less.	More.	1891.	1881.	Less.	More.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

Note.—It may be necessary for local purposes to keep this record by villages, otherwise a single total for the Revenue or Police Sub-Division, as the case may be, will suffice for the purposes of final Table II, provided there has been no change in the territorial extent of that Unit. Like Register I, this form will probably be found large enough if printed on half a standard page.

REGISTER III.—(*Classified list of villages and towns*).

Village.		Total Population.										
Revenue Number.	Name.	1—199.	200—499.	500—999.	1,000—1,999.	2,000—2,999.	3,000—4,999.	5,000—9,999.	10,000—14,999.	15,000—19,999.	20,000—49,999.	50,000 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

Note.—This form is filled up from the red ink totals in the 8th column of Register I, for the compilation of Final Table III. The total population should be entered in the appropriate column, and when the register is completed and the column totals found correct, the number of items (villages and towns) in each column should be added in red ink below the total population shown in that column.

REGISTER IV.—(*Religions.*)

Village.		Block		Males						Females.					
Revenue Numbers	Name.	No or Letter	Book No.	Hindu	Mussulman	Christian	Jain	Sikh	Total Males	Hindu	Mussulman	Christian	Jain.	Sikh.	Total Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9*	10	11	12	13	14	15*	16

NOTE.—The number of columns depends on the number of religions abstracted Probably eight will suffice, and the standard page will easily admit of that sub-division. This form provides the material for Final Table VI

REGISTERS V AND VI —(*Age and civil condition by Age and Religion.*)

Village.		Block		Females																
Revenue Number.	Name	No or Letter.	Book No	Infant	1	2	3	4	5–9	10–	15–	20–	25–	30–	35–	40–	45–	50–	55–	60 and over.	Total Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

NOTE —A separate Register is required for each Religion in both V and VI, and each Register in VI is subdivided into —VI A (unmarried), VI B (married), and VI C (widowed), so that for 8 religions, 8 copies of Register IV and 24 of Register VI will be wanted The form is the same in all, and only the headings vary Each leaf should be printed with males in the column main heading on one side, and females on the other In binding up the Register, therefore, that for Females should be the first page, so that (leaving this one blank) the entries for males and females of the same block may always be opposite each other. The Religions can be entered as required in the space above the form The double form is required for checking the addition, as the sub-divisional total of VI, A, B and C of each Religion—the total of V for the same

* It was suggested that the use of three similar books led to mistakes in posting civil condition A remedy, accordingly, would be to subdivide each sub heading into four and make one long register for each Religion

REGISTER VII.—(*Education.*)

VILLAGE.		BLOCK.		FEMALES.															
				0–14.				15–24.				5 AND OVER.				TOTAL FEMALES.			
Revenue Number.	Name.	No. or Letter.	Book No.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.	Learning	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

NOTE.—This form, like the two last, will be kept separately for each religion, and the pages for males and females respectively be arranged in the same way as prescribed in the preceding note. From this Register, Final Table IX will be compiled direct.

REGISTER VIII.—(*Parent-tongue.*)

VILLAGE.		BLOCK.		FEMALES.												
Revenue Number.	Name.	No. or Letter.	Book No.	Bengali.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Panjabi.	Sindhi.	Tamil.	Burmese.	Marathi.	Uriya.	Khasia.	Pahadi.	Persian, &c.	Total Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

NOTE.—From column 5 to the end of the form as many columns as are necessary should be ruled. It is scarcely probable that except in large cities this Register will require more than 20 columns per sub-division. The arrangement of the pages is the same as in the preceding form. From this Register Final Table X will be compiled direct.

REGISTER IX.—(*Birth-place.*)

Village.		Block.		Females.												
Revenue Number.	Name.	No or Letter.	Book No.	Agra	Etawah	Gwalior State	Delhi (Punjab).	Burdwan (Bengal).	Kabul.	Satara (Bombay).	England	Ulwar, (Rajputana)	Tanjore (Madras).	Hyderabad State.	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Total Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

NOTE.—This form closely follows Register VIII. Both the 5th and 6th columns require to be considerably wider than the rest, in rural blocks, at all events, in order to allow room for the entry of the district and vernacular respectively. This register is required for Final Table XI, but will probably have to be passed into it through a classifying ledger or sheet.

REGISTERS X, XI, XII AND XIII.—(*Infirmities.*)

Village.		Block.		Males.														Females.													
Revenue Number.	Name.	No. or Letter	Book No.	0—4	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60 and over	Total Males	0—4	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	45—	50—	55—	60 and over	Total Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

NOTE.—A register in this form is to be kept for each of the four specified infirmities. The heading can be written on to the form as required, as the age-periods are uniform for all four registers. Final Tables XII, XIII, XIV and XV will be compiled direct from this form.

The remark made regarding Registers V and VI applies also to this form.

REGISTERS X(*a*), XI(*a*), XII(*a*) AND XIII(*a*).—(*Infirmities by Caste.*)

Village.		Block.		Females.														
Revenue Number.	Name.	No. or Letter.	Book No.	Caste, &c. Arora.	Kori.	Sadgop.	Rajput.	Banya.	Jat.	Bhoi.	Soni.	Kunbi.	Chamar.	Gond.	Brahman.	Khatri.	Parsi.	Total Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

NOTE.—From column 5 to the end of the form the columns are to be filled up as required by the number of castes abstracted against each infirmity; the pages for males and females respectively should be arranged as in Registers V, &c. From this form Final Tables XII-A, XIII—A, XIV—A and XV—A will be compiled, using an intermediate classifying sheet.

REGISTER XIV.—(*Caste, &c.*)

Village.		Block.		Females.											
Revenue Number.	Name.	No. or Letter.	Book No.	Caste, &c., subdivision and religion.	Kunbi, Marathi (Hindu).	Banya Shrimali (Jain).	Banya Shrimali (Hindu).	Jat Dhillon (Sikh).	Jat Langah (Mussalman).	Brahman (Nagar).	Gond Raj (Gondi).	Gond Raj (Hindu).	Pathan Kakar (Mussalman).	Chamar (Hindu).	Total Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

NOTE.—Provincial Superintendents should introduce such modifications into this form as may suit the subdivisions of the Hindu and other communities of their Province. The Register should contain a record of each caste and subdivision abstracted, and for convenience of checking, each complete record of ten blocks or books, as the case may be, can be taken as a *page*, and totalled accordingly, these totals being collected on a separate set of sheets at the end of the register, as it will be found impracticable, probably, to carry forward page totals when the column headings are so numerous. Before compilation into Final Table XVI can be begun, the totals of this register will have to pass through classifying sheets.

REGISTERS XV-A AND XV-B.—(*Occupation, &c*).

Village.		Block.		Occupation, *e.g.* :—				Cultivating-occupant.				Field day Labourer.				Carpenter, &c., &c.				Total Males.			
Revenue Number.	Name.	No. or Letter	Book No.	0—4	5—14	15 and over.	Total.	0—	5—	15—	Total.	0—	5—	15—	Total.	0—	5—	15—	Total.	0—	5—	15—	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

NOTE.—One of these Registers is for the occupation, &c., of males, the other for those of females. The plan recommended in the case of castes can be conveniently adopted here, as the occupation-headings of each block or book will generally spread over 20 or more columns. The totals for ten blocks or books having been taken, the next ten blocks, &c., should be begun as a fresh register, though bound in the same cover and distinguished by a clipped corner or other mark. The totals for each decuple group, therefore, can be combined at the end of the Registers for the subdivision, by means of an alphabetical redistribution of the items, entered in the column headings as soon as all the block details have been tabulated. As to the age-periods under each heading, the abstracting supervisors are responsible for the accuracy of the addition of each period and for its correspondence with the general age return. The addition under each occupation of the ten lines of each page and the compilation of these totals into one for the group of blocks, belongs to the tabulation, and the latter process will have to be conducted by means of separate slips of paper; whether these should be printed and supplied or ruled by the men as required, is a question for Provincial Superintendents. Before passing into Final Table XVII, the entries in this Register must be re-arranged, as mentioned in the Circular, in lists for the district, based on the general Imperial classification, forms for which lists can probably be best devised by the Superintendent.

REGISTER XVI.—(*Sects.*)

NOTE.—This follows almost exactly Final Table A, Part I, and of that table, Part II, is but a re-arrangement. The separation of the form into two portions, however, one for males, the other for females, is advisable to avoid errors in addition. In Madras the form will be amplified in accordance with local instructions.

REGISTER XVII.—(*Races of Christains, &c.*)

Village.		Block.		FEMALES.																			
				Europeans.					Eurasians.					Armenians.					Total all races.				
Revenue Number.	Name.	No. or Letter.	Book No.	0—14	15—34	35—49	50—	Total.	0—14	15—34	35—49	50—	Total.	0—14	15—34	35—49	50—	Total.	0—14	15—34	35—49	50—	Total Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

NOTE.—Separation of the sexes is to be maintained in this form also. It is possible that the total here shown may not be the same as that of the Christians in Register IV, as some persons of the races herein specified may have returned themselves otherwise than as Christians. For the purposes of Final Table B, it is unnecessary to show Native Christians (see No. XVIII, page 93 of the compiled Proceedings, Part I).

REGISTER XVIII.—(*Language known by the Literate.*)

Village.		Block.		FEMALES.																						
				Language known.....A.						Language B.							Language C, &c.						Total Literate.			
Revenue Number.	Name.	No. or Letter.	Book No.	Castes returning it.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	Total.	Language A.	B.	C, &c.	Total Literate.

NOTE.—This form was subsequently simplified by the tabulation of no separate language but English, the rest being combined into one column.

REGISTER XIX.—OPTIONAL.—(*Education by caste, &c.*)

Village.		Block.		FEMALES.																							
				Caste A.				B.				C.				D.				E., &c.				Total Females.			
Revenue No.	Name.	No. or Letter.	Book No.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.	Learning.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28

NOTE.—The arrangement of the form is the same as that of Register XIV, and the totalling of groups should be conducted as prescribed for Register XV, by means of separate slips. By splitting up the column for literate into two, this Register takes the place of XVIII.

REGISTER XX.—OPTIONAL.—(*Marriage by caste.*)

CASTE, &c., *e.g.*, BRAHMAN DESHASTH.

Village.		Block.		A. MALES.																B. FEMALES.															
				Married.					Unmarried.					Widowers.					Total Males.	Married.					Unmarried.					Widows.					Total Females.
Revenue No.	Name.	No. or Letter.	Book No.	0–9	10–	15–	40–	Total.	0–9	10–	15–	40–	Total.	0–9	10–	15–	40–	Total.		0–9	10–	15–	40–	Total.	0–9	10–	15–	40–	Total.	0–9	10–	15–	40–	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

NOTE.—This table must be compiled through ledgers, as above, and the only check is by totals for the unit of compilation (*i.e.*, the area to which the set of Registers relate), so that frequent comparison of the individual caste entries is necessary whilst the tabulation is in progress. The ledger totals for each caste, which should agree with those in Register XIV, are then posted on one of these forms, the caste taking the place of the village and block, for comparison of age and civil condition with Registers V and VI.

No. XCIV.

18th July 1890.

NOTE $\frac{L}{1890}$.

ENUMERATOR'S ABSTRACTS.

The nature and object of these Abstracts have been generally mentioned in paragraph (*g*) of No. XXIII (page 99), and in paragraph 6 of No. XXXV (page 118) of Vol. I of the Census Proceedings. As a rule they have been printed as suggested, on the reverse of the specimen-schedule in the enumeration-book. It may be worth while for Provincial Superintendents to have an edition printed on separate slips of paper, of which copies can be supplied to each Supervisor, in case those in the books get torn or dirtied during the enumeration.

2. The main rules for compiling these Abstracts are as follows: as soon as possible after the completion by the Enumerator of his round ending with the night of the 26th February or the morning following that night, he should repair to the head-quarters of his circle, and there, under the immediate eye of the Supervisor, set to work to add up the number of (*a*) occupied houses, (*b*) males, (*c*) females, recorded in his book or books, showing (*b*) and (*c*) under the heads of residents and visitors where so desired by the Local Government, &c., concerned. The Supervisor should then pass the book to a second enumerator for re-addition, without allowing the totals arrived at by the first to be recorded on the Abstract in the book, but keeping them on a slip in his own possession.

3. If the second results tally with the first, he will have them posted and signed by the two Enumerators respectively, in the Abstract, and enter them in his Circle Abstract, which should be based on the following form :—

District———— *Tahsil, Thana, Township, &c.,*————*Circle*————

Village (or Ward of Town).	Block.		No. of occupied houses.	Total population.			Resident population.*			Visitors, &c.*		
	No. or Letter.	Book No.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Circle Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Submitted to the *(Head Officer)* of the *(Sub-division)*, on the————of————1891.

(Sd.)———— ——— ———

Supervisor.

In some cases it may be considered advisable to have this Abstract prepared by the Supervisors on their arrival with all the books for their circle at the head-quarters of their charge or Tahsil, &c. In any case it will be necessary to see that it is correctly prepared from the original and duly certified Enumerator's Abstracts, and that it contains all boat and travellers' schedules.

* Columns 8 to 13 optional with Local Governments and Administrations.

4. The Head Officer of the Tahsil, Thana or Township, &c., will then be responsible for posting the circle totals in to a *Summary,* for the sub-division, in the following form :—

DISTRICT.	TAHSIL, &c.				
		POPULATION.			REMARKS.
Circle.	Occupied houses.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tahsil, &c., Total ...					

Tested and submitted to the *(Collector or Deputy Commissioner)*, on the of _____ 1891.

(Sd.)

(*Tahsildar, &c.*)

There should be no delay in compiling and despatching this Summary. Where the distinction is maintained between residents and visitors, it is unnecessary to carry it further than the *Circle Abstract,* which shows it for each village. Under the rules for the enumeration of ports and landing-places, it may be found necessary to frame a special rule for the submission of supplementary summaries containing the return of such vessels as were not enumerated until after the 26th of February. These should be sent direct to the head-quarters of the district, for compilation with the rest.

5. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner should have the sub-divisional totals transferred to a District Summary, in exactly the same form as that in which it is received by him, the first column being reserved for the Tahsil, &c., instead of for the Circle. He will have to add the totals for—

(*a*) Cantonments (Military and Civil limits, and troops on the march).

(*b*) Railway Circles.

(*c*) Camps of officers on tour.

(*d*) Municipalities (not dealt with by Sub-divisional Officers).

The Cantonment books are to be sent, under the special rules for the census of those areas, to him direct, and the Summary, in the form of the Circle Abstract, or the Sub-divisional Summary, according to the size of the Cantonment, should accompany the consignment. The same course has been prescribed for the mileage of the Railway falling within each district, unless special rules have been issued (as will probably be the case with small Feudatory States) to the countrary. Provincial Superintendents have probably considered the case of touring officials, and issued rules for the enumeration of their camps on the lines of those of 1881, when they were considered as forming part of the head-quarters of the District or Agency, and included in the civil population of that place. As regards Municipalities, the totals for Calcutta should be compiled under the supervision of the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Committee; those for Bombay, Madras

and Rangoon by the corresponding head of the Municipal Executive. These totals will be dealt with as below indicated, independently of district official agency. In the case of other Municipalities, the Local Government officials should arrange in consultation with the Municipal authorities to have the Enumerator's Abstracts dealt with in accordance with the system above prescribed for revenue sub-divisions. Large towns should be treated as sub-divisions, and send in their total direct to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner, whilst the small rural Municipalities should be included in the returns of the sub-division in which they are situated. Provincial Superintendents should decide what places are to be treated under each of the above methods respectively, and for this purpose should have prepared, in consultation with District Officers concerned, a list of places which should be considered to be towns for the purposes of census tabulation. The general principles on which this decision should rest have been discussed with Provincial Superintendents, and may be re-stated broadly as follows :—

(*a*) The population should be not less than 5,000, residing in houses more or less contiguous, not in scattered collections, as hamlet, &c.

(*b*) The place, if not containing the above population, should be under the operation of some Municipal or Chaukidari Act.

(*c*) The place, though containing the above population, should not be merely a large village, but should have some distinctly urban character, as that of a market town.

(*d*) Where a town is made up of several distinct portions, each should be shown separately, for the purposes of Final Tables IV and V, as municipal limits, civil stations suburbs, and cantonment, respectively.

The list of towns for each Province by Districts should be communicated for record to the Census Commissioner before the census.

6. When the totals for the Presidency Towns and for each District or Agency are complete, with the exceptions to be mentioned hereafter, the Municipal Chairman or Commissioner, and the Collector, Deputy Commissioner, Agent or Resident, &c., as the case may be, should respectively telegraph the results to the Census Commissioner at Simla, and to the Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, in the following concise form :—

"*Houses,*____ ; *Males,*____ ; *Females,*_____; *Total,*_____."

He should also transmit by post the details to the above officers, the form for the Census Commissioner being generally as below :— *

Province (*Agency*) *District* (*State or Charge*)_____

Name of Town, Cantonment, &c., and total of rural areas.	Occupied Houses.	Persons.			Remarks.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	
A. Town A					
Cantonment A ...					
Town B, &c. ...					
Total *Towns* ...					
B. Total *Rural areas*...					
Grand Total, district, &c.					

The Railway and sea-faring population should be included in this state-

* These forms were supplied from Calcutta to all the district and State officials concerned.

ment, in that of the town or village, as the case may be, in which the station or port is situated.

7. The original Enumerator's Abstracts should be dealt with in accordance with rules to be issued by Provincial Superintendents. It is probably advisable to retain them in the books for safe custody, until the latter are safely registered for abstraction in the record-room of the offices to be prescribed for that purpose, divisional, district, or central. All that is necessary is to ensure the removal and separate custody of these abstracts before the book is given out to the abstracting establishment.

8. The only tracts to which the above rules for the compilation of the preliminary totals will not apply are : (*a*) Sikkim, (*b*) British Baluchistan, (*c*) the Shan States, &c., in Burma, and (*d*) the Trans-Himalayan sub-divisions of Lahul and Spiti, and perhaps the north and eastern portions of Kashmir. The totals for these should reach the Census Commissioner in the course of July and August 1891. Elsewhere, local officials should be able to obtain and communicate the totals for their charges speedily and correctly. Especial attention is required to (*a*) the testing of the original addition by the enumerators, and (*b*) the inclusion of Miscellaneous schedules, such as those for vessels, travellers and camps, &c., which may drop into district or sub-divisional offices after the bulk of the enumeration books have been duly returned by the Supervisors. The final comparison of these totals with abstracted returns will be dealt with in a separate circular.

No. XCV.

SIMLA,
4th April 1891.

MEMO. No. 92 of 1891.

The undersigned has the honour to request that the Superintendents who have not as yet sent him any summary of the preliminary totalling of their Province, &c., should do so as soon as possible, adding such remarks on the results as they may have communicated to their Local Governments. Corrections up to date and any percentages of variation that may have been worked out, should be incorporated in this statement.

2. In addition to the two copies for record in this office, four copies for the information of the Government of India should be sent.

No. XCVI.

MADRAS,
19th December 1890.

No. $\frac{199}{1890}$.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

I have the honour to offer the following remarks on the standard abstraction sheets, sets of which have been sent you direct from the Bengal Government Press, Calcutta.

2. The form should be adhered to, unless the descriptive entries in the title require modification to suit local areas or sub-divisions. The size, however, is left to the discretion of the Provincial Superintendent, as those I have framed are based on an average only. *Sheet I,* for instance, may be found inconveniently long in some cases, and, in all, probably, *Sheets V and VI* can be

reduced in size. It would be well, too, if *Sheet XI* could be printed so that the blue lines should run right through, for both males and females. *Sheet XII*, also, might have the multiples of 5 brought into line with the intermediate figures, and if a little compressed, the form might be framed so as to end at 99 years, leaving space below for any centenarian found in the schedules, since by omitting the ages 100 and over, ruling straight through can be effected. *Sheet X* has been omitted for the present, and as it can be combined with Sheet IV, it will be well to defer printing the latter, though the translations should be prepared. As regards *Sheet III* it seems to me safer to revert to the original draft, and repeat the occupation against the entries for females. The reduction from the standard age columns respectively need not be more than about one-third of an inch. It has been suggested that *Sheet VII* should be printed on paper of one half the size of the standard, and that section 2 (caste detail) should be placed on the reverse of Section 1. To this I have no objection: I may add, too, that if any sheet besides No. I be taken up by dictation, it will be convenient to let the second reader undertake one-half of Sheet VII, whilst the first confines his attention to the rest, thus ensuring independence of working, though the sheet in question would have then to be printed in two distinct portions (*a*) and (*b*).

3. I do not propose to publish any samples of Village Registers, as the Appendix to my Circular M. gives enough details to guide Provincial Superintendents in drafting these forms. It will be found advisable to adhere to the plan of uniform page-lining, although in the case of caste and occupation every ten blocks will fill a separate set of pages, as mentioned in the notes to the standard forms given in the above quoted Circular. In nearly every case, too, the size of the schedule will be found the most convenient one for these forms. The cartridge cover should bear such details of working as the Provincial Superintendent thinks necessary. I may take this opportunity of calling attention to the fact that in Registers where a separate page is reserved for each sex, the first page in the book has to be left blank, so that the complete population of each block may appear in a single opening.

4. As regards the Final Tables, I propose to frame a series of slips of a standard size, on which the total for each district may be posted as it is compiled from the Registers, and sent, at once, duly certified, to me at Simla. Thus compilation will proceed simultaneously in two offices, and examination of the returns be facilitated. It will not be necessary to issue these slips until March next.

5. The Superintendent of the Bengal Government Printing estimates the cost of the Abstraction Sheets as follows:—

Sheet.	For first 1,000 copies.			For 10,000 copies.			For 50,000 copies.			Remarks.
1	2			3			4			5
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
I ...	10	7	6	64	3	0	302	15	7	
II ...	7	4	11	34	4	2	154	0	10	
III ...	8	14	6	48	1	6	222	4	2	
IV + X ...	6	8	3	33	7	6	153	4	2	
V ...	6	8	8	26	3	8	113	11	8	
VI ...	6	8	8	26	3	8	113	11	8	
VII ...	10	1	2	30	3	8	119	13	0	
I to VII ...										
VIII ...	56	5	8	263	7	2	1,179	13	1	
IX ...										
XI ...	7	8	0	27	3	0	114	11	0	Few required.
XII ...	7	12	8	27	7	8	114	15	8	
	12	4	10	51	7	10	225	10	6	Optional.
I to VII + XI ...	11	2	11	38	2	2	157	14	10	Few required.
Total ...	68	10	6	314	15	0	1,405	7	7	
	95	2	1	417	11	10	1,793	1	1	

No. XCVII.

ALLAHABAD,

12th February 1891.

No. $\frac{18}{1891}$.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

Owing to the extension of the municipal system to small market towns, and to the large number of places falling within the definition of a town adopted for the census classification, it appears to me advisable to further sub-divide the list, in order to obtain statistics regarding areas that are more distinctly urban than the rest, and are likely on that account to show marked difference from the rural tracts of the province in respect to the distribution of their population by age, civil condition, birthplace, education and occupation, and in the relative prevalence of the infirmities about which information is being collected.

2. Instructions regarding the tabulation and the use to be made of the above information will be given by me between the census and the beginning of compilation. Meanwhile, I shall be glad to hear from you if there is, in your opinion, so marked a line between the places mentioned in the list printed next page and the rest of the towns in your province as to justify the former to be entitled cities rather than towns?

LIST OF CITIES.

Province, &c.	Name of place.	Population in 1881.	Remarks.
Madras	Madras	406,000	Including Port and Fort.
Bombay	Bombay	773,000	Do. do. Garrison.
"	Poona	130,000	Do Cantonment, Suburban Municipality, and Kirki.
"	Ahmedabad ...	128,000	Do. Cantonment and Sarangpur.
"	Surat	110,000	Do. Military Lines.
"	Karachi	74,000	Do. Port and Garrison.
Bengal	Calcutta	871,000	Do. Municipality, Port, Suburbs and Howrah.
"	Patna	171,000	Do. Bankipur.
Burma	Rangoon	134,000	Do. Port and Cantonment.
"	Mandalay	?	Do. City, town and landing places.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	Allahabad	149,000	Do. Cantonment and Municipal Suburbs.
" ...	Lucknow	261,000	Do. Cantonment.
" ...	Cawnpore	151,000	Do. Cantonment.
" ...	Benares	200,000	Do. Cantonment.
" ...	Agra	160,000	Do. Cantonment and Municipal Suburbs.
" ...	Bareilly	113,000	Do. Cantonment.
Panjab	Lahore	149,000	Do. Mian Mir and Civil Station.
"	Delhi	173,000	Do. Cantonments and Civil Station.
"	Amritsar	152,000	Do. Cantonment.
"	Peshawar	80,000	Do. Fort and Cantonments.
Central Provinces ...	Nagpur	98,000	
Feudatory States ...	Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	355,000	Do. Cantonments and Civil Station.
" ...	Baroda	102,000	Do. Cantonments.
" ...	Bangalore	156,000	Do. Cantonment and Civil Station.
" ...	Jeypore	143,000	Do. Residency, &c.
" ...	Gwalior (Lashkar) ...	88,000	Do. Cantonments and Residency.
	Total (without Mandalay)	5,327,000	

No. XCVIII.

17th January 1891.

NOTE No. $\frac{11}{1891}$.

Office Arrangements for Abstraction.

The following notes on sundry matters of detail have been put together to help Provincial Superintendents in framing their code of instructions for

the conduct of abstraction and tabulation, where the whole of those operations are not carried on under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent at a central office. They are not to be understood as authoritatively prescribed or as other than suggestions sent round by the Census Commissioner as the outcome of his local experience at the last census.

A.—Records.

1. Assuming the record-keeper to have been appointed before the census, and his room to have been duly provided with racks or chests for the schedule-books and cupboards or boxes for the blank abstraction sheets, his first duty will be to learn the system on which the books are to be stored. Probably this will be by táhsils [Thánas (*Bengal*) or Revenue Circles (*Burma*)], the only census divisions maintained being those of the circle and block. It may or may not be convenient to bind together the books for each block, and as the sheets and registers provide for either book or block record, the Superintendent can adopt either course, but the block is probably the more convenient when under 50 houses are comprised in it. The books should be carefully stacked in the order of the list sent up from the tahsil, &c., and the shelves or chests labelled accordingly. On the whole, the best plan for registering these books will probably be that to which the record-keeper has already been accustomed. If the circle register be accepted as sufficient, it can be used without further trouble. If not, a number of a series which runs through the whole tahsil, &c., will be found a convenient indication. Where more than 50 abstracting and re-abstracting clerks are employed the record-keeper will probably have to be supplied with an assistant. The head man should be an official accustomed to this class of work, and receive good pay, considerably above, that is, the average given to the abstractors. Supposing the latter get from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15, the record-keeper might get Rs. 35 or Rs. 40 and his assistants Rs. 20 to Rs. 25. The record-room should be in a substantial masonry building with as few doors and windows as possible. In it a chest or cupboard under the key of the Deputy Superintendent should be kept for contingent balance, muster-rolls and pay sheets, as well as for abstraction sheets under test, &c.

2. *Issue of Enumeration-books.*—In provinces where the optional forms for caste detail in connection with education and marriage are undertaken, the abstracting establishment will probably work in six, if not seven, gangs. Each gang should be accommodated in a separate room, and work independently of the rest under separate supervision. It will be best to work by tahsils, &c., and to give out the books of each tahsil either by census circles or according to six or seven arbitrary divisions, regulated by the probable rate of work in each gang. The Provincial Superintendent will decide whether gangs engaged on sheets V and VI shall be allowed to work ahead of the rest, and thus get out Tables I—IV and those for mother-tongue and birth-place in anticipation of the mere detailed returns, or whether all should finish the tahsil in about the same time, in which case the danger of communication of totals is less, but the above two gangs will have to be far less numerously manned than the rest. One main point is that a strict account should be kept in the record-room of each book issued, and another that there should be no interchange of books save through the record-keeper or a special issuing and receiving officer. It is desirable to provide for as little loss of time as possible in getting the books into the hands of the abstractors on the opening of office every day, and yet there must be a note with the record-keeper of every book removed from his custody. Either a general day-book of issues can be kept in which the special distributing officer, or each Room Inspector, signs for the books he takes out, or the latter can sign a ticket, which the record-keeper will file on a wire kept for each Inspector. Until the memo. of receipt has been written in the book by the record-keeper, or the distributor or Room Inspector has had his ticket returned on his giving back the book, the last-named officials must be held solely responsible for that book. Again, it may be a rule either that every book should be returned to the record-keeper before closing office daily, or that the distributor or each Inspector should have a box under his own key in the record-room in which unfinished work should be deposited for the night. The former plan is the safer, probably, but the latter saves time in setting

to work in the morning, and when there is a distributor he can then sign for a whole circle at once on his own responsibility, and not return it till completely abstracted in each gang. The tickets should be preserved by the distributor or Room Inspector in daily packets, and the latter should also keep a memorandum of the books abstracted by his gang each day, for comparison with the record-room day-book, if one is kept, or for initial by the record-keeper, if there be no such register. The form might be something like the following draft :—

Room No. Sheet No. Inspector.

Month

Date.	Issued.			Worker.		Distributor or Record-keeper's acknowledgment of return.	
	Tahsil, &c.	Circle or charge.	Book No.	Abstraction or re-abstraction.	Name.	Date.	Signature.
1st ...							
2nd ...							
3rd ...							
31st ...							

* Only when books are allowed to be kept out of the Record-keeper's charge overnight.

3. Books required for special abstraction, such as by sheets VIII and IX, should be labelled with different coloured tickets for railway travellers, military lines, boats, &c., respectively, as well as for Christians and Europeans, and set apart when the ordinary abstraction is finished. The Provincial Superintendent will also have to similarly select and distinguish the non-military blocks from each district which are to be specially abstracted to the number of 100,000 persons on sheet XII.

B.—Establishment.

4. *Supervision.*—The bulk of the establishment in most provinces will consist of non-officials temporarily engaged, so that it is necessary that they should be under good official supervision. As a rule, permanent clerks on the revenue establishment, senior village accountants, and similar experienced men of some years' service make good Room Inspectors, totallers and tabulators. Room Inspectors, and totallers also, when distinct from those officers, should get some 50 per cent. more monthly pay than the men they supervise, whether in ordinary salary, as when they are on the establishment of the town in which they are employed on abstraction, or in the shape of a deputation allowance. One is required for each room of twenty abstractors or more, but in small offices a single man can probably walk between two contiguous rooms, and supervise both. What is mainly required of him is (*a*) that he should be a man of driving capacity, and of some authority; (*b*) that he should be good at addition; and (*c*) that he should be able by the situation of the room or rooms he supervises to prevent any inter-communication on the part of the gangs of which he is in charge. In large offices probably additional totallers, if not Room Inspectors, will be required. These Room Inspectors should be made the muster-takers for their gangs, and besides the day-book of schedules received

from the record-room, they should keep a ledger of each abstractor's work, for comparison with the results of the re-abstraction thereof at the end of the month when the pay-roll has to be made out. Above these Inspectors will be the head of the office, unless an intermediate officer be required in a large establishment to take charge of a special branch of the work, such as the test-slips, caste and occupation lists, &c., or, as above indicated, to distribute and collect schedule-books and sheets. When the work is centralized to any great extent these branch officials will probably be found convenient; perhaps, even, they cannot be dispensed with.

5. *Working Establishment.*—In former Circulars, as well as in discussing preliminaries with Provincial Superintendents, the Census Commissioner has invariably laid stress on what he is convinced is the most efficient system of working up the census results, namely, to employ as large an establishment as can be thoroughly controlled, so that abstration may take as short a time as possible. The work is to be made as mechanical as practicable; each man, that is, is to be specialised on a single form, and is to exercise no discretion whatever in regard to classification and nomenclature. Where a high rate of work is obtained the test by re-abstraction must be proportionately high, though towards the middle of the period of abstraction the test-slips will show that some men's work is very much more correct than others, and that the check by age-periods and religions has become far more trustworthy than at first, when it raises a presumption only of accuracy in details. Thus re-abstraction must always bear a considerable proportion to the gross outturn of work done before any is passed on for tabulation. It is in consideration of this essential point that the Census Commissioner, when discussing the probable strength of the establishments wanted in each province, has somewhat enlarged the numbers given in this Circular M., whilst, as will be shown below, he is of opinion, based on what he has seen of the record of sub-divisions of castes and tribes in column 5 of the loose schedules given out for instructional purposes by most of the Provincial Superintendents, that a sub-division of sheet IV, when the optional table is required in connection with it, will probably be found to work more speedily and correctly. The sheets have by now been considered by all Superintendents, and it may be pointed out that apart from sheet XI (*marriage by caste*), sheet I (*age and civil condition*) is the most complicated, and as it is the basis of so many of the detailed registers, especial care is required to get it correctly filled up. It was with this object that a dictating clerk has been prescribed, whilst the corresponding man for sheet II (*education*), who is recommended by most of the members of the Agra Conference, has been left optional with the Superintendent. Sheet III (*occupation and age-periods*) will probably be found only difficult from the variety and number of items in the first column, and does not require so intimate a familiarity with the form. Sheets V (*mother-tongue*) and VI (*birth-place*) are simple, and can be worked off, after a couple of days' training of the gangs set on them. Sheet VII (*infirmities*) is taken by the dictator of sheet I, and, as he has a revision whilst his colleague is totalling, there should be no errors in his work. Re-abstraction, however, must be resorted to freely in all these three cases. Sheets VIII and IX (*Christian—sects*) will be taken up where sect is not to be tabulated for all religions, by special establishments who will have had considerable experience during the early part of the work. Sheet XII (*ages*) is easy, as there is no grouping of the ages required. There remain sheets IV and XI. As regards the latter, it is open to question how far, except in the case of Banyas for instance, sub-divisions need be recognised in connection with marriage. In some provinces, certainly in Bombay, there are differences among Brahmans, Kunbis and Kolis, which may make it advisable to show certain sub-divisions separately, but as for the mass of the people, the caste is a sufficient guide. This being so, sheet XI will not be more complicated than sheet III, and except perhaps in some town blocks, will not require dictation. Sheet IV (*caste, education, &c.*) will undoubtedly turn out less manageable than the Census Commissioner expected, and he is inclined to think that where the optional form is adopted it should be split up into two, *viz.*,—IV (*caste* and *sub-divison*) and XIII (*caste, education,* and the *language of the literate*), so that two men can work independently at the two sec-

tions. The saving in time and the greater accuracy will probably counterbalance the extra establishment thus required. By this revision the number of gangs will be raised to eight, exclusive of the special gang for VIII, IX and XII. Provincial Superintendents will find from experience how to transfer the men from one working branch to another as the work progresses. For instance, re-abstraction will absorb fewer men as tabulation increases with the number of sheets passed by the head of the office as correct. It is impossible, therefore, to lay down an average of relative numbers that will be applicable throughout the work, and all that can be formulated is that, keeping up a standard rate of correct outturn, the number employed should be such as to finish abstraction, re-abstraction and the tabulation of all but occupation and caste, within four months from the 15th or 20th of March 1891. Supervision will have to increase with the growth of the working establishment.

6. The following rough distribution during the second month of work is sketched out for the complete abstraction and tabulation of one million persons at the rate of about 2,000 entries per man daily :—

Sheet.	Abstraction.	Re-abstraction.	Tabulation.	Total.
I and VII ...	12	4	2	18
II ...	5	2	1	8
III ...	10	3	4	17
IV ...	4	1	2	7
V ...	2	1	1	4
VI ...	2	1	1	4
X and XIII ..	5	1	1	7
XI ...	6	2	2	10
Total ...	46	15	14	75

If only one circle be undertaken by all gangs at one time, and due care be taken to prevent any notes or rough copies being made by the working establishment, the abstractors and re-abstractors of each sheet might all sit together. The Deputy Superintendent, having the name of the abstractor at the head of each sheet and the work-ledger of the Room Inspector to refer to, can always see that he gives the book out for re-abstraction to a different abstractor from the one who did the original work, and it is superfluous to point out that all writing in the book itself, which may serve as an indication of who had been previously engaged on it, should be strictly prohibited. The distribution of the totallers, who will generally be the Room Inspectors, is a matter to be decided by the head of the office by experience. Those for sheets I and XI will probably require assistance. It is a cardinal rule that to save trouble in testing by the head of the office, no sheet should be passed out of the room before being re-added and certified to be correct by one of these officers. The tabulators may be conveniently accommodated in a room to themselves, as they work at tables or desks, and not, as is recommended for the abstractors, on their knees or on boards across them. Their page totalling can be done for

each other, under the general check of the Room Inspector, as they do not work against time, like abstractors, on a fixed minimum task.

7. *Rates and system of remuneration.*—For abstractors and re-abstractors the plan of average pay varied by fine and efficiency allowance will probably be found to work well. The rate at which non-official labour of this class can be obtained varies in the different provinces, but Rs. 12, sinking to Rs. 10 and rising to Rs. 15, has been quoted by several. Experience of the best workers during the first month will indicate what will be a fair minimum per diem for each sheet, and from 2,000 in sheets I and III to 4,000 entries in sheets V and VI is the probable range of this average demand. The work-ledger kept by each Room Inspector might show the serial number of the books and the number of the ticks or entries made by each abstractor for the day, which are to be credited to him; whilst on the opposite side of the account would be shown those of the books and the total population thereof, entries found incorrect on re-abstraction or test, necessitating a third working, unless the test-slip shows distinctly the correction required. Some errors are apparent at once, such as the difference in the sex-total between one sheet and the rest, or a majority thereof, all of which agree. Others, not so clear, can be corrected by inspection, whilst a third class cannot be reached otherwise than by complete revision, which is sometimes sufficiently effected by dotting the tops of the ticks previously made. If the right of challenging the re-abstraction be accorded to the abstractor, the ledger for the re-abstractor can be in much the same form as that of the latter, and the same average day's work exacted. At the end of the month the account can be balanced, and the percentage of correct work above and below the standard added to or deducted from the average pay. Provision should no doubt be made in the rules for the raising of the standard as the men get more accustomed to what was totally new work to them when they started. Tabulators should be paid on a more regular system, though heavy deductions should be made in cases of wrong copying or totalling, which should be duly recorded in a work-ledger, like errors in abstraction.

8. *Miscellaneous provisions.*—It is advisable to enforce punctuality, and to prohibit work by artificial light, for fear of fire. The use of pens should be restricted to the totallers and the tabulating establishment, as the abstractors, owing to the continuous shifting of the sheet, are sure to spill ink or blot their entries. The totaller, however, may use ink in the figures he certifies. The supply of pencils (about three per man per fortnight was estimated in Bombay in 1881) should be bespoken for a central office, in time, since the Stationery Department can usually undersell local dealers, and the latter raise their demand as soon as they learn the official supply is exhausted. A small supply of red ink for village totals in some of the registers is also necessary. A full supply of abstraction sheets should be at hand by the time the office opens, and it was found a good plan in 1881 to have a few gangs trained in abstraction on the rough copies of schedules made for the purpose of instructing Enumerators, or, where available, on the actual preliminary record, which was daily brought for inspection to the Revenue or Municipal official in charge of the local operations as Superintendent. Amongst other minor points worth mentioning is the necessity of prohibiting the introduction of any paper into the office except the standard forms, otherwise notes will be kept. Totalling can be done on the back of a sheet, when the simpler native means prove inadequate, and for Sheet XI, as remarked in Circular M, a special totalling form may be found convenient. The men employed as re-abstractors may be either always the same, in which case they should be occasionally given different sheets from those which they have previously done, to prevent collusion, or they may be picked out daily by the head of the office from the gang working on the sheet itself, since a mere glance at the records will show who performed the original work which has to be tested.

9. *Testing the abstraction sheets.*—This is a matter in which anything more than general suggestions cannot be made, as the work varies in the character of its error in each province. It will be necessary, however, in every office to prescribe the strict retention of the testing work and the custody

of the test-slips in the hands of the Deputy Superintendent. The actual test can and must, indeed, be aided by one of the Supervisors, or it will lag far behind the abstraction. A form of test-slip adapted to offices in which the optional tables of caste details are being prepared is appended hereto as a specimen. The main tests, besides the obvious one of grand totals by sexes, are those by age-period, by religion, and by civil condition. Thus the testing officer, taking sheet I as the basis of his comparison, either totals himself or has totalled under his supervision first, the males, and then the females of each religion, sub-dividing them respectively under the age-periods 0—9, 10—14, 15—39, 40 and over by civil condition, for comparison with Sheet XI, and 0—14, 15—24, 25 and over for comparison with Sheet II. He posts the totals in their places on the test-slip, and from the totalling-slip of Sheet XI he obtains the corresponding figures for that form, which he places alongside, and thus checks the details of religion and civil condition by age. In the same way he posts the specified totals from Sheets I and II, the latter irrespective of the educational details. To check the latter he has to use a totalling-slip for Sheet XIII and X, which gives the three degrees of the standard form by religions, without age-periods. Lastly, he further checks the religions by comparison with a totalling-slip of Sheet IV. Where the block or book contains but one religion, the totalling-slips for XIII and IV are obviously unnecessary. The next test is that of the age-periods in Sheet III by comparison with periods 0—4, 5—14 and 15 and over in Sheet I, which is accomplished in the same manner. As regards this sheet, however, as in the case of Sheets V and VI, nothing but re-abstraction can be held to constitute a trustworthy criterion of accuracy. Where sect is abstracted for all religions, a further test is obtained for Sheets I, II, IV, XI and XIII, and the totals can be added below those of IV, under the letter F, throwing the comparison of I and III under the letter G. A convenient size of this slip is $\frac{1}{16}$ Calcutta large sheet, or $12\frac{3}{4}'' \times 9\frac{1}{4}''$, or $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10''$ where Royal is used. Where the optional tables are not being prepared, the test-slip is simpler. Marriage details, for instance, as well as the learning and illiterate, are omitted. Sheets I and II are compared, however, for ages and religions as above, and Sheet II tested in the case of literate persons by means of Sheet X. The religions in Sheet I are also comparable with those shown in Sheet IV, and the age-periods with Sheet III. The proportion of re-abstraction of Sheet I accordingly should be slightly higher than in the other provinces. It may be noted in the Provincial Code of Instructions to the heads of abstracting offices that even where the details of age, religion, education and civil condition agree it will be necessary occasionally to have the book re-abstracted, lest the abstractors discover a weak point in the supervision and take advantage thereof, and it should be very strongly impressed on the former that the test by comparison is of very little importance in the case of occupations, castes, mother-tongue and birth-place. Infirmities, as has been noted in an earlier portion of this note, must be checked entirely by re-abstraction, and as there are so few entries of them, errors should be punished far more severely than in the case of more complicated sheets. The opportunity may be taken to mention here, though it is somewhat out of place, that when the reader finds no infirmities in his block, and the abstractor of Sheet X no literate, they may as well file a slip with their day's task, stating the above fact, to account for the omission of the sheets in question, and thus save forms. The test-slip contains a place for the order of the head of the office as regards the re-abstraction of certain sheets. If on re-comparison the two results are identical the original can be filed for tabulation. It is difficult to lay down general rules for treating cases of disagreement. A third abstraction by another person generally, after the first month, agrees with one or the other of the previous results in the point wherein the error lay, and settles the question, as between the two, of the debit of the mistake.

10. *Tabulation.*—On this branch few hints seem necessary, as the process is familiar to all officials of the class which should alone be indented upon for help in the Census Office. It is advisable for the tabulator to add up each column when he has finished a page, and to let another clerk cross-

total. The totals for villages, when divided into several blocks or books, as the case may be, should be entered, where they are required for administrative purposes, in red ink, but not till *after* the whole register has been completed and passed for compilation, or the re-totalling in case of error will be thrown out by the interpolated figures. There should be room between the lines of the registers in question for these totals, otherwise, by leaving a line blank for them, the symmetry of the series, which it is essential for correct checking to preserve, will be destroyed. Village totals will probably not be required from the Census Department in more than a few registers, and as the whole series will be made over after compilation to the District and Municipal Officers concerned, the latter can have other totals added up as occasion requires. This, however, is not a point to be dealt with in Census instructions, save in connection with the above-mentioned totalling. There is one important point not fully dealt with in any previous circular, as it is a matter to which the Census Commissioner would like to give more leisurely consideration than he is able to do on tour. It is the degree of classification to be allowed in tabulating not only castes, sub-castes and occupations, but dialects and birth-places as well. Speaking generally, the Census Commissioner's experience leads him to strongly mistrust any relaxation of the curb on the discretion allowed to Deputy Superintendents; but at the same time he admits that there are cases in which, under due safeguards, tabulation can be much facilitated by the combination of synonymous or unimportant items. There is one rule, however, which can be deduced very plainly from his former circular, and that is, that nothing abstracted should be grouped with any other item except under the Provincial Superintendent's written order, and he hopes that before the time comes for issuing such orders he will have formulated definitely the limitation of this discretionary power. Absolutely synonymous terms, and the same title spelt differently, though separately abstracted, will necessarily be combined in tabulation, but the least possible variation of meaning or of spelling, other than obvious errors, entitle the item to separate recognition till it comes into the compilation office. The Census Commissioner may here remark that it is his wish to have on record a nominal roll of every religion, sect, caste, sub-caste, occupation and dialect returned in each province, as an aid in subsequent enumerations which will probably not go into such details as now, provided the 1891 record is fairly accurate. In Madras and the Punjab the record of 1881 has been of very great use in many ways and there is no reason why similar advantages should not be placed before statisticians and ethnological inquirers in other parts of India. To revert to a matter of detail, it was found useful in 1881 for the head of each office to keep sets of long paper slips strung on wires or fasteners, each bearing a letter of the vernacular alphabet in serial order, one set for dialects, another for birth-places, a third for castes and sub-divisons, a fourth for occupations, to which can be added a fifth for sects. On these he posted, as each sheet was brought up for test, every varying item falling within the above category, and on the conclusion of abstraction of a specified area—tahsil or district—the list, re-arranged in accurate alphabetical order, was copied and sent for classification and arrangment to the Provincial Superintendent. In the case of castes and occupations it was found safer to insist upon none but alphabetical arrangement up to tahsil totals, and to begin classification with the district tables. For dialects and birth-places the order would naturally be that of local proximity, which can be safely prescribed.

11. The above hints and remarks have been jotted down during a rapid course of inspection of the preliminaries of enumeration, and no doubt fail to deal with several points which the Census Commissioner would have liked to have mentioned had they occurred to him at the proper time. He will be glad, therefore, to read over any Provincial Code of Instructions that can reach him whilst on tour, and answer official or unofficial references on urgent points, so far as he is able to do so. Meanwhile, not to delay publication of what he has already set down, he issues this memorandum in its admitted incompleteness.

TEST SLIP.

MALES.

{ *Tahsil* / *Circle* } { *Block* / *Book No.* }

	Age, &c.	Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		Buddhist.		Sikh.		&c.		Total.	
		I	XI	I	XI	I	XI	I	XI	I	XI	I	XI	I	XI
A. I & XI — Single	0—9 ...														
	10—14 ...														
	15—39 ...														
	40— ...														
	Total ...														
A. I & XI — Married	0—9 ...														
	10—14 ...														
	15—39 ...														
	40— ..														
	Total ...														
A. I & XI — Widowed	0—9 ...														
	10—14 ..														
	15—39 ..														
	40— ...														
	Total ...														
	GRAND TOTAL ...														
		I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II	I	II
B. I & II ...	0—14 ..														
	15—24 ...														
	25— ...														
	Total ...														
		II	XIII	II	XIII	II	XIII	II	XIII	II	XIII	II	XIII	II	XIII
C. II & XIII ...	Learning ..														
	Literate ...														
	Illiterate ...														
	Total ...														
D. IV ...	Total IV ...														
		0—4		5—14		15—		Total		Total V		Total VI			
E. I, III, V & VI ...	I ...														
	III ...														

SUMMARY

Total Males		Totals by Religions.						
			Sheets					
Sheet	Total	Religion	I	II	IV	XI	XIII	
I ...		Hindu ...						
II ...		Musalman ...						
III ...		Christian ...						
IV ...		Buddhist ...						
V ...		Sikh ...						
VI ...		And so on ...						
XI ...								
XIII ...								
		Total ...						

Remarks.

Numbers of the sheets

Passed	To be re-abstracted

Dated

Deputy Superintendent.

* Females to be registered on the reverse of this sheet.

No. XCIX.

21st April 1891.

NOTE $\frac{R}{1891}$.

On the limit of permissible error in abstraction.

This question has been mentioned at different times in conversation with Provincial Superintendents, and it seems to me advisable in the present stage of the operations to point out how far, and in what directions discretion in correcting the errors in the abstraction sheets, as disclosed in the Test-slips, can safely be allowed. I admit in the first place that this course is unusual, if not entirely new in statistical work, but I justify it in the eyes of Indian census officers, on the grounds that in at least one important detail the original return is almost invariably likely to contain a larger amount of error than the work of the abstraction establishment, when the latter has once settled down to regular routine. The detail in question is, of course, the age, and it is here that the test applied seems to indicate the greatest number of discrepancies.

2. I may quote what Mr. Ibbetson, in his Report on the Punjab operations of 1881, says on the matter, as I entirely agree with him:—"898. And here I would fain deliver my soul on the ethics of fudging. The practical question that has to be considered in all operations of this sort is what is the attainment of any particular degree of accuracy worth; given that a certain amount of extra labour and extra check will secure a certain enhanced measure of accuracy, is the increase in accuracy worth the cost of attaining it? And I think one very obvious limit is afforded by the consideration that under no circumstances can it be worth while to tabulate material with a degree of accuracy greater than that which the material itself may reasonably be supposed to possess in the first instance. * * * * * Now I fully admit that it is quite out of the question to allow such agency as we employed in our offices any license whatever in this direction. The rule must be stringent that any error, however small, must be removed by retabulation * * * * But it is possible to carry refinements of check so far that they cost more than the extra accuracy which they secure is worth; and this is certainly the case when the errors which they prevent are smaller than the original error in the material under treatment, and when the system of check can be relaxed without allowing any discretion or license to the establishment, either directly or by implication."

3. The above is the view taken by one of the most successful and experienced Census officers of 1881, working with perhaps the best trained establishment in India. Under the present system, the Deputy Superintendent, or other head of the office, is responsible for the scrutiny of the test-slips, and, considering the class from which he has usually been selected, it seems reasonable to credit him with the requisite amount of intelligence and honesty for the disposal of errors within the prescribed limits. Notes, in full detail, of every case of adjustment under these rules should be kept for the information of the Provincial Superintendent, who will, necessarily, withdraw the discretionary power from any one whom he suspects of abusing it.

4. It is very difficult to lay down more than general principles in a matter of this sort, but, on the whole, it may be said that it is necessary to let pass no error in the total of each sex, a matter in which luckily the comparison usually gives a clue. In other details, the error usually lies in an excess in the largest of several unequal partitions of the sheet. For instance, in sheet II the tendency is to tick off too many into the Illiterate of the prevailing religion, and usually in the last age-period. Similarly in Sheet III, the last period, and often the main occupation, will be found on test to be unduly increased. It is probable, therefore, that the Literate will be found more correctly abstracted in Sheet X than in II; that ages will be more correct in Sheet I than in those containing larger periods, whilst II may show the religion more accurately than I. In the latter case, as a rule, the block or book contains but a few members of a different religion from the majority, so that an error is speedily rectified by examination

or the book itself for that one section of the community, and I note that most of the Provincial codes have made due provision for this partial re-abstraction by sex or religion. When a sheet is passed as correct for occupations, but the ages do not correspond with those in Sheet I, the adjustment is safer in the former. So, too, with sheet II, where the transfer can be made amongst the Illiterate, if the other sheets do not disclose error elsewhere than in this. In both cases the largest occupation and religion, respectively, should be selected on the grounds stated above. Generally speaking, Sheet I should be altered as little as possible, for owing to the smaller periods involved the errors are more likely to cancel each other in the long run. At the same time, it has been insisted upon in all instructions and circulars that this is the most important form in the series, so that the best men should be specialised on it. Where the Caste-marriage Sheet is in use, I am of opinion, formed on my experience in 1881, that the largest caste in the block or book, should be the medium of adjustment, if there is a discrepancy in age or marriage condition between this form and Sheet I. But in this, as in the details of the adjustments in the other Sheets, I am inclined to leave the rule to Provincial Superintendents, since probably there are differences in the errors, as in the actual entries and way of working, in each province. One rule, however, must be observed throughout, and that is that no transfer of more than one entry per hundred in a sheet must be allowed, and this only under the strict prescription of scrutiny already laid down in the Local code of rules in connection with the Test-slips. A copy of any circular acting upon the above suggestions should be sent me as soon as possible, but, in view of the urgency of the work and the large establishments engaged, I will trust to the caution of the Provincial Superintendents without asking for the draft before issue.

No. C.

SIMLA,
20th April

No. $\frac{143}{1891}$.

Memorandum to all Superintendents of Census Operations.

In continuation of his letter No. 31 of the 16th February 1891, the undersigned has the honour to request that where abstraction is being conducted at several offices in different parts of the Province, the Superintendent will add to his Progress Report a note of the offices he has visited and the general opinion he has formed of the quality of the work done there.

2. In Bombay Mr. Drew prints and circulates to all heads of abstracting offices his inspection notes made at the time he visits each district centre. This course seems convenient, and may give useful hints to men engaged on the same sort of work in other parts of India. Copies of such notes, too, will be thankfully received for perusal by the undersigned, since they greatly help in indicating for next Census, the points where the practice prescribed at this was found defective.

3. The Quarterly Summary of Census Charges should be sent up in much the same form as is given at page 95 of the Census Compilation, Part I. Probably there will be in some Provinces an additional sub-head required under *District Charges* for special travelling allowance to stationary officials deputed to Census work at a distance; and sub-head 8 will have to include the items paid by District Officers for transport of forms from the nearest Railway stations. It would be convenient, though not necessary, to add to sub-heads 13 and 14 the average strength of the working establishment during the quarter, but the undersigned is not prepared to prescribe this addition if it is likely to increase the work of the Superintendent's clerical establishment. In sub-head 22 the words "and travelling" should be added in consequence of the ruling of the Government of India in Resolution No. 22 of the 8th January 1891 (Department of Finance and Commerce).

The undersigned would here point out that for account purposes heads III and IV should be held to include tabulation and compilation, so that head VI may be restricted to the establishment required by the Superintendent for administrative purposes up to the time when the final tables are collected in his office for computation and analysis; the work then becomes purely personal, or confined to a few clerks working immediately under the Superintendent's orders, after the prescribed tables have all been completed.

No. CI.

NOTE $\frac{S}{1891}$.

SIMLA,

5th May 1891.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

The Final Tables.

1.—Compilation.

From all Provinces, except Bengal, where regular work began later than elsewhere, progress reports have been received which show that tabulation is being regularly taken in hand; so it will not be long before a beginning is made with the compilation of tahsil or thana totals into district tables, at all events where the headings of the latter are fixed. In connection with tabulation, I have little to add to former circulars. Provincial Superintendents will have by this time arranged their plan for testing the totals of each series of registers in the same way as they have done in respect to the abstraction sheets. It saves a very considerable amount of time and annoyance if these totals are thoroughly checked before compilation is begun, so that there may be no occasion to alter the figures compiled into one table on account of some discrepancy not discovered till later on with another. The most important of the earlier registers are Nos. V and VI, from which the figures for religions in Nos. IV, VII, XIV, XVII, XVIII, XIX and XX, where in use, for ages in Nos. VII, XV-A and B, and XVII, and for the sexes in all the tables, can be most efficiently checked. Register V is kept as a test of the entries of Registers VI-A, B, and C, and such a check is necessary for the ages under each religion. To get the total of all religions it is enough to post the tahsil total of the former on a single page.

2. When it has been ascertained that there is complete correspondence throughout the whole series of registers, the totals can be posted in the compilation sheets. Some specimens of the sheets I propose to use in my own office have been despatched to each Superintendent direct from the Bengal Press, with the covers in which they are respectively to be kept during use. If these be made use of, the tahsil or thána, &c., should be substituted for the district in the first column; but in some cases the ordinary register has been printed of sufficient capacity to serve for even district totalling, so that a separate form is superfluous.

3. It is left to the Superintendent to decide at what stage in the operations the use of the vernacular should be abandoned. In Madras, I believe, nearly all the work at head-quarters is to be done in English, but this cannot be the course adopted where there are district or divisional offices, for which a competent English-speaking establishment cannot be maintained up to the proper strength. Judging from my own experience in 1881, in Bombay, which province, in the matter of knowledge of English, is probably about equal to Bengal and below Madras, it would be safe to allow the fixed headings to be compiled in English, and to keep the rest in the vernacular, translating only the district totals. During the last ten years, however, circumstances have changed a good deal, and English figures are used far more extensively in Western India

than they then were. It may be found convenient, accordingly, to compile in English from the registers themselves.

4. As regards the separation of the entries for males and females, I recommend its maintenance in all the longer tables except the very copy sent to press, as the facilities for addition are much increased by this course, and the numerous errors arising from mistaking the column are necessarily avoided. Indeed, in the case of the ninth table—Education—it would be an advantage in more ways than one to keep the figures of the sexes apart in the final form itself.

5. For reasons that will be given in a later portion of this note, it is very desirable that compilation should proceed as nearly as possible in the serial order of the tables. The areas to be entered in Table I have been already ascertained in most cases, and, where there have been re-adjustments or more correct surveys since last census, the information should be placed on record by June at the latest. The rural and urban population in the same form will be obtainable direct from registers, since a large town will probably have a set of registers to itself, and the smaller ones will appear as distinct sub-divisions of the tahsil or thána series. For Table II, half the figures required should have been written up before compilation begins, so that only the figures from Table I have to be added. The footnote to Register III, in Appendix D to Circular M, shows how Table III is to be worked up from Register I. Assuming the preliminary totalling to be approximately correct, half Table IV can be written up in advance, since the said totalling indicates accurately enough the order in which the towns will appear in the list. The first five columns of Table V can be filled in direct from Table IV, leaving the subsequent portion of the form to be completed from Table VI, which, as already pointed out, cannot be safely dissociated from Tables VII, VIII, and IX. Thus, Table I to IV may be said to form the first series of the final tables, and Tables V to IX, the second. Parent-tongue and birth-place constitute a section by themselves, as they cannot be checked, save in the sex totals, by comparison with any of the rest, and the entries require classification before posting. This classification is sketched out in the footnote to Table X in the Appendix to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 3 (Census), dated the 1st of July 1890. The Infirmity Tables, XII to XV-A, form two series, which, as the totals respectively correspond, must be taken together. The first four of these forms, having fixed heads, need present no difficulty. The Caste returns have to be classified before posting, in accordance with the general scheme adopted in Table XVI. The lists for this latter having been once prepared, the task is one of no great trouble, as the class or group can be denoted by a serial number in the heading of Register X-A, &c. It is a convenient opportunity here to point out that supplementary Table C is to be prepared in exactly the same way as the above. The two supplementary tables dealing with the sects and races of Christian, &c., had better be compiled irrespectively of their order in the list, though they should not be sent to press till the completion of Tables XVI and XVII. As for Table D, it has not yet been decided whether it is to form part of the census series at all. The Provincial Superintendents will no doubt be required to furnish the return of the agricultural population in such details as they should consider trustworthy, but the preparation of the rest of this table seems to be a task more suited to a revenue or agricultural expert than to an officer whose time is expected to be wholly occupied in dealing with the statistics collected at the census. At any rate, there is no need to begin the preparation of this return until the revenue year is over and its statistics compiled by the local authorities; and before that happens the question of the agency by whom the table is to be compiled will have been decided. The comparatively insignificant returns of British-born required by the Registrar-General, and the return of Europeans and foreigners, mentioned in my recent Circular letter No. 141, dated 18th April 1891, can be undertaken after the bulk of the general compilation is over.

6. There now remain the heavy tables of caste and occupation, the compilation of which gave us in 1881 as much trouble as all the rest of the work put

together. In the forms hitherto mentioned in this note the headings are either fixed, or vary within such narrow limits that it is possible for me to compile concurrently with the provincial office, and thus get time for examination of the figures in anticipation of the final provincial totals. I fear that this course is out of the question in respect to the tables now under consideration, in which there cannot be similarity sufficient to admit of their compilation from the detailed statements in a single centre. The utmost that I expect to be able to do is to ensure perfect uniformity of classing as far down as groups of castes and sub-orders of occupations in the scheme just published. This can be managed under the system of provincial lists laid down in paragraph 11 of Circular M. The lists of castes should be circulated freely between Superintendents, in order to fit, as far as possible, the grouping of one part of the country into that of another. In each list the larger castes, and all that it is proposed to recognise separately in the provincial Table XVI, should be designated by an asterisk, so that the figures for these in provinces where they are not of sufficient importance to receive separate mention may be communicated to both the Superintendent of the former province and to me. The list of occupations, being more uniform, will, if possible, be incorporated by me into a general index, which will thus become an expansion of that which accompanies Circular O. It will be obvious from this outline of the subject that the sooner these lists are prepared from those sent up by the heads of local offices, such as Deputy Superintendents or others, the less will be the delay in getting out the final index, and in classifying in accordance with it; and it is to be hoped that, by the time the district returns begin to come in, the indexing will be nearly finished.

7. As regards the actual operation of compiling, especially occupations, it seems desirable to separate classification from compilation. This can be best done by elaborate indexing, keeping the occupations to be combined in a heading subordinate to that in which they are to appear, the list being then printed down, and not along, the page. The alternative is to print the headings along the top of the page, and group underneath each from a separate list. It will be advisable to begin with part B of Table XVII, adding at the beginning a provincial total, since, considering the low standard of urban population adopted for the present census, it may prove more useful to abandon Part A in favour of a supplementary table showing occupations in greater detail for a few selected cities, tabulated individually.

8. As the Tables I to XV-A are passed as complete for each district, the totals should be sent to me at Simla on slips, specimens of which are given in Appendix I. It is expected, of course, that the figures thus sent up should be quite correct and in correspondence with each other throughout the series. The slips need not be printed, unless the Provincial Superintendent finds it more convenient to have a set struck off. In every case the slip should be signed by the Superintendent himself. Those for the supplementary tables of Christian sects can be sent later, and for caste and occupation, as above mentioned, district figures are not required, but the table should be sent in when complete for the province.

9. The optional tables for caste in relation to marriage and education correspond in arrangement with Table XVI, but it seems to me unecessary to show the distribution of the former in detail of districts. The facts to which the forms relate extend to the caste either as a whole, or, as I found in 1881, in its local distribution over a linguistic or physical area considerably larger than an administrative district. The subject of the subdivision of the province, for the purpose of exhibiting most clearly and usefully the census figures under review, is mentioned in paragraph 11 below, and the above point should be considered in connection with it. The agricultural table will very probably be withdrawn from the series; so it will be most convenient to call the caste-education statement Table D, and the caste-marriage one, Table E. In Appendix II will be found the forms into which these tables should be finally cast. Superintendents will note that the age-period is made the main head in the latter, as in the sample form sent round by the Government of India when proposing the collection of the information in question; but the change should not

precede compilation, as the standard registers afford a better and easier means of check. When reviewing these figures, on the other hand, it is clearly desirable to have before one the distribution of the age-period by condition rather than that of the condition by age.

II.—Typography.

10. As the census is an imperial undertaking, it is desirable that uniformity should be observed in the type and arrangement of the tables, and symmetry, to a certain extent, in the reports. Thus, the census work of each province should be a portion of one series for the whole country, including the feudatory states. I propose accordingly to arrange the volumes in the order shown in the margin. In the cases where two volumes have been allotted to a province, I have been guided by the number of districts, or of districts and states combined, that have to be shown in connection with that administrative unit. For instance, the 45 districts of Bengal, or the 49 of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, the districts and states of Bombay and Sindh, or of the Central Provinces, are probably too numerous to come on to a single page respectively; so that the returns will occupy about double the space that is required for Assam and Berar. If any Superintendent finds he can compress his results into a smaller compass than is here mentioned, he should communicate at once, on coming to this decision, with me and with the Superintendents whose reports and tables come after his in the list given above; so that the serial number of the volumes may be altered before the title-pages are sent to press.* It is to be understood that the above scheme comprises (*a*) the Imperial tables, including those relating to caste by marriage and education; (*b*) any supplementary tables of a simple character, showing the population in smaller units than are required for the general tables, such as by tahsils, thanas in Bengal and Assam, townships in Burma, &c., but not by villages, which must be shown, if at all, in the provincial supplement mentioned below; (*c*) the report on the operations and results; with (*d*) an appendix for guidance on the next occasion, giving the main general rules, instructions, indents for schedules, and similar points requiring attention from the local officers before the next census is taken. Tables prescribed for provincial purposes alone should not be included in the series, but should be relegated to a separate volume called after the province, and not forming part of the "Census of India". The size found most convenient for work of this description is foolscap, and this should therefore be adopted. The ordinary edition should be found in the usual strong blue boards, gold lettered on the back, with the number of the volume in the general series, the name of the province,

CENSUS SERIES.

Volume.	Contents.
I, II	Assam, Report and Tables.
III	Bengal and Feudatories, Report.
IV, V	" " Tables.
VI	Berar, Report and Tables.
VII	Bombay and Feudatories, Report.
VIII	" " Tables.
IX	Burma, Report.
X	" Tables.
XI	Central Provinces and Feudatories, Report.
XII	" " Tables.
XIII	Madras and Feudatories, Report.
XIV, XV	" " Tables.
XVI	North-West Provinces, Oudh and Feudatories, Report.
XVII, XVIII	North-West Provinces, Oudh and Feudatories, Tables.
XIX	Punjab and Feudatories, Report.
XX, XXI	" " Tables.
XXII	Ajmir, Coorg, Quetta, and Andamans, Reports and Tables.
XXIII	Hyderabad, Report and Tables.
XXIV	Baroda, Report and Tables.
XXV	Mysore, Report and Tables.
XXVI	Rajputana, Report and Tables.
XXVII	Central India, Report and Tables.
XXVIII	Kashmir, Report and Tables.
XXIX, XXX	India, Tables.
XXXI	" Review.
XXXII	Administrative Circulars, &c.

* The marginal note has been altered in accordance with the intimations subsequently received regarding the number of volumes provincially required.

and, where the work is contained in more than one volume, the contents of the volume, that is, whether report or tables.

11. The arrangement of the districts in the order best adapted for both census and local purposes requires some consideration. It seems agreed upon to adopt the district unit throughout the country, and, where there are Commissionerships, to disregard them as territorial subdivisions, at all events in the imperial tables. The tahsil, or corresponding subdivision, is too small for recognition, except in the supplementary table mentioned above, which is usually the one most frequently referred to in the whole series. In Berar alone does it seem advisable to compile by tahsils, and here the district totals should be printed together above those of their subdivisions. The letter would then be bracketted together without repeating the former. In feudatory territory it will be for the local authorities to settle the unit to be used in the tables. The only complication seems likely to be found in Central India, where the larger states are scattered territorially over several political charges, the latter being the abstracting unit. There are cases, too, of part of a state being in that agency and part in Rajputana. In order to avoid unnecessary detail in the tables in question, it may be found possible to mention separately in the general returns only the chief states, leaving to the supplementary table the required statistical information for the smaller, and making over to the latter the registers, in which full details can be found when reference is needed. Where a state under an Agency comprising a number of such units furnishes a special report, it will be for the chief political authority to incorporate the decument in the general review of his charge in such manner as he may think best, with due regard for the bulk of the latter. Where the states are in political connection with a provincial administration, it will be most convenient to add the aggregate of the figures for these states to that for British territory, as is done in the specimen given in Appendix III. At the same time, it is as well to warn Superintendents to see that the former are ready in time, since in 1881 I was obliged by the unpuctuality of a few states to adopt the opposite course to what is suggested above, and add the British total to the feudatory tables. With regard to the arrangement of the territorial units, it has been already noticed that the distribution for census purposes is likely in some cases to differ from that found administratively convenient. In the latter a few of the simpler statistical facts collected are required both by divisions and still more by tahsils; whereas, in dealing with the whole series of figures, taken as a statistical whole, it is desirable to give more prominence to linguistic and racial, as well as to climatic and other physical, differences. Political changes, colonisation from a distance, the plain, the coast, and the mountain are all reflected to some extent in the census returns, and it will be worth the while of the Superintendent to adjust his tables so as to bring out in them the most prominent and useful characteristics of each of the above elements. In my draft compilation books I have been obliged to follow, for the most part, the order adopted in the tables of last census, but this does not preclude re-arrangement where such seems advisable; so Superintendents who have not, as in Assam and the Central Provinces, already sent me their lists of districts grouped in the proposed order, should do so as soon as the pressure of inspection allows of it.

12. The next point claiming attention is the form of the tables; for as regards the report I will address Superintendents in a later circular. It will be noted that the district is in the first column in Tables I, II, III, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, and XII—XV, as well as in A, B, and D, if retained; whilst in the rest, where the details are numerous and vary greatly, the provincial distribution is shown horizontally. In Table V, again, the town is the main, and in IV the only item, and is therefore put in the most prominent place in the form. I think, judging from the printing of the census work in 1881, that this arrangement is on the whole the best, and it should accordingly be maintained. In the cases in which the number of districts is more than can be contained on one page, it will be most convenient to complete the table for the whole province in one opening, wherever possible. For instance, supposing half the districts be printed on a page containing the age-periods from the beginning of the table to 15—19 years, it is preferable to print on the opposite page the remaining districts for those

periods, rather than the remaining periods for the same districts as are shown on the preceding page; there will thus be a provincial total at the bottom of every opening. In connection with this matter, too, I may mention the need of reprinting the column headings on each page, as it is most annoying to have to trace lines of figures along columns that are too often displaced in the process of binding. For the same reason, wherever space allows, the name of the district may be repeated at the end of a long line of tabular matter, such as that found in age-returns and the like.

13. But the comfort of the table depends most of all upon the spacing of the lines and the variety of type used. The former must vary with the number of districts in most of the tables, though I believe that the two-page opening will be ample for most provinces. As for the type, my experience in 1881 induces me to lay especial stress on the necessity of giving this matter proper attention well in advance of the printing; since the stock of type of the patterns recommended is often not large enough in provincial presses to allow of a great portion being locked up, for some months, it may be in census work. It is true that under the serial arrangement of the tables which is prescribed on this occasion it is assumed that the forms will be sent to press successively in that order, and that several of the tables will be printed off before their successors are set up; but it is unsafe to place too much reliance on this forecast, in illustration of which I call the attention of Superintendents to the tables of errata which precede many of the census volumes of 1881, not excluding that for Bombay. The minute care required in not only compiling, but in correcting proofs of long tables is almost inconceivable to those who have never had to do both, and, even after final revision, typographical errors are apt to slip in. As for the actual compilation, I have sufficiently dwelt in the first part of this note on the need of strict comparison of one table with another before printing, to make further remark unnecessary. Assuming, then, that the requisite stock of type is available, I will ask attention to the specimen forms printed in Appendix III.* In the age-table it is necessary to use in the body of the form alternate lines of antique and plain type, for males and females respectively. The total of both sexes, which begins the form, should be in italics. The totals of the vertical entries are best distinguished by different sorts of type, rather than by rules alone. In the language-table I have given a sample of a form in which it is necessary to accentuate the total of both sexes, rather than, as in the age-table, to allow of the comparison of the two with each other. Here, accordingly, it is advisable to use for the three columns three sorts of type, of which the first should be antique, the second italic, and the third plain. If possible, too, compressed or other patterns may be utilised with advantage in the language-totals, but in cases of exigency a thick rule will denote, though less elegantly, the totals of British and other territory. In Table XVII the total of all ages for each occupation needs to be specially distinguished, and, if this is done by means of antique type, there will probably be no risk of confusing the figures for the sexes; but it would be better to have a third pattern, say italic, if possible, for the total of the male entries. A minor point, though not an unimportant one, to be here noted, is that, in all tables, the hundreds and thousands should be respectively demarcated by commas. I see that in some of the tables of last census this precaution was not observed, and the perusal of the figures thus jammed together is far more difficult than under the ordinary conditions. I may also remark that a *lakh* is not a recognised combination in statistical tables which are not concerned with rupees, and should therefore be avoided in census work.

14. Where the tables and report are in one volume, it should be arranged to have the former paged in roman, and the latter in arabic, numerals. Where there are considerable numbers of feudatory states to be separately recorded, as in Bombay, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, it will be more convenient to tabulate them in an entirely separate series of returns, denoting this by a marginal title on each page. In the case of the six small territories that are to be comprised in Volume XVII of the Imperial series, the returns should be sent, as prescribed below, to me, at Simla, and the report as soon as possible afterwards,

* Not reprinted.

both, of course, in manuscript; so that the tables may be arranged, when the whole volume is received, in the manner most convenient for reference; and where, as in the case of the Andamans and Quetta, the returns are not being tabulated in the place itself, before being sent to me they should be forwarded to the local authorities, who will thus arrange to have the requisite note or report written upon them by some competent official on the spot. The Laccadives should be treated in this way by the Collectors of Malabar and South Kanara respectively.

15. In conclusion, I hope that the first fifteen tables may be prepared and sent to press as soon after tabulation as possible, so that Superintendents may find themselves at more leisure to supervise the heavy work involved in preparing Tables XVI and XVII, and, where they are in use, the provincial caste-statements.

APPENDIX I.

Compilation slips.

1.—FOR TABLE I.

PROVINCE.

DISTRICT

Heading.		Detail.	Total.
Area in square miles		4,789	4,789
Occupied houses ...	Towns ...	15,597	149,173
	Villages ...	133,576	
Total population ...	Towns ...	77,891	612,163
	Villages ...	534,272	
Males ...	Towns ...	41,233	310,588
	Villages ...	269,335	
Females ...	Towns ...	36,643	301,575
	Villages ...	264,917	

Certified on the of 1891.

2.—FOR TABLE II.

PROVINCE

DISTRICT

Heading.		Population.	Variation — or +.
Total population ...	1891 ...	612,163	+ 23,741
	1881 ...	588,422	
Males ...	1891 ...	310,588	+ 10,987
	1881 ...	299,601	
Females ...	1891 ...	301,575	+ 12,754
	1881 ...	288,821	

Certified on the of 1891.

3.—FOR TABLE III

PROVINCE

DISTRICT

	Heading.	Number.	Population.
	Total Towns and Villages.	1,278	612,163
1	1 — 199	291	34,338
2	200 — 499	518	162,652
3	500 — 999	398	226,863
4	1,000 — 1,999	62	95,604
5	2,000 — 2,999	5	11,053
6	3,000 — 4,999	1	3,786
7	5,000 — 9,999	...	...
8	10,000 — 14,999	1	11,810
9	15,000 — 19,999	1	18,879
10	20,000 — 49,999	1	47,902
11	50,000 and over.	...	...

Certified on the of 1891.

4.—FOR TABLE VI.

PROVINCE

DISTRICT

Religion.	Total.	Males.	Females.
All Religions.	612,163	310,588	301,575
1. Hindu.	481,168	240,888	240,280
2. Musalman.	94,737	49,321	45,416
3. Christan.	1,349	1,184	165
4. Buddhist.	...	...	...
5. Jain.	12,371	7,549	4,822
6. Sikh.	22,405	11,572	10,853
7. Parsi.	74	47	27
8. Jew.	3	3	...
9. Brahmo.	17	15	
10. Animistic.	...	...	...
11. Agnostic.	9	9	—
12.	...	...	...
13.	...	...	...

Certified on the of 1891.

RELIGION

PROVINCE
DISTRICT

5.—FOR TABLES VII & VIII.

Age-period.	Males.				Females.			
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
0								
1								
2								
3								
4								
Total (0-4) ...								
5-9								
10-14								
15-19								
20-24								
25-29								
30-34								
35-39								
40-44								
45-49								
50-54								
55-59								
60 and over								
Total ...								

6.—FOR TABLE IX.

PROVINCE

DISTRICT *Religion*

Instruction.		Males.	Females.
ALL AGES	Learning ...		
	Literate ...		
	Illiterate ...		
	TOTAL ...		
0—14 ...	Learning ...		
	Literate ...		
	Illiterate ...		
	TOTAL ...		
15—24...	Learning ...		
	Literate ...		
	Illiterate ...		
	TOTAL ...		
25 and over	Learning ...		
	Literate ...		
	Illiterate ...		
	TOTAL ...		

7.—FOR TABLE X OR XI.

PROVINCE

DISTRICT

Birth-place, or Mother-tongue.	Total.	Males.	Females.

8—FOR TABLES XII TO XV.

PROVINCE

DISTRICT

Age-period.	Males.				Females.			
	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.	Insane.	Deaf-mute.	Blind.	Leper.
0-4 ...								
5-9 ...								
10-14 ...								
15-19 ...								
20-24 ...								
25-29 ...								
30-34 ...								
35-39 ...								
40-44 ...								
45-49 ...								
50-54 ...								
55-59 ...								
60 and over								
TOTAL ...								

9—FOR TABLES XII-A TO XV-A.

DISTRICT

Infirmity

Caste, &c.	Religion.	Males.	Females.
TOTAL ...			

APPENDIX II.

TABLE C.

Language known by the Literate by caste, &c. (Revised).

CASTE AND RELIGION.				TOTAL STRENGTH.						TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.*												
				MALES.			FEMALES.			A.*						B.*						(and so on.)
					Literate.			*Literate.*		*Males.*			*Females.*			*Males.*			*Females.*			
											Literate.			Literate.			Literate.			Literate.		
Class.	Group.	Caste, &c., and sub-division, where prescribed.	Religion.	Total males.	Total.	Knowing English.	Total females.	Total.	Knowing English.	Total.	Total.	English	Total.	Total.	English.	Total.	Total.	English.	Total.	Total.	English.	

TABLE D.—(*Optional.*)†

CASTES BY EDUCATION.

CASTE AND RELIGION.				TOTAL STENGTH.								TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.*								
				MALES.				FEMALES.				A.								B. and so on.
												Males.				*Females.*				
Class.	Group.	Caste, &c., and sub-divisions where prescribed.	Religion.	Total Males.	Pupils.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total Females.	Pupils.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Illiterate.	Total.	Pupils.	Literate.	Illiterate.	

* The territorial distribution, whether by district or larger area, is to be decided provincially.

† Where divisions undertaken, it was combined with C by splitting the column for literate into two for English known and total respectively.

TABLE E.—(*Optional.*)

CASTES, &C., BY CIVIL CONDITION AND AGE.

| CASTE AND RELIGION. | | | | TOTAL STRENGTH.† | | | |

No. CII.

SIMLA,
12th November 1892.

No. $\frac{567}{1891}$.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,
To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

The following list* is forwarded to the Superintendent of Census Operations for with the request that he will oblige the undersigned as quickly as possible with his opinion on the proposed distribution, which is for census purposes only, and will also suggest any modification that he considers will aid the object in view, namely, the grouping of the population in units as homogeneous as circumstances allow.

Proposed territorial Sub-division of the population of each Province, State or Agency.

See peragraph 11 of the Census Commissioner's Note S.

Province.	Division.	Districts or States comprised in each Division.
1. Ajmer-Merwára ...	....	Undivided.
2. Assam	1. Surma Valley	Kachar *(plains)*, Sylhet.
	2. Brahmaputra Valley ...	Lakhimpur, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Kamrup, Goalpara.
	3. Hill Tracts	Khasi and Jaintia, Naga, Garo, North Kachar, North Lushai *(Manipur)*.
3. Bengal ...	1. Northern	Darjiling, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Pabna, Rajshahye, Bogra, Maldah, Dinajpur *(Koch Behár and Sikkim)*.
	2. Western	Burdwan, Bankura, Murshidabad, Birbhum, Santhal Parganas, Nadiya, Hughly, Twenty-four Parganas, Midnapur, Howrah, Calcutta City.
	3. Eastern	Jessore, Khulna, Dacca, Maimansingh, Bakarganj, Faridpur, Noakhali, Chittagong, Tipperah, Hill Chittagong *(Hill Tipperah)*.
	4. North Behar	Champaran, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur *(part)*, Purneah, Monghyr *(part)*
	5. South Behar	Shahabad, Patna, Gaya, Monghyr *(part)*, Bhagalpur *(part)*.
	6. Chota Nagpur	Singhbhum, Manbhum, Lohardagga, Hazaribagh *(Tributary States)*.
	7. Orissa	Cuttack, Angul, Puri, Balasore *(Tributary Mahals)*.
4. Berar	.....	Undivided.
5. Bombay ...	1. Gujarát ...	Ahmedabad, Surat, Kaira, Broach, Panch Mahals *(Palanpur, Mahi-Kántha, Cambay, Nárukot, Rewa-Kantha, Cutch Káthiawár, Surat Agency)*.
	2. Konkan	Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara *(Jowhár, Janjira, Sáwantwadi)*.
	3. Deccan	Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara *(Dángs, Surgánah, Bhor, Akalkot, Aundh, Phaltan)*.
	4. South Deccan *(Karnátak)* ...	Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur *(Kolhapur, South Maratha Jágirs, Jath, Sávanúr)*.
	5. Bombay City	.....
	6. Aden	.....
	7. Sind	Undivided *(Khairpur)*.

* The list as now reprinted contains the modifications suggested by Superintendents and accepted by the Census Commissioner.

Province.	Division.		District or States comprised in each Division.
6. Burma ...	Upper	1. Northern ...	Mandalay, Bhámô, Kathâ, Ruby Mines, Shwébô.
		2. Southern ...	Minbû, Myingyán, Pakôkku, Magwé.
		3. Central ...	Sagaing, Yêu, Upper Khyindwin, Lower Khyindwin.
		4. Eastern ...	Yaméthin, Kyanksê, Meiktila, Pyinmanâ (*Shan States*).
	Lower	5. Arakan ...	North Arakan, Akyab, Kyaukpû, Sandoway.
		6. Pegu.	Rangoon City, Hanthawádi, Pegu, Prome, Tharawádi.
		7. Irrawádi ...	Henzadâ, Thongwâ, Bassein, Thyet-Myô (*Karenni*).
		8. Tenasserim ...	Amherst, Tavoy, Mergui, Toungû, Shwégyîn, Sálwîn.
7. Central Provinces ...	1. Eastern		Raipur, Biláspur, Sambalpur (*Kálahandi and most other Chattishgarh States*).
	2. Southern		Chánda, Wardha, Nágpur, Bhandára (*Bastar, Kankér*).
	3. Central		Bálaghát, Mandla, Seoni, Chhindwára, Bétul.
	4. Narbada		Nimár, Hoshangabád, Narsinghpur, Jabalpur Saugar, Damóh (*Makrai*).
8. Coorg	.....		Undivided.
9. Madras ...	1. Northern Coast		Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavári, Kistna, Nellore and *Agency tracts*.
	2. Northern		Cuddapah, Karnúl, Bellary, Anantapur (*Sándur and Banganapallé*).
	3. East Central		Chenglepat, North Arcot, Madras City.
	4. West Central		Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiris.
	5. South Central		South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly (*Pudukotta*).
	6. Southern		Madura, Tinnevelly.
	7. West Coast		South Kanara, Malabar (*Travancore and Cochin*).
10. North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1. Hill Tracts		Dehra-dun, Garhwál, Kumaon (*Garhwál*).
	2. Sub-Montane		Tarai, Pilibhit, Khéri, Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur.
	3. Upper Doab		Saharánpur, Meerut, Musaffarnagar, Aligarh, Bulandshahr.
	4. Central Doab		Agra, Muttra, Etah, Mainpuri, Etáwah, Farakhabad.
	5. North Central		Bijnor, Budaon, Moradabad, Shahjehánpur, Baréli, Hardoi, Sitapur (*Rampur*).
	6. South Central		Lucknow, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, Rai Baréli, Unao, Bára Banki, Balia, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Jaunpur, Benares, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Fatehpur.
	7. Southern		Mirzapur, Bánda, Jalaun, Hamirpur, Jhánsi, Lalitpur.

Province.	Division.	Districts or States comprised in each Division.
11. Punjáb ...	1. Hill Tracts	Kangra, Simla *(Chamba, Mandi, Sukét, Simla Agency).*
	2. Sub-Montane and Central ...	Ambala, Ludhiana, Jalandhur, Amritsar, Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Lahore, Firozpur *(Kapurthála, Malerkotla, Faridkot).*
	3. Salt Range Tract... ...	Jhilam, Ráwalpindi, Hazára, Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu.
	4. Western Plains	Muzaffargarh, Multán, Jhang, Montgomery, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan *(Bháwalpur).*
	5. Eastern Plains	Delhi, Karnál, Rohták, Hissár, Gurgaon *(Patiálá, Jhind, Dojáná, Loharu, Kalsia, Nabha, Pátaudi).*
12. Quettah	...	Undivided.
13. Andamans ...		
14. Hyderabad ...	1. Telingána	Warangal, Nalgunda, Mahbubnagar, Mehdak, Atrafi-Balda.
	2. Marathwáda	Aurangabad, Parbhani, Nandér, Bidh, Naldurg, Sirpurtanda, Elgonda, Indore.
	3. Karnátak	Raichur, Lingsagúr, Gulbarga.
15. Baroda ...	Southern	Nausari and Baroda.
	Northern	Kadi.
	Western	Amréli, Dwarka, &c.
16. Mysore ...	Eastern	Chitaldurg, Tumkúr, Kolár, Bangalore, Mysore.
	Western	Shimóga, Kadúr, Hassan.
17. Kashmir ...	Jammu	Jammu *(Púnch).*
	Kashmir	Kashmir Valley.
	Hill Tracts	Ladakh, Gilgit, Skardo.
18. Rajputána ...	Western	Bikanér, Jesalmér, Márwár and Mallána.
	Southern	Oodeypore, Meywár Hill Tracts, Banswára, Khushalgarh, Partábgarh, Dongarpur, Sirohi and Abu.
	Eastern	Jeypur, Kishengarh, Láwa, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dhólpúr, Kerauli, Jhaláwar, Tonk, Bundi, Kotah, Shahpur.
19. Central India ...	Western	Bhopawár, Guna, Western Malwa, and Indore Agencies.
	Northern	Gwalior Agency.
	Eastern	Baghelkhand, Búndélkhand, and Bhopál Agencies.

No. CIII.

NOTE

SIMLA,
18th May 1891.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,
To—All Superintendents of Census Operations and Political Charges.

Compilation of the returns for Feudatory States.

In Note S this point was touched on but casually, and there remain several matters in connection with it which require notice. In the first place, in all cases where States are in political connection with a British Province, I shall not require from them the compilation slips for the subdivisions of their area, but will leave it to the Provincial Superintendents to

obtain the totals as they may think fit, and to send me the return for the aggregate of the said Feudatories in a corrected proof of his final table. The only exception to this will be in the case of Table I, the slip for which will be of use in advance of the other returns. This should, accordingly, be sent me for each State, or collection of States under a single Agency.

2. In the independent Political charges, it will be convenient to get the work into my hands more gradually, so I would suggest that the unit to be communicated should be in Hyderabad and Baroda, the Division; in Mysore, the District; in Kashmir, the Governorship; in Rajputana, the State, whether or not it be compiling its returns independently of an Agency total. In Central India, some special compilation arrangements have been suggested, whereby the Agency and the State totals can both be shown in some of the tables.

3. As regards isolated cantonments and similar places in British occupation it does not appear necessary to show their returns separately in all the tables, though it is desirable to have on record at least the main figures relating to the population within them. I think, therefore, that below Table I a footline should be added entitled "Areas in British occupation included in the above," and in this should be given the full return of houses and people for the aggregate of the tracts in question. The supplementary return of details of subdivisions mentioned in paragraph 10 of Note S, or Table IV or V of the general series, will shew the individual items, if required. In the case of lines of railway passing through feudatory territory, jurisdiction over the land occupied by which has been ceded to the British Government, it does not seem necessary to make any distinction in the return, so the population of such areas should be included in that of the territory of the States intersected by the said lines. Thus the returns tabulated at Ajmer for the cantonments and railways of Rajputana and Central India, respectively, should, when finally tested and certified, be sent to the officer in charge of the compilation of that Agency, and he will be in a position to add the figures to those of the States to which under the above instructions they appertain. As to the cantonments in the territories of His Highness the Nizam and the Residency precincts at Hyderabad, which are being tabulated in the Berar Office,* it seems advisable that a statement of the totals in the form of Table I should be sent to me, and the rest of the registers, after compilation by the Superintendent of the Hyderabad Census, should be made over to the Resident for disposal as he thinks fit. It is necessary to keep some of these records, in case of the recurrence of a demand, such as was made on this occasion, for the population-return of a portion only of one of the cantonments.

4. I trust, in conclusion, that the work of abstraction and tabulation may receive the same attention in Feudatory territory that is being given to it in British districts, so that these troublesome and expensive operations may be brought successfully to a close as quickly as is compatible with correct results.

No. CIV.

No. $\frac{188}{1891}$.

SIMLA,
5th May 1891.

From—J. A. BAINES, Esq., Census Commissioner for India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Government of India the following proposals regarding the form of the Tables prescribed in Resolution $\frac{3\ \text{Census}}{114\text{-}124\text{-}A.}$ of the 1st July 1890.

* The Baroda Cantonment and the Bangalore Cantonment and Civil Station were also thus treated.

2. *Table XVII-A & B (pages 13 & 14).*—It appears to me from the lists of places which are to be treated as towns in Tables I to V, that owing to the extension of the municipal system since last census, the term of town has been applied to many places which are not of a sufficiently urban character in respect to commerce or manufacture to indicate any material differences in the elements of their population from their smaller neighbours. In order, therefore, to avoid obliterating in the mass of market towns or large villages whatever there may be of true urban character in the chief cities of India, I would suggest that the Provincial Total in columns 4 to 15 of Part A should be transferred to Part B, which will then become Part A, or the general return of occupation. Owing to the preponderance of rural communities, this will represent the average distribution of industries throughout the country. Part B, under this proposal, would contain a more detailed statement of occupations returned in the selected cities, or large towns, individually recorded.* The distinctions between the two Tables would have to be pointed out, of course, in the reviews, as it would scarcely be sufficiently apparent in the actual figures.

See Appendix A.

3. *Table B, page 15.*—I have found a considerable number of the races in question returning themselves under other denominations than that of Christian. I have accordingly taken upon myself to instruct the Provincial Superintendents to enter in the return all Europeans and Eurasians, whatever their religion, since the main point is the tabulation by race. Similarly, there is no reason but that of check during compilation, for retaining the entries of Native Christians, so that these may be disregarded in the final return. The latter would then be entitled "Europeans, Eurasians and Armenians, by race and age."†

Appendix B.

4. *Table C, page 16.*—In this, the only statistical information that is of value will be the record of those who know English, in comparison with the total number of the persons returned as Literate. I would submit, accordingly, that the return by caste should contain for each sex two columns only, namely, those above indicated; (*a*) total knowing how to read and write, (*b*) number of the same who can read and write English.‡ This detail is now being abstracted in anticipation of the sanction of Government.

‡ Appendix C.

5. *Table D (Agriculture).*—I have already suggested to the Government of India that it might be considered enough on the part of the census-officers if they supplied the local Agricultural and Land-Records Department with as much detail regarding the occupation (by age) of the agricultural population as possible. The rest of the return could then be worked up in provincial variety under the direction of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

6. If this proposal be sanctioned, I would call the optional caste Tables "D" & "E," concluding with them the Imperial series.

7. As regards the British-born, I would suggest that a return be prepared entirely separate from the above series, showing such persons by age, civil condition, birthplace, occupation (showing whether returned as worker, or as dependent, to accord with the Home statement), and the infirmities by age, as in the general tables. I would add to the return a short statement of the other European foreigners enumerated in India, by birth-place, age and occupation without detail of age-period. This return is often asked for, and is one of those often, if not usually, included in the census returns of continental nations.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE XVII A.—(*Revised.*)

OCCUPATION AND CLASS.				PROVINCIAL TOTAL.												DISTRICT A.											
				BOTH SEXES.				MALES.				FEMALES.				BOTH SEXES.				MALES.				FEMALES.			
Class.	Order.	Sub-order or Group.	Occupation.	Total.	0—4	5—14	15—	Total.	0—4	5—14	15—	Total.	0—4	5—14	15—	Total.	0—4	5—14	15—	TOTAL.	0—4	5—14	15—	TOTAL.	0—4	5—14	15—

PART B.—(*Revised.*)

OCCUPATION AND CLASS.				CITY AGGREGATE.												CITY OF A.											
				BOTH SEXES.				MALES.				FEMALES.				BOTH SEXES.				MALES.				FEMALES.			
Class.	Order.	Sub-order or Group.	Occupation.	TOTAL.	0—4	5—14	15—	Total.	0—4	5—14	15—	Total.	0—4	5—14	15—	Total.	0—4	5—14	15—	Total.	0—4	5—14	15—	Total.	0—4	5—14	15—

NOTE.—The cities that I propose, as at present advised, to select for this Table, are:—

Province.	Cities.	Population.	Preliminary totalling.
BENGAL	1. Calcutta and Suburbs ..	840,130	
	2. Howrah and Bally ...	129,800	
	3. Patna	167,510	
	4. Dacca	83,760	
BOMBAY	5. Bombay	804,470	
	6. Karachi	104,250	
	7 Poona	160,460	
	8. Ahmedabad ...	145,990	
	9. Surat	108,000	
MADRAS	10. Madras	449,970	
BURMA	11. Rangoon	181,210	
	12 Mandalay	187,910	
PUNJAB	13. Lahore	176,720	
	14. Delhi	193,580	
	15. Amritsar	136,500	
	16. Peshawar	83,930	
AJMERE	17. Ajmere	67,880	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. Allahabad	176,870	
	19. Agra	168,710	
	20. Benares	222,520	
	21. Cawnpore	182,310	
	22. Meerut	118,760	
	23. Lucknow	273,090	
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	24. Nagpur	117,910	
	25. Jabalpur	84,560	
FEUDATORY TERRITORY .	26. Hyderabad	392,920	
	27. Bangalore	179,670	
	28. Jaipur	158,890	
	29. Srinagar	120,340	
	30. Baroda	116,460	

If returns are in sufficient detail.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE B.—(*Revised.*)

District or City.*	Total.			EUROPEANS.										EURASIANS.										ARMENIANS.									
				Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.					Males.					Females.				
	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	0-14.	15-34.	35-49.	50—	Total.	0-14.	15-34.	34-49.	50—	Total.	0-14.	15-34.	35-49.	50—	Total.	0-14.	15-34.	35-49.	50—	Total.	0-14.	15-34.	35-49.	50—	Total.	0-14.	15-34.	35-49.	50—

* Military limits will be distinguished from other areas.

APPENDIX C.

TABLE C.—(*Revised.*)

CASTE, &c.				PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.							DISTRICT OR DIVISION A.							DISTRICT OR DIVISION B.							And so on.
				Total strength.			Literate.				Total.			Literate.				Total.			Literate.				
							Males		Females.					Males.		Females.					Males.		Females.		
Class.	Group.	Castes and Sub-division, where prescribed.	Religion	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Knowing English.	Total.	Knowing English.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	English.	Total.	English.	Total.	Males	Females.	Total.	English.	Total.	English.	

No. CV.

No. $\frac{251}{1891}$.

SIMLA,
5th June 1891.

From—J. A. BAINES, Esq., Census Commissioner for India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In continuation of paragraph 5 of my letter No. 188 of the 5th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that I have discussed the question of an agricultural table in connection with the census, with the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and that we agree in thinking that the most convenient course will be for Provincial Superintendents of Census to communicate to the Agricultural authorities, through me, the figures relating to the agricultural population, in such detail as may be tabulated in the Local returns of occupation. The application of the above information to the returns of land revenue and cultivation will, in this case, be left to those who habitually deal with the latter.

2. Trusting that this arrangement will meet with the approval of the Government of India.

No. CVI.

No. $\frac{4\ \text{Census}}{116}$.

SIMLA,
24th June 1891.

From—C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
To—The Census Commissioner for India.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters marginally noted, containing proposals as to the manner in which some of the forms prescribed in the tables attached to Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{3\ \text{Census}}{114\text{-}124\ \text{A.}}$, dated the 1st July 1890, should be filled up; and in reply to convey the following observations.

No. $\frac{188}{1891}$, dated 5th May 1891, and enclosures.

No. $\frac{251}{1891}$, dated 5th June 1891.

2. With regard to the proposal contained in paragraph 2 of your letter, I am to observe that the Government of India would not disturb the existing forms, Table XVII, Parts A and B, as it appears desirable to maintain the symmetry of the general series of tables by including as urban in Table XVII the entire population shown as such in Tables I, IV and V. The special return of selected towns which you suggest may, therefore, be included among the supplementary statements with any others which you may consider necessary in explanation of the results of the Census.

3. The Governor General in Council approves of the instructions which you have issued to Provincial Superintendents to enter in Table B, at page 15 of the forms appended to the Resolution of 1st July 1890, all Europeans and Eurasians irrespective of their religion. The statistics of Christians are already sufficiently provided for in supplementary Table A at page 15, and it is unnecessary to preserve the religious distinction in Table B.

4. With regard to Table C at page 16, I am to observe that the intention of the Government of India was that statistics should be obtained of those who know English as compared with the total number of persons returned as Literate. It is unnecessary to record particulars of other subsidiary languages, and the two columns under which the information is being abstracted will be sufficient in Table C.

5. The Governor General in Council agrees to the proposal made in paragraph 7 of your letter that a seperate return should be prepared of British-born subjects, and that to this return should be added a concise statement showing other European foreignors in India by birth-place, age and occupations, without detail of age-periods.

6. As regards Table D (Agriculture) His Excellency in Council agrees with you in considering that the most convenient course will be for Provincial Superintendents to communicate through you to the agricultural authorities the figures relating to the agricultural population in such detail as may be tabulated in the local returns of occupation.

No. CVII.

No. $\frac{306}{1891}$

SIMLA,
6th July 1891.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I have the honour to enquire whether the Government of India has any objection to the adoption of the proposals made below in connection with the completion of the census work. If not, I would deferentially ask that the necessary sanction may be obtained. Generally speaking, they are in accordance with what was approved on the occasion of the last census.

2. It has been throughout anticipated that the Provincial work should everywhere be over within the current financial year, and the progress hitherto made does not seem to indicate any prolongation of the work beyond that period. Thus the Provincial Tables should be in the press during the autumn, and the reports ready for issue early in April. The Imperial Tables should, with two exceptions, be compiled nearly simultaneously with the Provincial work, and there are considerable advantages in getting them printed at the Government of India Press. I propose, accordingly, to get the series completed as soon as possible after the receipt of the certified Provincial figures.

3. As soon as the Provincial Tables are completely compiled, and put into proof, I would propose that such of the Provincial Superintendents as can conveniently attend, be invited to meet me in Simla, and discuss some of the more important general subjects connected with the census results, compare lists and nomenclature of castes and occupations, the provincial marriage and education returns, &c., and arrive at some general conclusions on the administrative aspects of the census, whilst the matters are fresh in their memory. Perhaps five, or at most six, weeks will suffice for this, and the additional charge to the census will be only the journey allowance to and fro, and the halting allowance for the days spent on duty at Simla. It is undesirable that the report should be written elsewhere than in the province itself, so my proposals extend to the discussion only of the main points of interest to be dealt with in it.

4. Much of the computation and subsidiary re-arrangement of the figures which I require for my own purposes can be done in the interval between the departure of the Superintendents to complete their reports, and the receipt of the final copies of the reports themselves.* I would propose that I should be then deputed on duty to Europe to complete my own remaining portion of the work, in consultation with statistical experts, some of whom have already offered me their assistance. The period of such deputation cannot be fixed at this date, as much will depend upon the amount of work I can get done before I leave Simla; but, unless want of punctuality in Native States upsets my calculations, I should say that not less than six or more than ten months will suffice. The office establishment required will be but small, costing under £30 per mensem, and my pay would be ⅔rds of the Indian rate, or Rs. 1,666-10-8 per mensem. The printing of one volume, together with a supplementary set of maps and diagrams, can doubtless be arranged for at reasonable rates, with Her Majesty's printers, through the India Office, as in 1883. The whole cost of the arrangement would thus be under Rs. 25,000, of which probably about Rs. 4,000, would be charged in India for press work, in any case, whilst Rs. 833-5-4 a month will be saved in salary.

5. Trusting that the proposals made in paragraphs 3 and 4 above will meet with the approval of the Government of India, etc.

* The heavy revision that was necessitated in the case of two or three provinces prevented this.

No. CVIII.

No. 144.

SIMLA,
29th July 1891.

From—J. P. HEWETT, ESQ., C.I.E., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Census Commissioner for India.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{300}{1891}$, dated the 6th instant, in which you propose—(1) that such of the Provincial Superintendents of Census Operations as can conveniently attend, should be invited to meet you at Simla, as soon as the Provincial Tables are completed, to discuss the main points of interest connected with the Census results; and (2) that after the receipt by you of the final copies of the Provincial Reports, you should be deputed to Europe to complete your own report in consultation with statistical experts.

As regards your first proposal you explained that the presence of the Provincial Superintendents at Simla will be required utmost for six weeks, and the only additional charge against the Census Budget will be that incurred on account of their travelling and halting allowance. With regard to the expenditure involved in your own deputation to Europe, you state that your office establishment would cost under £30 a month, that your own pay would be two-third of the Indian rate or Rs. 1,666-10-8 per mensem, and that the period of your deputation would not exceed 10 months. You propose to arrange through the India Office of the printing of one volume, with a supplementary set of map and diagrams, and estimate that the whole cost involved in your deputation to England would be under Rs. 25,000.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council sanctions your proposal to invite Provincial Superintendents to Simla to hold a Conference on the understanding that their stay at Simla will not be prolonged beyond the period actually necessary. I am to add that, under the rules, halting allowance cannot be given for more than 10 days, but that the Governor General in Council will be prepared to consider a proposal to relax the provisions of Article 1159 of the Civil Service Regulations in favour of any officer summoned to Simla in whose case the relaxation of the rule is shown to be necessary.

3. Your proposal that you should be deputed to Europe to complete your report will be referred for the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and the result of the reference will be communicated to you in due course.

No. CIX.

No. 68 (Statistics).

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 30th September 1891.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

I have considered in Council your letter No. 225 (Finance and Commerce), dated 18th August, recommending the deputation to Europe of Mr. Baines, Census Commissioner, for a period not exceeding ten months, to complete his report on the Indian Census of 1891 in consultation with statistical experts.

2. In reply, I have to inform you that I sanction Mr. Baines being placed on duty in this country under the usual conditions for the purpose in view.

No. 179.

Copy, with copy of the Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 225*, dated 18th August 1891, forwarded to the Census Commissioner for India for information, in continuation of letter No. 141, dated 29th July last.

* Not printed.

No. CX.

No. 387 of 1891.

SIMLA,
12th August 1891.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,
To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 17 of my Note U, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India has sanctioned the proposal to hold a meeting of Provincial Superintendents at Simla, on the understanding that no longer time be thus spent than is actually necessary for the purpose for which the conference is convened. Travelling allowance under the Code to and from Simla will, of course, be admitted, but unless a special case be made out, the halting allowance will be subject to the same regulations, and can be drawn accordingly for no more than first ten days of the stay in Simla. It seems to me probable, however, that the work to be gone through can be got over in a fortnight, or thereabouts.

2. As regards the date of the conference, I should point out that we have to deal with two sections of our Census work: Firstly, the administration, the turning point in which may be considered to be the dispersal of the large abstraction and tabulation establishments. This can obviously be discussed almost at once, and the better whilst the facts are fresh in the mind. But it is equally within the scope of my proposition to consider a few of the main statistical matters with which the Reviews will have to deal. These can hardly be discussed until the Provincial series of the general Tables are available for reference, either in print or manuscript, and to compare one set of Provincial results with another takes a good deal of time, so that at least three weeks should be allowed. The earliest date, therefore, at which the meeting could take place will probably be the 8th or 10th of October, and this date, according to my experience, will be climatically pleasenter and more healthy than later on in the autumn. I must lay stress, however, on the need of punctuality in sending me the district slips, as it should be borne in mind that Provincial Superintendents will probably not be able to communicate to me much before the meeting the calculations they prepare in connection with each of the Tables we may have to discuss, whilst to have the corresponding figures drawn up in my office for between 245 and 250 units will leave very little time for me to digest them unless they come into my hands by the middle or end of September. I will ask you, accordingly, to let me know as soon as possible, whether the above approximate date will, in your opinion, leave time in the interval for the work you have in hand.

3. As to the subjects to be considered, under the first head will come the general administration of the preliminary operations, as well as the system of working up the results of the enumeration. The questions prepared for the Agra Conference will mostly be revived in the light of later experience, and the conclusions of that meeting reviewed. Pages 42-45 of the Proceedings will show what was done on the previous occasion before the conference, and pages 48-92 what followed the discussion. In considering the quality of the statistics now asked for and collected, it will be worth while to record an opinion regarding the points where the schedule and instructions seem to need modification, and also to indicate where the Imperial Tables may also be revised with advantage. Such recommendations will be found very useful to our successors in census work.

4. In connection with the results of the census, whilst all the main tables had better be more or less considered, it is with respect to age and sex that a collective opinion seems to me to be most essential, and the inaccuracy of the former along with the concealment of females in the case of the latter are both intimately related to the variation in the population since last census. Again, civil condition is a subject of general interest on which there are very likely to be found divergent opinions, so that the grounds on which each is based can be separated by joint consideration into local and general. The question of differences of religion will fall, too, into this category, since in

scarcely any two provinces do the terms Hindu and Mussulman and so on imply the same in kind or degree of distinction. The social differenes included under the title of caste or tribe can be fully discussed chiefly in the provinces in which the optional tables have been undertaken. As regards the caste returns as a whole, the conference can very usefully compare the various provincial lists, and sort out the different names under which the same caste, &c., appears in different parts of the continent. There are other matters connected with the tables that will, no doubt, suggest themselves in the course of compilation, and had better be communicated to me shortly before we meet, so that a complete synopsis of the subjects for consideration can be laid before those who attend.

5. The comparative statistics mentioned in the concluding paragraph of my Note U, and which are being printed as Appendix B to that document, have been somewhat delayed by pressure of current work, but will be published soon after my return from tour, or in any case, well before the completion of the provincial tables.

No. CXI.

No. 397 of 1891.

14th August 1891.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,
To—Local Governments and Administrations.

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of India has sanctioned a proposal made by me to have a short meeting of Provincial Census Superintendents at Simla on the completion of the provincial tables, which should be early in October next.

2. The main object in holding the conference is to discuss points of interest or difficulty in connection with the abovementioned returns, and to review, also, the census operations in each province, in order that suggestions may be placed on record for the consideration of those in charge of the next undertaking of this sort in India.

3. I trust that the Local Government / Chief Commissioner will have no objection to deputing Captain / Mr. to the proposed conference, on the understanding that the time so occupied shall be no longer than is actually required for the abovementioned discussion, and that the travelling and halting allowances drawable are debitable against the Imperial Census allotment.

No. CXII.

No. 435/1891.

10th September 1891.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,
To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

In continuation of my letter No. 387/1891 of the 12th August 1891, I have the honour to inform you that it seems advisable to fix a date for the conference here later than was originally proposed, and I have accordingly fixed the 20th October. So far as I can at present judge, five meetings between the 20th and 24th, with a couple of days to spare for any special discussion, should suffice. It is of course necessary that the main tables down to XV-A should be ready sometime before the meeting, and the caste lists should be wholly or partly available for comparison even though tables XVI, C, D and E be not compiled.

2. Superintendents should be in Simla, accordingly, by the 19th October.

* * * * *

No. CXIII.

SIMLA CONFERENCE,

20th—27th October 1891.

OUTLINE OF SUBJECTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

A.—CENSUS ADMINISTRATION.

The date from which the preliminary arrangements in districts should be commenced. The system of blocking out the area for Enumeration. The settlement of territorial sub-divisions to be utilised for census purposes. Registration of houses, and preparation of Circle and Block Lists. The Inspection of the above arrangements. The general lines on which the Provincial Code of rules on the above should be framed, including the definition of a house for census purposes, and the treatment of landing-places, encampments, Railway premises, Municipalities, Cantonments, forest tracts, grazing-plains, &c., and other special area, and also special classes of the community, such as persons of rank, English-speaking foreigners and Eurasians.

2. The printing arrangements, including those for submission of indents for schedule-forms, distribution, translation of rules, &c., provision of paper, centralisation of the work, &c.

3. The commencement of actual operations in connection with enumeration; provision of the staff of enumerators and supervisors; instruction of the same; the preliminary record, and its scrutiny. The use of rough copies of schedule-books, and other points of detail, whereon the practice of 1891 was not uniform.

4. The final enumeration; working of the rules for specially wild or otherwise difficult tracts; the use of extra supervisors, enumerators, assistants, such as the police. The sort of corrections to be prescribed, and the scrutiny of them; the first compilation of rough totals the form of return to be used, the check, method of transmission to local head-quarters, &c. The collection and registration of the schedule-books, and their costody pending abstraction.

5. The system of abstraction, the training of the working and testing staff, the relative centralisation possible. The inspection by Superintending agency the returns of progress to be prescribed, the method of tabulating and compiling, with the collateral points such as accounts, payment by results, rates of work found possible, &c. The provision of abstraction and tabulation forms, also has to be considered, in the same way as that connected with the enumeration.

6. A few points of a miscellaneous character, such as the financial treatment of the census, &c., will possibly be found within the scope of the proceedings, but these need not be formulated in advance.

B.—STATISTICS PROPOSED FOR NEXT CENSUS.

7. This branch of the work before the Conference cannot be entered into until some discussion has taken place regarding the figures of the present census. As soon as it has been seen what value can be attached to the results of 1891, it will be advisable to record the opinion of those who administered that enumeration on the points that seem to require omission, addition, or modification, in the schedule-requirements. When these have been settled, the Conference will be leaving on record what will be a great aid to their successors, especially if a draft be prepared of the proposed schedule, with the main lines of the instructions to be issued under it and explanations of the exact meaning of each rule, and the reasons why it varies from the Code of 1891. The form of Abstraction-sheets will necessarily be included in the scope of this draft as this is a matter on which perhaps, above all others in census administration, experience is useful.

C.—STATISTICS OF 1891*.

8. It is unfortunate that owing to the delay in completing the the first fifteen Tables of the Imperial series, it will not be possible to compare the results of the present with the past census as fully as was hoped. For the same reason, too, inter-provincial comparison must be left incomplete. There are, however, a few topics which must come into the reports, that can be taken up, as the figures stand. For example, the reality of the increase in certain parts of the country, especially where the female rate differs greatly from that found in the case of the other sex. The age returns, where available, can be treated in the same way, and compared period by period. The general question of sex-distribution can be taken up on the total of all ages, though here the discussion will lack a full basis. In the case of civil condition, too, there is but little at present to discuss. It will be advisable, therefore, to deal largely with the returns of 1881, which have been proportionately treated in Note U. The Conference can look perhaps more closely into these, and point out how variations within the province, which have not been noticed in the published tables, affect general conclusions.

9. In addition to the figures, the lists of languages, and, where possible, of castes and occupations, the working of the rules about education and infirmities, as shown in the results tabulated the ways of dealing with the birth-place returns, and other matters touched on in Note U, may be brought forward. It will be borne in mind that in the present half finished state of the work in some provinces, the Conference is confined to laying down propositions for future investigation, instead of arriving, as was expected, at definite conclusions. Even thus, it will not be devoid of use in connection with the reviews.

10. The undersigned, as on the occasion of the Agra Conference, does not consider that a list of work such as the above, excludes other topics relevant to the efficient conclusion of the census operations, as the want of such a meeting as the present was often felt during the progress of the compilation and review of the results of the last enumeration.

SIMLA, J. A. BAINES,

13th October 1891. *Census Commissioner for India.*

No. CXIV.

SIMLA CONFERENCE,
20th October 1891.

Present :

MR. J. A. BAINES,	*Census Commissioner for India.*		
" C. J. O'DONNELL,	*Census Superintendent for Bengal.*		
" H. L. EALES,	"	"	*Burma.*
" W. W. DREW,	"	"	*Bombay and Sindh.*
" D. C. BAILLIE,	"	"	*N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*
" H. A. STUART,	"	"	*Madras and Coorg.*
" E. D. MACLAGAN,	"	"	*Punjab.*
" B. ROBERTSON,	"	"	*Central Provinces.*
" R. H. GUNION,	"	"	*Central India.*
" MEHDI KHAN,	"	"	*Hyderabad (Deccan).*

1. The preliminary arrangements for a Census in each province.

The opinions of the Superintendents respectively are as follows :—

Punjab.—The arrangements for the partition of the districts into census divisions which were in force in 1890-91, worked satisfactorily, and no modification seems advisable.

Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—It is advisable to begin the operations with the house-numbering; then should follow the

* This section was not taken up, owing to the incompleteness of most of the Provincial returns.

formation of census divisions; but the selection of persons to fill the various posts should be roughly made, on the 1891 record, earlier than this. Orders on these points should be issued to Collectors on the 1st of July preceding the census, and the latter should be required to complete the house-numbering and building lists by the following dates:—

In *Madras,* by the 30th September.

„ *Bombay* „ „ 31st October.

„ *North-Western Provinces,* by the 31st October, but starting work from the 1st idem.

The circle lists should be completed—

In *Madras*
„ *Bombay*
„ *North-Western Provinces* } by the 30th November.

Punjab.—Here the house-numbering need not be begun till the 15th December and should be completed by a week before the beginning of the preliminary record in the schedules. The circle lists of 1891 could then be corrected where necessary, which operation should take only a day or two, so that they may be ready for the preliminary record. This correction could be done in a day or two and the circle lists would be ready, it is said, in time for preliminary record.

Central Provinces.—Assuming that the patwáris will be available on the occasion of the next census, the record of 1891, when no assistance was given by the patwáris, will be of no use, as regards circles and charges. The house-numbering should be done by the patwáris, and should be commenced on the 1st September and finished by the 15th October in ordinary tracts. The circles and charges could be sketched out beforehand in the District Offices, on the basis of the blocks of 1891, as these would require little alteration. Circle lists should be completed by the 30th November. Inquiries as to the number of enumerators available should be instituted at a very early date, and all census officers should be nominated by the 15th November, as the number and size of the census division must depend upon the agency available.

Bengal.—The charges and circles should be settled during the cold weather preceding that in which the census is taken. Lists of villages in each circle should then be prepared, and at the end of the cold weather the charge superintendents and supervisors would be nominated. There should be two supervisors nominated for each circle, so that there will be a reserve. All the persons nominated should be trained in the work they have to do. This training should be commenced in April preceding the census. The house-numbering and the preparation of village lists should be done between the 15th October and 15th November, and the completion of the circle lists, which were commenced in the previous cold weather, should be carried on concurrently with this work. The enumerators should be nominated during the rains, and the parwânas (orders of appointment) should be issued to each man as soon as the number of houses in the block is known. The forms of certificate of appointment should be sent to districts from head-quarters by the 1st October.

Burma.—In April or May before the census, Deputy Commissioners should be called upon to correct the sub-divisional registers of 1891 and bring them up to date as far as possible, as regards villages, No. of house, circles and blocks, but the names of supervisors and enumerators need not be filled in. The map should also be prepared. The No. of houses in each village can be furnished by the Thugyi. These sub-divisional registers should be checked by the Census Superintendent during the rains, and supervisors should be nominated and instructed. The houses should be numbered during October and November, and the block lists should be finished by the end of December. The sub-divisional registers would be returned to the districts at the end of the rains, and would be finally corrected where necessary and the names of the enumerators entered. They would be finished by the end of December.

It is recommended that the Census Act should be passed before the end of July, preceding the Census.

Printing.

The printing of schedules should begin in April, the order to the Press being based on the number of schedules used in 1891, that is, the form contains only eight lines and a separate form is kept for each house. The translation of the schedule headings should be prepared either by the Provincial Superintendent or in consultation with him.

The Provincial Code of Instructions should be prepared and translated as soon as possible after the completion of the translation of the schedule headings.

The opinion of the Conference regarding the binding of schedules is as follows :—

Bengal.—Bound in Central Press, in fixed sizes ; loose schedules absolutely forbidden.

Burma.—Bound in Central Press, in fixed sizes; loose schedules absolutely forbidden.

North-Western Prrvinces.—Schedules and covers should be issued from Press, unbound and bound up at District or Tahsil headquarters, in sizes to suit the particular blocks.

Central Provinces.—Same as Bengal.

Punjab.—Same as North-Western Provinces.

Central India.
Hyderabad.
Bombay.
Madras.
} Same as Bengal.

21ST OCTOBER 1891.

As regards the use of householders' schedules, the Conference is of opinion that such must, as a rule, be issued to Europeans and Eurasians, because those classes fill up the columns more correctly than a native enumerator would do, but beyond this their use should be restricted to the narrowest possible limits.

Instruction.—As soon as the instructions are ready, copies of them and a number of ten-page schedule-books should be issued to the districts, and every tahsildar or charge superintendent should be required to enumerate a few houses, fill up a book and forward it to the Provincial Superintendent through the District Officer. In the Punjab the instructions need not be issued till the end of October, and during November patwáris would each fill up such a book and send it to the tahsildar, who would forward a selection from these to the Provincial Superintendent. Specimen schedules could then be prepared from the books sent in by tahsildars, and copies of these should be issued to all village officers and to supervisors as soon as they are appointed. The instructions for charge superintendents and supervisors should then be prepared, and in these the errors which are likely to occur should be noticed. These instructions should be issued :—

In Bengal	not later than the 1st September.
„ North-Western Provinces	„ „ „ „ 1st October.
„ Burma	„ „ „ „ 1st September.
„ Central Provinces	„ „ „ „ 1st October.
„ Punjab „ Bombay	„ „ „ „ 31st October
„ Central India	„ „ „ „ 1st October.
„ Hyderabad	„ „ „ „ 1st September.
„ Madras	„ „ „ „ 1st October.

It is recommended that the instructions to enumerators, with specimen schedules and a few loose schedules, should be issued to all enumerators from two months to six weeks before the preliminary record is begun. Another copy of instructions and specimen schedules should be bound up in the enumeration books which should be in the hands of the enumerators 15 days before the commencement of the preliminary record.

The preliminary record should be commenced in rural tracts from six to eight weeks before the census night, but in the Punjab and some districts of Bombay it will be sufficient if the work is begun four weeks before that date. It should be finished in the Punjab and some parts of Bombay a week, and elswhere a month, before the census. In towns the preparation of the preliminary record need not take more than a week, and should be finished a week before the final enumeration or at such later date as will permit of adequate inspection.

Railways.—The Conference recommends that the instructions to the Railway authorities should be issued in the first place by the Railway Branch of the Public Works Secretariat.

This should be done at least six months before the census. The Agent or Manager should be asked to nominate a single officer to be responsible for the operations. In the case of railways running through more than one province a separate officer for each province may be necessary.

The Census Act should contain distinct provisions regarding the responsibility of Agents and Managers and other railway employés for the taking of the census.

The provisional totalling.—The Conference is of opinion that no change should be made in the form of the enumerator's abstract, as any addition to its complexity would defeat the object of it. The mode of compiling the rough totals and the method of despatch of books to the abstraction offices must be left for consideration in each province.

Abstraction.

The following are the opinions regarding the question of central or district offices:

In Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Bombay district offices are preferred.

For the Punjab and Central Provinces divisional offices are recommended.

For Madras and Burma central offices are deemed preferable subject to the possibility of getting enough men. It will not be possible, for example, to have the Malayalan, Canarese and Uria work in Madras, and it was found difficult to get enough Telugu men. If however the services of village accountants made available for abstraction and tabulation, it will be advisable to decentralise still further in Madras. Every central establishment should be divided into a number of separate offices with a Deputy Superintendent in charge of each. These supervising agencies should be recruited from the districts as far as possible.

Payment of abstractors.—The payment must depend upon results. A small fixed sum should be given to every man irrespective of the amount and accuracy of his work, at the beginning of the month succeeding that for which it is due. The balance payable to him will depend upon the results shown by the test, a rate being fixed for the prescribed amount of accurate work, fines being levied and rewards given according as the outturn falls short of or exceeds this quantity. Taking the office or the Province as a whole, the rewards should not exceed the fines.

22ND OCTOBER.

THE SCHEDULE.

The advantage gained by requiring that a fresh page should be taken for each house (paragraph 3 of the 1891 Instructions to Enumerators) is, in the opinion of the Conference, greatly outweighed by the waste of paper which the rule entails. It would be sufficient to require a few lines to be left blank after the last entry, for each house. Under this arrangement, column 1 of the schedule will contain the number of the house. It is desirable that the name of the village and tahsil, taluk or township should entered on every schedule leaf, to prevent confusion if the leaf become detached.

The general opinion is that the serial number of persons enumerated is not necessary, but if it is retained it should be given in the last column of the schedule.

The name of each individual should be given, as it is of great use in clearing up entries in other columns.

The column for religion should be retained. As regards sect, the Conference considers that if the instruction to the enumerators on the subject of religion are made quite clear, the column for the sect need not be retained, but in the case of Christians the sect should be given under the religion. In the householder's schedule for Europeans and Eurasians, however, a separate column should be provided for sect, as the majority of these persons will be Christians.

In the opinion of the Conference the statement of castes recorded at the Census of 1891 is as full and accurate as any that is likely to be obtained through the medium of a Census, and therefore another record of the numbers of each caste will not be required at so short an interval as ten years. The question of how far caste is required in the combination with other information is one which must be left for the decision shortly before the next Census, as it depends upon the administrative wants of the time. If a return of caste be required, it is considered that the column for sub-division should also be retained in Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, but the representatives of Bombay, Burma, Central Provinces, Central India and Hyderabad consider that only one column is necessary.

The columns for sex, age and civil condition should of course be retained, but with regard to the column for Parent-tongue opinions are divided. For Madras, North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Punjab, Central Provinces, Hyderbad and Central India it is considered unnecessary, but in the case of Bombay and Burma it is required if caste or race be not given.

The column for Birth-place is deemed essential in connection with the subject of the migration of the people.

The representative of the Punjab considers that a return of occupations is not necessary at the next census, but if the column be retained, the entries should be in detail as at the recent census. For Madras it is recommended that the column be kept, but that the Enumerator should be required to enter all occupations under one of five or six large groups, and the Hyderabad representative concurs in this view, except that he would have a much larger number of groups.

For other Provinces the retention of the column and the system of entry in detail as in 1891 are recommended.

It is recommended that the column for education be retained, but that the inquiry should be confined to literate and illiterate, *i.e.*, those who can read and write, and those who cannot. The omission of the 'learning' class will not diminish the value of the statistics and will enable the instructions to be simplified.

The question of whether a column corresponding to column 13 should be inserted in the schedule at the next census must be left for decision at the time.

The column for infirmities should be retained in the form of the 1891 schedule.

Rules for filling up the Schedule.

Rule 1.—The following should be substituted for the last sentence :—

"The serial number, which should refer to the house and not to the page or book should not be added till the final census."

This sentence should be put in italics, as it will not be required in all Provinces.

Rule 2.—This rule should run as follows :—

"Enter here the religion which each person returns, as, for instance,.....&c., but in the case of Christians the sect should be written below the religion, as Roman Catholic, &c., *but for others, do not enter sects, as*..... .....*&c.*"

Mention of animistic religions should follow the instructions of 1891.

Rule 3.—This will be omitted.

Rules 4 and 5.—These should stand in their present form on the occasion of the next census, if caste and subdivision be then required.

Rules 6 and 7.—No changes seem necessary.

Rule 8.—The treatment of divorced persons differed in different provinces. In Madras, the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces they were treated as single, elsewhere as widowed. Uniformity should be observed on the next occasion.

Rule 9.—This rule will stand if it is decided to retain the Parent-tongue column.

Rule 10.—No change is proposed in this rule.

Rule 11.—Enter here the *exact* occupation or means of subsistence of all males or females who do work or live on private property, such as house-rent, pension, &c.

In the case of children and women who do no work, enter the occupation of *the head of the family, or of* the person who supports them, adding the word "dependent", but do not leave this column unfilled for any one, even an infant.

[The words in italics may be optional.]

Persons who assist the individual who supports them in his occupation should be entered as following that occupation.

If a person have two or more occupations, enter only the chief one, except when a person owns, cultivates, *or labours on* land, in addition to another occupation, when both should be entered.

No vague terms should be used, such as "service," "government service," "shopkeeping," "writing", but the exact service, the good sold, the class of writing, &c., must be stated.

When a person's occupation is connected with agriculture, it should be stated whether the land is cultivated in person or all let to tenants; if he be an agricultural labourer, it should be stated whether he is a *regular farm servant or only a field labourer.*

Women who earn money by occupations independent of their husbands, such as selling firewood, cowdung cakes, grass, or by rice-pounding, weaving or doing house-work for wages should be shown under these occupations, *but persons who grind grain and do other housework, for their own families only, should not be returned under these occupations.*

If a person makes the articles he sells, he should be entered as "maker and seller" of them.

If a person lives on alms it should be stated whether he is a religious mendicant or an ordinary beggar.

When a person is in Government, Railway, *Local Board,* or Municipal service, the *name of the post and department* should be entered first, and the word "government," "municipal," &c., afterwards, as "Clerk, Tashildar's office—Government;" "Sweeper—" Municipal;" "Clerk, Traffic Department—Railway," &c.

If a person be temporarily out of employ, enter the last or ordinary occupation.

[The words in italics in the paragraphs after 2 are additions proposed.]

Rule 12.—Enter in this column against each person, whether grown up child or infant, either *Literate* or *Illiterate.* Enter as *Literate* those who are able to both read and write any language. Enter as *Illiterate* those who do not know how to both read and write, or who can read, but not write, or who can sign their own name, but not read.

Rule 13.—This will depend upon the decision regarding this column in the schedule.

Rule 14.—No changes are required.

Householder's Schedule for Europeans and Eurasians.—The general opinion is in favour of keeping the columns for Race and Nationality.

The Abstraction Sheets.—The sheets are considered generally suitable, but for Madras it is suggested that column should be added in the sheets concerned to show persons whose age, education or civil condition are unspecified.

With the exception of the Superintendent from the Central Provinces, who recommends it for sheet No. I and only with inferior abstractors, the members are unanimously of opinion that the dictating system is greatly inferior to the silent system, and they strongly recommend the adoption of the latter in future.

THE FINAL TABLES (*Imperial*).

Table III.—A column should be added to Table III to show the number of uninhabited villages and also for the revenue villages included in each municipality.

Table IX.—The age-periods for this table should be settled in consultation with the Educational Authorities. But if the periods selected (after the first four years) are not multiples of 5, additional periods must be inserted in abstraction sheet I, to ensure comparison.

Table XVII.—The Conference expresses no opinion regarding this return, as the tables for occupations have not yet been completed.

The remainder of the time occupied by the Conference was spent in comparing provincial caste and language lists, and in discussion of local difficulties in regard to the preparation of the tables with the Census Commissioner. It is not thought necessary to place the details formally on record. One point, however, may find place in these proceedings as it had not been previously noted in Census Circulars, namely, that in order to show more clearly the full number of persons connected with the land, the supplementary return of combined occupations prescribed in the Census Commissioner's Circular O, dated 29th April 1891, should have the agricultural occupations in the headings, and the occupations with which they are respectively combined, down the first column. It was also held superfluous to tabulate by ages in this return, as the numbers by sexes is sufficient for the object in view.

SIMLA, J. A. BAINES,

27th October 1891. *Census Commissioner for India.*

No. CXV.

SIMLA,

18th April 1891.

No. 141.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

At the last Census I was asked on several occasions if I could furnish returns by sex, age-periods and profession of Europeans of non-British nationality, and I have just received a similar application in connection with this census.

2. I have the honour to enquire accordingly, whether you think it will be practicable, without much additional trouble and cost, to provide for your charge a return showing by sexes all the above classes (French, German, Austrians, Portuguese, &c., &c.) under their occupations (workers and dependents separately if the return be at all complete), and the three age-periods used in sheet III or those in sheet IX.

3. Column 5 of the schedule ought to give the nationality, and most of the persons in question will be found in the larger Seaport towns.

4. I shall be obliged if you will let me have your opinion on the matter at an early date, in order that I may submit proposals to the Government of India.

No. CXVI.

NOTE $\frac{Q}{1891}$

SIMLA,
4th April 1891.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

Tabulation of Birth-places, and of the British-born.

Where districts outside the Province of enumeration have been duly returned, it will be enough if they are tabulated separately only in the case of those immediately contiguous to the latter, and the rest under one head. The object is to show real movements between Provinces apart from mere intermarriage between adjacent villages.

2. There will be a special statement called for of the persons shown in the birth-place return as born within the United Kingdom. It can be worked up on Sheets I and II (irrespective of religion), III, and VII, if required. Sheet VI should give the different parts of the said Kingdom in which the persons concerned were born. The whole set of figures should be made into a separate return, as in 1881.

No. CXVII.

No. 201 of 1891.

SIMLA,
13th May 1891.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

I have the honour to address you on a few points in connection with special tabulation, &c., in continuation of my circular letters Q and No. 141, dated 4th and 18th April 1891, respectively.

2. As regards the tabulation of districts beyond the province, two methods have been suggested, each of which will serve the purpose for which the return is intended. The first way is to tabulate first all the provincial districts and states, and after them the contiguous districts, &c., in the adjacent province, but the rest of the latter province in a single entry. This is useful for provincial reference. The second plan is to retain, as in the draft table, the provincial unit beyond the limits of the returning province and to give the details of contiguous, but extra-provincial, birth-places in a short supplementary table which need not be printed, unless the Superintendent or the local authorities require it. For the table for the whole country, I am adopting the entry of provinces, but in reviewing the figures, it will be necessary for me to group them under the following heads, as shown in the appendix to this letter:—

(*a*). Born in the district where enumerated.

(*b*). Born in a district or state contiguous to the former.

(*c*). Born in more distant parts of the same province.

(*d*). Born in other parts of India.

(*e*). Asiatic foreigners.

(*f*). European and other foreigners.

3. The return of the **British-born** is to supplement the vital statistics, rather than the census returns, of the Registrar General in England, so that nationality need not be taken into consideration. In Sheet VI there ought to be found the part of the United Kingdom in which each of the above

* This was supplemented in No. CXVII below.

class was born, and the information should be tabulated under the five heads of **England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.** Sheet I will give the civil condition by age, and, by discriminating between workers and dependents, the occupation return can be easily worked off from Sheet III. Infirmities, where any, should be recorded, as usual, on Sheet VII.

4. As regards the return of **Non-British Europeans** mentioned in my Circular letter No. 141, * Sheet VI will give the nationalities by birth-place, if ruled vertically for the former. Similarly, Sheet III will do for the occupations by nationality, as ages are not required in connection with the latter. The age-return can be either on Sheet I or XII as more convenient. Neither these statements nor those for the British-born need be printed, but should be sent me in manuscript, so as not to burden provincial volumes with irrelevant matter.

No CXV, page 80.

5. In supplementary Table B (*Europeans and Eurasians by age*), it is necessary to show the military lines separate from the civil population, so that the former should be tabulated and totalled under the distinct title of "military."

6. The special returns from Sheet XII should be carefully prepared, as the more I see of the age returns, the greater seems to be the use of a statement by annual periods. It should not be taken in hand for the Presidency towns, or for places like Rangoon, Karachi or Cawnpore, or for large cantonments, where the population contains a peculiarly high proportion of adults, and where, too, education is more prevalent, so that the returns of age are less inaccurate than in the bulk of the enumerators' blocks throughout the country. In any case, not more than about 10 per cent. of the number of entries selected should be taken from towns, nor should any single religion or caste be allowed to predominate in more than its average proportion.

7. Where the Presidency towns are not being tabulated under the immediate superintendence of the Provincial Officer, it will be as well for the latter to see that the above supplementary and minor returns are duly provided before the schedules are destroyed or deranged from the abstraction order. This point should be seen to without delay, as in 1881 I lost a considerable amount of the British-born population, owing to the promptitude with which the room taken up by the census forms was assigned to other records as soon as the general returns had been furnished.

APPENDIX.

(*I*)—SUMMARY OF TABLE XI.—(*Imperial.*)

Province or Agency.	TOTAL POPULATION.			CLASSIFICATION BY BIRTH-PLACE.																	
				A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			F.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.

A.—Born in district or State where enumerated. B.—Born in district or State immediately contiguous to that where enumerated—(*a*) in the same Province or Agency, (*b*) in another Province or Agency. C.—Born in remote districts or States of the same Province. D.—Born in remote parts of India. E.—Born in other countries of Asia—(*a*) contiguous to India, (*b*) remote from India. F.—Born in other Continents.

(*II*)—COMPILATION SHEET FOR THE ABOVE SUMMARY.—(*From the Registers.*)

DISTRICT

Tahsil, &c.	MAIN HEAD.			SUB HEAD			ITEM		
		Population.			Population.		District, State, &c.	Population.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
	A.—District, &c., of enumeration.	260,302	245,287	...	...	...	...	.	...
	B.—Contiguous Districts, &c.	10,345	10,680	(*a*) In same Province, &c.	8,524	8,818	District (1)	3,954	3,876
							,, (2) ...	2,741	3,137
							,, (3) ...	1,839	1,891
				(*b*) Other Provinces, &c.	1,821	1,865	,, (1) ..	737	742
							,, (2) ...	1,084	1,124
	C.—Remote Districts, &c., of same Province.	511	370	...	..	...	,, 1 ...	352	301
							,, 2 ...	35	12
							,, 3 ...	124	57
	D.—Remote parts of India.	731	125	...	...	...	Province (*a*) ...	652	103
							,, (*b*) ...	51	9
							,, (*c*) ...	28	13
	E.—Other Asiatic countries.	4,273	3,772	(*a*) Contiguous to India.	4,244	3,766	Country (*a*) ...	4,201	3,763
							,, (*b*) ...	39	3
							,, (*c*) ...	4	0
				(*b*) Remote from India.	29	6	,, (*a*) ...	23	2
							,, (*b*) ...	6	4
	F.—Other Continents	119	24	...	...	...	,, (*a*) ...	116	22
							,, (*b*) ...	3	2
	Total, Tahsil	276,281	260,258	Total born outside district of enumeration			... ...	15,979	14,971

No. CXVIII.

SIMLA,
16th December 1891.

Note $\frac{X}{1891}$

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

Table of Birthplaces.

The list of entries given on the next page has been drawn up from the slips hitherto received for compilation, and is published for the guidance of those Provincial Superintendents who have not yet prepared Table XI, with reference to the headings that will probably appear in the Table for India, and the order in which they will be entered.

2. Each Province will necessarily show its own districts and such detail of Feudatories politically connected with it as may be locally required, but the summary mentioned in the Census Commissioner's Circular letter No. 201 of the 13th May 1891, will contain as much detail of districts and States of other Provinces as is necessary.

STANDARD HEADS OF TABLE XI—(*Birthplace.*)

A.—PROVINCES AND STATES IN INDIA.

I.—BRITITH TERRITORY.

1. Ajmér-Merwára.
2. Assam and Lushai country.
3. Bengal.
4. Berár.
5. Bombay.
6. Sindh.
7. Burma.
8. Central Provinces.
9. Coorg.
10. Madras.
11. North-West Provinces.
12. Oudh.
13. Punjáb.
14. Quetta.
15. Aden.
16. Andamans.
17. Laccadives and Minikoi.

II.—FEUDATORY STATES.

18. Hyderabad (Deccan).
19. Baroda.
20. Mysore and Bangalore.
21. Kashmir and Jammu.
22. Rajputána States.
23. Central India States.
24. Bombay States.
25. Madras State.
26. Central Province States.
27. Bengal States and Sikkim.
28. North-West Province States.
29. Punjab States.
30. Manipur.
31. Shán States and Karenni.
32. French Settlements (*Pondicherry, Chandarnagore, Mahé, &c.*)
33. Portguese Settlements (*Goa, Daman, Diu*).
34. India, *unspecified.*

A.—ASIA BEYOND INDIA.

I.—ADJACENT TO INDIA.

35. Baluchistán.
36. Afghanistán.
37. Yághestán (*Chitrál, Yásín, &c.*)
38. Turkistán.
39. Tibet.
40. Nipál.
41. Bhután.
42. China.
43. Siam.
44. Straits Settlements and Malaya.
45. Ceylon.

II.—REMOTE FROM INDIA.

46. Persia.
47. Turkey in Asia (*Levant, Armenia, &c.*)
48. Arabia and Bágdád, &c.
49. Russia in Asia.
50. Chinese Tartary (*Mongolia, &c.*)
51. Japan.
52. Java and Sumatra.
53. Hong Kong.
54. Macao, Philippines, Manilla, Borneo, &c.
55. Asia, *unspecified.*

C.—EUROPE.

56. England and Wales.
57. Scotland.
58. Ireland.
59. Channel Island, Isle of Man, &c.
60. Gibraltar.
61. Malta.
62. Cyprus.
63. Heligoland.
64. France.
65. Belgium.
66. Holland.
67. Denmark and Iceland.
68. Norway.
69. Sweden.
70. Russia in Europe (*Finland, Poland, &c.*)
71. Austria and Bohema.
72. Hungary.
73. Servia.
74. Bulgaria.
75. Roumania.
76. Greece and Ionian Islands.
77. Italy.
78. Spain.
79. Portugal.
80. Switzerland.
81. Germany.
82. Turkey in Europe.
83. Europe, *unspecified.*

D.—AFRICA.

84. Cape Colony.
85. Natal, &c.
86. Egypt.
87. Abyssinia (*Habsán, &c.*)
88. Zanzibar.
89. Somáli Coast, &c
90. Mozambique, &c.
91. Mauritius.
92. West Africa, St. Helena, Algiers, &c.
93. Africa, *unspecified.*

E.—AMERICA.

94. United States.
95. Canada, &c.
96. West Indies.
97. South and Central America (*Mexico, Guiana, Brasil, Argentina, &c.*)
98. America, *unspecified.*

F.—AUSTRALASIA.

99. Australia, *unsatisfied.*
100. Tasmania.
101. New Zealand.

G.—BORN AT SEA.

H.—UNSPECIFIED.

102. Birthplace unspecified or unrecognisable.
103. Not enumerated by birthplace.

Office of the Census Commissioner for India,

Dated Simla, 29th April 1891.

NOTE $\frac{O.}{1891.}$

On the classification of occupations and means of livelihood.

The object in view is to group the entries in the Census schedules as far as possible in accordance with the distribution of occupations in India in general, and at the same time to allow room for the designation of special features found only in certain provinces. It is superfluous, therefore, to discuss the classification in use at the Census of communities further advanced in economic differentiation, or one based simply on the abstract laws of sociological science. The classification now published is not altogether scientifically correct, but it will serve its purpose if it collects under one head occupations known to be akin to each other, and keeps apart others which are but nominally related.

2. There are certain classes of occupations in India which require a few general remarks before the details of the scheme are reviewed. In the first place, Government service is so comprehensive a term in this country that for the purposes of classification it is necessary to restrict its application to the functions which cannot be dissociated from the main end of administration—protection and defence. Thus, special functions undertaken by the State in India beyond the primary duties above quoted are to be classed, not under the head of Government Service, but under their special designation. Public Instruction will come under Education, and Engineering, Meteorology, Agricultural training, Medical practice and Administration under these heads respectively. It will be almost impracticable to effect a complete separation from the general title to which objection is raised above, as the combination of these special functions with that of the Military or Civil Service of the Crown has been retained too closely in the schedules to admit of discrimination; but, as far as possible, the principle above enunciated should be rigorously applied. It is the same with the service of Local and Municipal bodies, where only persons actually engaged in administration should be entered under those titles. Engineers and Road Overseers or Supervisors, Sanitary Inspectors or Surveyors, Schoolmasters and Vaccinators, all have their special groups, irrespective of the source from which their salary is drawn. If the extent to which the functions of the State are in India exercised beyond the limits of protection be in question, the best source of information will be the periodical lists published by Government of its employés, rather than a census return.

3. A second class of occupations needing special treatment is the very large one of what have been called "Village-Industries," one great characteristic of which is that the same person both makes and sells. Amongst the most important of these come the brass-smith, blacksmith, cotton-weaver, potter, tanner, carpenter, and the like, representing with their fellows the bulk of the artisan class throughout the country. Owing to the extension of towns, it is misleading to group such occupations under what would be otherwise an obviously suitable title, and some artisans indeed may have totally changed the character of the occupation on emigrating from the simple community to which they originally ministered. It has, therefore, been thought advisable to make no difference in the classification between those who make and those who sell special goods, though in the sub-divisional groups there is room for the general dealer, the commercial agent, and other middlemen, and also for that class of dealers known by a special name in each province, (*gándhi, chilhar, kirkul, parchuran, &c.,*) which supplies certain articles which are almost invariably associated together throughout the country.

Classes.

4. After the above general remarks, the scheme may be taken up in detail. In the first place, the aggregate of the various means of livelihood are divided into the following main classes :—

A.—Government.

B.—Pasture and agriculture.

C.—Personal services.

D.—The preparation and supply of material substances.

E.—Commerce and the transport of persons, goods, and messages, and the storage of goods.

F.—Professions, learned, artistic, and minor.

G.—Indefinite occupations, and means of subsistence independent of occupation.

Of these, the first and fourth are the most complicated, though, making allowances for the defective return in certain cases, the former should be nearly freed from all but those who can rightly be classed in it. The fourth has had to be minutely sub-divided lest confusion should arise.

Orders.

5. Subordinate to the seven classes come 24 orders, as shown marginally, bracketted according to their respective main heads. The first few explain themselves. As regards the seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh, the object the article or service is intended for is placed more prominently than the material dealt with. On the other hand, from the twelfth to the seventeenth, the latter is regarded as more characteristic of the occupation than the object for which the prepared article is intended. The distinction is, of course, conventional only and not economic, as in both orders the makers and the sellers of an article are combined, and it is only in the eighteenth order that special mention is made of those who return themselves as exclusively engaged in distribution.

A.	I. Administration.
	II. Defence.
	III. Foreign and Feudatory State Service.
B.	IV. Cattle-breeding, &c.
	V. Agriculture.
C.	VI. Personal services.
D.	VII. Food and drink.
	VIII. Light, firing and forage.
	IX. Buildings.
	X. Vehicles and vessels.
	XI. Supplementary Requirements.
	XII. Textile Fabrics and dress.
	XIII. Metals and precious stones.
	XIV. Glass, Pottery and Stone ware.
D.	XV. Wood, cane and leaves.
	XVI. Drugs, gums, &c.
	XVII. Leather.
E.	XVIII. Commerce.
	XIX. Transport and storage.
F.	XX. Learned and artistic Professions.
	XXI. Sports and amusements
G.	XXII. Complex occupations.
	XXIII. Indefinite do.
	XXIV. Independent of work.

Sub-orders and groups.

6. The classification next passes into sub-orders, and where still further definition is thought necessary, into groups below the sub-orders. Of the latter there are 77, which are shown, with their groups, in Appendix A. In some respects they are the most important items of the scheme, and it is possible that with careful classification, the Imperial Tables may be based on them, leaving detail below groups for supplementary or Provincial returns. At all events, beyond a few generally prevalent occupations, it is probable that each Province will be best served by being given discretion to select under each group the items it considers most typical or otherwise important in the constitution of its population. Before this is done, however, every occupation and means of livelihood returned will have to be catalogued for classification, so that uniformity up to the point mentioned above may be ensured.

Occupations.

7. In Appendix B is given a sample of the application of the scheme to a collection of items found in two or three of the Census Reports of 1881. It is not to be confounded with a complete index, such as was attempted on the last occasion, but will nevertheless serve as a general guide in preparing the detailed catalogues prescribed for the present Census in Appendix B. page 12 of Circular M.

Combined occupations.

8. A very important point to be dealt with in connection with the tabulation of occupations in India is how to deal with an occupation shown conjointly with some description of agriculture or with the possession of land, or, again, which is locally known to be always combined with another non-agricultural occupation, of apparently quite a distinct character. It seems advisable to show all of the former class in the main return under their respective special headings, and in a supplementary return to show them with the agricultural connection as the main head, and the special occupation subordinate to each several sub-division of the former. For example:—We may have a pleader who is a non-cultivating land-owner, a money-lender who is also a non-cultivating land-owner, a carpenter who is a cultivating tenant, and so on. In the general return these will appear under the items of pleader, money-lender, and carpenter respectively. In the supplementary return, after the total number of non-cultivating land-owners who have no other occupation returned against them, will come the pleader, and after him the money-lender, whilst the carpenter will occupy a corresponding position under the head of cultivating tenant. In this way the total number of land-owners and tenants and their families, so far as the Census return is correct, will be obtained without detracting from the roll of the occupations which probably take up an equal or greater portion of the time of the person returning both. As regards the second class, no general heads can be prescribed, as the combinations may differ in every Province. Notorious instances are those of the tanner and shoemaker, shepherd and blanket-weaver, and, as shown by Mr. Ibbetson for the Punjab, the fisherman, water carrier and public cook. Where the caste is used to denote the occupation, there need be no difficulty in providing a special heading for the complex functions in question. In other cases, local knowledge should be called in to point out which are the occupations almost always combined together, and these can be demarcated by a special note to the return. The instruction, however, that only the main occupation should be entered in the schedule, is against the chance of obtaining a complete return of non-agricultural combinations. All the same, Provincial Superintendents should suggest as soon as possible the heads of this class which they find can be distinguished in their respective Provinces.

J. A. BAINES,

Census Commissioner for India.

APPENDIX A.

General scheme of classification of means of livelihood.

Class.	Order.	Sub-order, and group, where any.
A. Government ...	I. Administration ...	1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments.
		2. Service of Local and Municipal Bodies.
		3. Village service.
	II. Defence ...	4. Army.
		5. Navy and Marine.
	III. Foreign and Feudatory State service.	6. Administrative service.
		7. Military and other service.
B. Pasture and Agriculture.	IV. Provision and care of cattle.	8. Stock breeding and dealing. (a) Horses and horned cattle. (b) Other draught animals. (c) Small cattle.
		9. Subsidiary Services in connection with animals. (a) Training and care of cattle. (b) Vermin destroying.
	V. Agriculture ...	10. Interest in land.
		11. Agricultural labour.
		12. Growth of special produce, of trees, &c.
		13. Agricultural training and supervision.
C. Personal services.	VI. Personal, Household and Sanitary services.	14. Personal and Domestic services.
		15. Non-Domestic entertainment.
		16. Sanitation.
D. Preparation and supply of material substances.	VII. Food and drink, &c.	17. Animal food.
		18. Vegetable food.
		19. Drinks, condiments and narcotics.
	VIII. Light, firing and forage.	20. Lighting.
		21. Fuel and forage.
	IX. Buildings.	22. Building materials.
		23. Artificers in building.
	X. Vehicles and vessels.	24. Railway plant.
		25. Carts, Carriages, &c.
		26. Ships and boats.
	XI. Supplementary requirements.	27. Paper.
		28. Books and prints.
		29. Watches, clocks and scientific instruments.
		30. Carving and engraving.
		31. Toys and curiosities.
		32. Music and musical instruments.
		33. Necklaces, garlands, sacred threads, bracelets and beads, &c.
		34. Furniture.
		35. Harness.

- **D. Preparation and supply of material substances—*contd.***
  - XI. Supplementary requirements—*contd.*
    - **36. Tools and Machinery.**
    - **37. Arms and Ammunition.**
  - XII. Textile Fabrics and dress.
    - **38. Wool and Fur.**
    - **39. Silk.**
    - **40. Cotton.**
    - **41. Hemp, flax and coir, &c.**
    - **42. Dress.**
  - XIII. Metals and Precious stones.
    - **43. Gold, silver and precious stones.**
    - **44. Brass, copper and bell metal.**
    - **45. Tin, zinc, quicksilver and lead.**
    - **46. Iron and steel.**
  - XIV. Glass, Pottery, and stone ware.
    - **47. Glass and China ware.**
    - **48. Earthen and stoneware.**
  - XV. Wood, Cane and leaves, &c.
    - **49. Wood and Bamboos.**
    - **50. Cane, matting and leaves, &c.**
  - XVI. Drugs, dyes, gums, &c.
    - **51. Gums, Resins and similar Forest produce.**
    - **52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c.**
  - XVII. Leather ... **53. Leather, horns, bones and grease.**
- **E. Commerce, transport and storage.**
  - XVIII. Commerce ....
    - **54. Money and Securities.**
    - **55. General merchandise.**
    - **56. Dealing unspecified.**
    - **57. Middlemen**
      - (*a*) Brokers, agents.
      - (*b*) Contractors, Farmers.
  - XIX. Transport and storage.
    - **58. Railways** ...
      - (*a*) Administration.
      - (*b*) Working Staff.
    - **59. Road** ...
      - (*a*) Carts, Carriages, Trams, &c.
      - (*b*) Pack animals.
    - **60. Water** ...
      - (*a*) Vessel owners, Agents, &c.
      - (*b*) Working Staff.
    - **61. Messages** ...
      - (*a*) Postal and other messengers.
      - (*b*) Telegraph and Telephone.
    - **62. Storage and weighing.**
- **F. Professions.**
  - XX. Learned and artistic professions.
    - **63. Religion** ...
      - (*a*) Priests, ministers, &c.
      - (*b*) Subsidiary Religious services.
    - **64. Education.**
    - **65. Literature.**
    - **66. Law.**
    - **67. Medicine** ...
      - (*a*) Practitioners.
      - (*b*) Subsidiary medical services.
    - **68. Engineering and Survey.**
      - (*a*) Engineers and surveyors.
      - (*b*) Subsidiary staff.
    - **69. Other sciences.**
      - (*a*) Astronomy and natural sciences.
      - (*b*) Minor Sciences.
    - **70. Pictorial art, sculpture, &c.**
    - **71. Music, acting and dancing.**

F. Professions—*contd.*	XXI. Sport and amusements.	72. Sport.	
		73. Exhibitions and games.	(*a*) Catching, training and exhibiting animals. (*b*) Conjuring, fortune-telling and similar exhibitions. (*c*) Acrobatic and athletic exhibitions. (*d*) Service of places of entertainment.
G. Indefinite and Independent.	XXII. Complex occupations.		(To be subdivided Provincially.)
	XXIII. Indefinite ...	74. Unskilled labour.	(*a*) Earthwork and special branches of labour. (*b*) General unskilled labour.
		75. Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood.	
	XXIV. Independent of work.	76. Property and Alms.	(*a*) Property and allowances. (*b*) Charity and endowments.
		77. At the Public charge.	(*a*) Pensions. (*b*) Prisoners, &c.

APPENDIX B.

CLASSIFIED INDEX OF MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

CLASS.	ORDER.	SUB-ORDER AND GROUP.	
Class A.	I. Administration ...	1. Service of the Imperial and Provincial Governments.	1. The Viceroy, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners, and their families. 2. Officers. 3. Office Superintendents and Clerical establishments. Police and Excise Inspectors, Sub-Registrars, &c. 4. Messengers, constables, bailiffs, warders, menials, &c.
		2. Service of Local and Municipal Bodies.	5. Inspecting and supervising officials. 6. Clerical establishments. 7. Menials.
		3. Village service	8. Headmen, when not agriculturists. 9. Accountants. 11. Watchmen and other menials.
	II. Defence ...	4. Army	12. Officers. 13. Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates. 14. Followers. 15. Administrative establishments.
		5. Navy and Marine	16. Officers. 17. Engineers, Warrant Officers, and seamen. 18. Administrative Staff.
	III. Foreign and Feudatory State service.	6. Administrative service ...	**19. Chiefs, Consuls, and Officers.** **20. Clerical Establishments.** **21. Menials, &c.**
		7. Army and Marine ...	**22. Officers.** **23. Privates and seamen, &c.**
Class B.	IV. Live Stock ...	8. Stock breeding and dealing. — (a) Horses and horned cattle.	24. Horse breeders and dealers. 25. Cattle breeders and dealers and Commissariat Farm establishment. 26. Herdsmen. **27. Buffalo breeders and dealers.**
		(b) Other draught, &c., animals.	**28. Elephant catchers and breeders.** **29. Camel breeders and dealers.** **30. Ass and mule breeders and dealers.**
		(c) Small stock	31. Sheep and goat breeders and dealers. **32. Pig breeders and dealers.**

The items in leaded type are probably local or of rare occurrence.

Class B. —*contd.*	IV—*contd.* ...	9. Subsidiary services to stock.	(*a*) Training and doctoring live stock.	33. Veterinary Surgeons and Assistants.
				34. Farriers and gelders.
				35. Horse and elephant breakers and trainers, &c.
			(*b*) Vermin destroying.	36. Rat, monkey, jackal, crocodile, &c., catchers.
	V. Agriculture ...	10. Interest in land		37. Land occupants, not cultivating.
				38. Land occupants, cultivating.
				39. Lessees of villages, &c.
				40. Tenants, not cultivating.
				41. Tenants and sharers, cultivating.
		11. Agricultural labourers ...		42. Farm-servants.
				43. Field labourers and crop-watchers.
		12. Growers of special products and trees.		44. Tea, coffee and cinchona Planters, managers and assistants.
				45. Cocoanut growers.
				46. Betel-vine and areca-nut growers.
				47. Waternut growers.
				48. Cardamom and pepper growers.
				49. Indigo planters, managers, &c.
				50. Fruit growers.
				51. Market gardeners (vegetable growers).
				52. Gardeners, seedsmen, &c.
				53. Manure preparers and sellers (*sometimes also scavengers*).
				54. Forest Officers.
				55. Forest Rangers, guards, peons.
		13. Agricultural training and supervision.		56. Directors of Agriculture and their Assistants.
				57. Model-Farm Managers, &c.
				58. Agents and Managers of landed estates (not planters).
Class C.	VI. Personal and household services.	14. Personal and domestic services...		59. Barbers.
				60. Ear-pickers.
				61. Tattooers.
				62. Caste-mark appliers.
				63. Washermen (*sometimes also dyers*).
				64. Water-carriers.
				65. Cooks.
				66. Indoor servants.
				67. Grooms, coachmen and dog-boys, &c.
				68. Doorkeepers, &c.
		15. Non-domestic establishment ...		69. Hotel, Lodging and Boarding house, Bar and Refreshment-room-keepers.
				70. Rest-house, serai, Bathhouse, &c., owners and managers.
				71 Club-Secretaries, managers, Stewards, &c.

Class C.—VI.—*concld.* ...	16. Sanitation		72. Sanitary Officers of Government. 73. Sanitary Inspectors, &c., Local and Municipal. 74. Sweepers and scavengers. 75. Dust and sweepings contractors.
Class D.—Preparation and supply of material substances.	VII. Food and drink.	17. Animal Food	76. Cow and buffalo-keepers and milk and butter sellers. 77. Ghee preparers and sellers. 78. Cheese makers and sellers. 79. Butchers. 80. Fowl and egg dealers. 81. Fishermen and fish curers (*many are also boatmen and palki bearers*). 82. Fish dealers.
		18. Vegetable Food.	83. Grain dealers. 84. Grain parchers. 85. Pulse and flour preparers and sellers. 86. Flour-mill service and management. 87. Bakers. 88. Bran sellers. 89. Vegetable sellers. 90. Fruit sellers. 91. Cocoanut dealers. 92. Confectioners and sweetmeat makers and sellers, and cooks who are also sometimes fishermen and watercarriers. 93. Sweetmeat pedlars.
		19. Drink, condiments and narcotics.	94. Ice manufacturers and sellers. 95. Sodawater, Lemonade, &c., manufacturers and sellers. 96. Sharbat preparers and sellers. 97. Country spirits distillers, and sellers. 98. Toddy drawers, and sellers. 99. Foreign wine and spirit dealers. 100. Brewers. 101. Tea sellers and tasters (not planters). 102. Coffee preparers and sellers (not planters). 103. Sugar manufacturers and sellers. 104. Molasses (Jaggery, Gur, &c.) makers and sellers. 105. Salt preparers and sellers. 106. Assafœtida, turmeric, &c., sellers.

- Class D.—*contd.*
  - VII.—*contd.*
    - 19.—*contd.*
      - 107. Vinegar manufacturers and sellers.
      - 108. Pickle makers and sellers.
      - 109. Grocers and general condiment dealers.
      - **110. Cardamom preparers and dealers.**
      - 111. Betel leaf and areca-nut sellers.
      - 112. Tobacco and snuff manufacturers and sellers.
      - **113. Prepared hukka pedlars.**
      - 114. Opium, &c., manufacturers, and sellers.
      - 115. Bhang, ganja, &c., preparers and sellers.
  - VIII. Light, firing and forage.
    - 20. Lighting
      - 116. Oil-pressers and sellers.
      - **117. Oil and salt sellers.**
      - **118. Oilcake dealers.**
      - **119. Candle makers and sellers.**
      - **120. Torch makers and sellers.**
      - 121. Kerosine oil dealers.
      - 122. Matches makers and sellers.
      - 123. Lamp and lantern makers and sellers.
      - 124. Gas workers, Gas Company Managers, &c.
    - 21. Fuel and Forage.
      - 125. Firewood and grass gatherers and sellers.
      - 126. Firewood contractors and dealers.
      - 127. Coal miners, &c.
      - 128. Coal dealers, brokers, Coal Company Managers, &c.
      - 129. Charcoal burners and dealers.
      - 130. Cowdung-fuel preparers and sellers (*are often also scavengers.*)
      - 131. Hay, &c., contractors and dealers.
  - IX. Buildings
    - 22. Building materials.
      - 132. Brick and tile burners and sellers.
      - 133. Lime, chunám and shell burners and sellers.
      - 134. Stone-quarry owners, contractors, marble dealers, &c.
      - 135. Thatch dealers and thatchers.
    - 23. Artificers in Building.
      - **136. Building contractors.**
      - 137. Stone and marble workers.
      - 138. Masons.
      - 139. Builders and Joiners.
      - 140. Plasterers and house painters.
      - 141. Mud wall and roof builders.
      - **142. Plumbers and glaziers.**
      - 143. Tilers and tile-turners.

Class D.—*contd.* ...	X. Vehicles and vessels.	24. Railway plant ...	144. Railway mechanics (Fitters, painters, boiler makers, rivetters, &c.).
			145. Railway permanent-way Foremen, platelayers, Inspectors, &c.
		25. Carts, carriages, &c.	146. Cart makers, carriage makers and sellers.
			147. Palki, Dandi, Rickshaw, &c., makers and sellers.
		26. Ships and boats ...	148. Shipwrights, boat-builders, &c.
			149. Boat and ship painters, tarrers, &c.
			150. Sail makers.
			151. Wicker-boat-makers, canoe diggers, &c.
			152. Ship chandlers and marine store dealers.
	XI. Supplementary requirements.	27. Paper, &c. ...	153. Paper makers and sellers, and palmleaf binders.
			154. Stationers.
			155. Waste paper and rag dealers.
			156. Waxed-cloth preparers and sellers.
		28. Books and Prints, &c.	157. Press proprietors, Lithographers and Printers.
			158. Book-binders.
			159. Book-sellers and publishers.
			160. Newspaper proprietors and managers.
			161. News Agents, Book Agents and Newspaper sellers, &c.
			162. Print and picture dealers.
		29. Watches, clocks and scientific instruments.	163. Watch and clock makers and sellers.
			164. Opticians.
			165. Surgical Instrument makers and sellers.
			166. Photographic apparatus dealers.
			167. Other scientific instrument makers, menders and sellers.
			168. Scale makers and sellers.
		30. Carving, engraving, &c.	169. Wood and ebony carvers.
			170. Ivory carvers.
			171. Cotton-stamp makers and sellers.
			172. Turners and lacquerers.
			173. Die-sinkers and eal, &c., engravers.
			174. Type-founders.
			175. Mica, flint and Talc workers and sellers.
			176. Mosaic and Alabaster workers and sellers.

Class D.—*contd.* ...	XI.—*contd.* ...	31. Toys, curiosities, &c.	177. Toy, kite, and cage makers and sellers. Bird stuffers.
			178. Hukka-stem makers and sellers.
			179. Papier-maché workers and sellers.
			180. Card-makers and sellers.
			181. Tábut and Tázia makers and sellers.
			182. Curiosity dealers.
		32. Music and musical Instruments.	183. Music and musical instrument dealers.
			184. Conch-dealers, drum and horn makers, &c.
		33. Necklaces, Bracelets beads, sacred threads, &c.	185. Bangle makers and sellers in lac.
			186. Bangle makers and sellers in stone.
			187. Bangle makers and sellers in wood and bone.
			188. Bangle makers and sellers in clay.
			189. Bangle makers and sellers in glass.
			190. Bangle fitters.
			191. Imitation and pewter Jewelry makers and sellers.
			192. Bead makers and sellers.
			193. Rosary and necklace makers and sellers.
			194. Flower garland makers and sellers.
			195. Artificial flower and caste-mark spangle makers and sellers.
			196. Sacred-thread makers and sellers.
		34. Furniture ...	197. Upholsterers.
			198. Furniture makers.
			199. Frame-makers.
			200. Looking-glass makers and sellers.
		35. Harness ...	201. Saddlery and Harness makers and sellers.
			202. Saddle cloth makers, embroiderers and sellers.
			203. Whip, goad, &c., makers.
		36. Tools and machinery	204. Knife and tool makers and sellers.
			205. Knife and tool grinders.
			206. Looms and Loom-comb makers and sellers.
			207. Mechanic (not Railway).
			208. Machinery dealers, &c.

Class D.—*contd.* ...	XI.—*concld.* ...	37. Arms and ammunition.	209. Gun makers, menders, and sellers.
			210. Ammunition and Cap dealers.
			211. Gun-powder makers and sellers.
			212. Fire work makers, and sellers.
			213. Sword and scabbard makers and sellers.
			214. Spear-head, shield, &c., makers and sellers.
			215. Bow and arrow makers and sellers.
			216. Cudgel (láthi) makers and sellers.
		38. Wool and Fur ...	217. Carpet weavers and sellers.
			218. Shawl weavers and sellers.
			219. Felt and pashm workers and sellers.
			220. Blanket weavers and sellers (*often also shepherds*).
			221. Woollen cloth manufacturers and dealers.
			222. Woollen yarn spinners and sellers.
			223. Wool carders.
			224. Wool dyers.
			225. Fur dealers
	XII. Textile Fabrics and dress.	39. Silk	226. Silk-worm rearers and cocoon gatherers.
			227. Silk carders and spinners.
			228. Silk weavers and dealers.
			229. Silk printers and dyers.
			230. Braid and ribbon makers and sellers.
		40 Cotton ...	231. Cotton cleaners, pressers and ginners.
			232. Cotton carpet and rug makers and sellers.
			233. Cotton spinners, sizers and yarn beaters.
			234. Cotton weavers, Mill-owners and managers.
			235. Cotton Factory hands (undefined).
			236. Calenderers, fullers and printers.
			237. Cotton dyers.
			238. Tape makers and sellers.
			239. Tent manufacturers and sellers.

Class D.—*contd.* ...	XII.—*concld.* ...	41. Jute, flax, coir, &c. ...	240. Flax-spinners, weavers, and sellers. 241. Hemp rope makers and sellers. 242. Jute manufacturers, managers and agents. 243. Sacking, tarpaulin and gunny makers and sellers. 244. Net makers and sellers 245. Fancy work dealers. 246. Coir preparers, manufacturers and sellers.
		42. Dress ...	247. Tailors and darners. 248. Milliners and dress-makers. 249. Outfitters, and clothes and quilt dealers. 250. Hosiers and Haberdashers. 251. Hat, cap and turban makers and sellers. 252. Turban binders. 253. Umbrella makers and sellers. 254. Embroiderers and lace and muslin makers. 255. Button makers and sellers. 256. False-plait makers and sellers. 257. Piece-goods dealers.
	XIII.—Metals and precious stones.	43. Gold, silver, and precious stones.	258. Gold and silver dealers. 259. „ „ „ assayers. 260. Gold and silver workers. 261. Gold beaters. 262. Goldsmiths' dust washers. 263. Gold miners, managers, agents. 264. Enamellers. 265. Electro-platers. 266. Gold and silver wire drawers, and braid makers. 267. Plate and plated ware dealers. 268. Diamond-polishers and dealers. 269. Diamond diggers, washers, &c. 270. Ruby workers. 271. Ruby and emerald, &c, dealers. 272. Pearl divers. 273. Pearl and other precious (stone unspecified) dealers. 274. Coral dealers. 275. Cornelian and Agate cutters and sellers.

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Class D.—*contd.* ...	XIII.—*contd.*	44. Brass, copper and bell metal.	276. Brass workers and sellers.
			277. Brass pot makers and sellers.
			278. Brass Image casters and sellers.
			279. Copper workers and sellers.
			280. Brass and copper wire drawers and sellers.
			281. Bell metal workers and sellers.
			282. General workers in brass, copper and bell-metal.
			283. Brass and copper dealers.
		45. Tin, zinc, mercury and lead.	284. Tin workers and sellers.
			285. Tinfoil makers and sellers.
			286. Zinc workers and sellers.
			287. Lead and quicksilver workers and sellers.
			288. General workers in tin, lead and zinc.
		46. Iron and steel ...	289. Iron and steel founders, smelters and sellers.
			290. Blacksmiths.
			291. Iron and hardware dealers.
			292. Nail makers and sellers.
			293. Lock makers, menders, and sellers.
			294. Weight makers and stampers.
	XIV.—Glass, pottery and stone ware.	47. Glass and Chinaware.	295. Glass-blowers, window glass makers, &c.
			296. Bottle dealers.
			297. Glass and Chinaware dealers.
		48. Earthen and stone ware.	298. Potters and pot and pipe-bowl-makers and sellers. (*Some are brick and tile makers also.*)
			299. Grindstone and millstone makers, menders, and sellers.
			300. Pestle and mortar makers and sellers.
			301. Quartz and soapstone powder preparers and sellers.
	XV.—Wood cane and leaves, &c.	49. Timber and wood	302. Timber and bamboo agents, and dealers.
			303. Wood cutters and sawyers.
			304. Carpenters.
			305. Coopers and box makers.
		50. Canework, matting and leaves, &c.	306. Bamboo and rattan splitters, workers, and sellers.
			307. Basket weavers and winnowing pan makers and sellers.
			308. Mat makers and sellers.
			309. Screen (chik) makers and sellers.
			310. Leaf-plate makers and sellers. (*Are also often temple servants.*)

Class D—*concld.* ...	XV.—*contd.* ...	50. Canework, &c.—*contd.*	311. Tooth-stick sellers.
			312. Leaf-fan makers and sellers.
			313. Brush and comb makers and sellers.
			314. Broom makers and sellers.
			315. Pith and bark collectors, workers, and sellers.
	XVI.—Drugs, gums, dyes, &c.	51. Gums, wax and similar Forest produce.	316. India-rubber collectors and sellers.
			317. Camphor and gum collectors and sellers
			318. Gallnut (myrobolan) collectors and sellers.
			319. Catechu preparers and sellers.
			320. Lac collectors and sellers.
			321. Sealing-wax makers and sellers.
			322. Tar preparers and sellers.
			323. Wax, honey and general minor forest produce, collectors and sellers.
		52. Drugs, dyes, pigments, &c.	324. Chemists and druggists.
			325. Borax workers and sellers.
			326. Saltpetre workers and sellers.
			327. Alum, soda, &c., workers and sellers.
			328. Soap makers and sellers.
			329. Sulphur workers and sellers.
			330. Indigo workers and dealers (not planters).
			331. Madder and Logwood workers and dealers.
			332. Ink-makers and sellers.
			333. Antimony preparers and sellers.
			334. Henna " " "
			335. Carmine " " "
			336. Kanku (red powder) preparers and sellers.
			337. Perfume preparers and sellers.
	XVII.—Leather, horns, bones and grease.	53. Leather, &c.	338. Tanners, curriers, and hide sellers *(many also shoe-makers)*.
			339. Shoe, sandals, boot-makers and sellers.
			340. Leather dyers.
			341. Water bag, well-bag, bucket and ghee-pot makers and sellers.
			342. Hide, horns, and bone dealers.
			343. Catgut preparers and sellers.
			344. Glue makers and sellers.
			345. Grease preparers and sellers.

- Class E.—Commerce, transport, storage.
  - XVIII.—Commerce
    - 54. Dealers in money and securities
      - 346. Bankers and Bank managers.
      - 347. Money lenders and Pawnbrokers.
      - 348. Bill-discounters, &c.
      - 349. Insurance Agents and underwriters.
      - 350. Money changers and testers.
      - 351. Bank clerks, cashiers, bill-collectors, accountants, &c.
    - 55. General Merchandise ...
      - 352. General merchants.
      - 353. Merchants' managers, accountants, clerks, assistants, &c.
    - 56. Dealing unspecified ...
      - 354. Shopkeepers' clerks, salesmen, &c.
      - 355. Shopkeepers and Money lenders servants.
      - 356. Shopkeepers, otherwise unspecified.
      - 357. Pedlars, Hawkers, &c.
    - 57. Middlemen, &c.
      - (a) Brokers, &c.
        - 358. Brokers, Agents, Dubash.
        - 359. Auctioneers Auditors, Actuaries, Notaries public, Appraisers, House-Agents, &c.
      - (b) Contractors and farmers.
        - 360. Farmers of Tolls, ferries.
        - 361. Farmers of liquor, opium, &c.
        - 362. Lessees and Superintendents of markets, stalls, &c.
        - 363. Contractors—otherwise unspecified.
        - 364. Contractors for labour, Emigration Agents, &c.
  - XIX. Transport and storage.
    - 58. Railway ...
      - (a) Administration.
        - 365. Agents, directors, managers, and their assistants.
        - 366. Traffic Managers, Superintendents, and Assistants.
        - 367. Locomotive Superintendents and Assistants.
        - 368. Auditors, Accountants, &c.
        - 369. Engineers (when not returned under general heading).
        - 370. Clerical Staff in Railway establishment.
      - (b) Working Staff.*
        - 371. Station Masters and Assistants, Inspectors, Overseers, &c.
        - 372. Guards, drivers, firemen, &c.
        - 373. Pointsmen, shunters, porters, signallers, &c.
    - 59. Road ...
      - (a) Cart, Carriage, and Tramway owners and drivers.
        - 374. Tramway, mail carriage, &c., companies, contractors, &c.
        - 375. Cart owners and drivers, carting Agents, &c.
        - 376. Livery stable-keepers, &c.
        - 377. Drivers, stable-boys, &c., (*not private* servants).
        - 378. Palki, &c., owners, bearers, &c.
      - (b) Carriers by pack animals.
        - 379. Pack bullock owners, drivers, &c.
        - 380. Pack camel, elephant, mule, &c., owners and drivers.

* Excluding police on Railways.

- Class E.—*contd.*
  - XIX.—*contd.*
    - 60. Water
      - (*a*) Owners, &c., of vessels.
        - 381. Ship owners, Companies, Agents.
        - 382. Shipping clerks, supercargoes, and stevedores.
        - 383. Boat and barge owners, &c.
      - (*b*) Working Staff of vessels.
        - 384. Ships' Officers, Engineers, mariners, and firemen.
        - 385. Boat and barge men.
        - 386. Pilots.
        - 387. Lock-keepers, &c., and canal service.
        - 388. Dock and harbour service.
        - 389. Divers (not for pearls).
    - 61. Messages
      - (*a*) Post, &c.
        - 390. Postal Directors, Postmasters and clerks.
        - 391. Postal messengers, runners, &c.
        - 392. Messengers (unspecified).
      - (*b*) Telegraph and Telephone.
        - 393. Telegraph officers (Government, Railway and others), and clerical, and accounts establishment.
        - 394. Signallers and messengers.
        - 395. Telephone Company's service.
    - 62. Storage and weighing
      - 396. Warehouse owners, keepers, &c.
      - 397. Warehouse service.
      - 398. Porters (general).
      - 399. Weighmen and measurers.
      - 400. Watchmen (not village).
- Class F. Professions.
  - XX.—Learned and artistic Professions.
    - 63. Religion
      - (*a*) Priests, Ministers, &c.
        - 401. Priests, ministers, preachers, missionaries, &c.
        - 402. Catechists, readers, Zanána mission service, &c.
        - 403. Exorcists, hail-averters, amulettiers, &c.
      - (*b*) Subsidiary religious services.
        - 404. Religious mendicants, inmates of monasteries, convents, &c.
        - 405. Church, Temple, Masjid, Pagoda, ghat, burial or burning-ground service, pilgrim conductors, and Undertakers.
    - 64. Education
      - 406. Administrative and inspecting officials.
      - 407. Principals, professors, and teachers in colleges, &c., schools, &c.
      - 408. Clerks, &c., on establishments of Educational Institution.
    - 65. Literature
      - 409. Authors, Editors, Journalists, ballad-makers.
      - 410. Reporters, Short-hand writers, Book copyists.
      - 411. Private Secretaries and Clerks.
      - 412. Public Scribes and Copyists.
      - 413. Service in Libraries and Literary Institutions.

- Class F.—*contd.*
  - XX—*contd.*
    - 66. Law
      - 414. Barristers, Advocates and Pleaders.
      - 415. Solicitors and Attorneys.
      - 416. Law-agents, Mukhtiárs, &c.
      - 417. Articled clerks and other lawyers' clerks.
      - 418. Stamp-Vendors.
      - 419. Petition-writers.
    - 67. Medicine
      - (a) Practitioners
        - 420. Administrative and Inspecting Staff (when not returned under general head).
        - 421. Practitioners by diploma.
        - 422. Practitioners without diploma (Baid, Hakim, Kobiraj, &c.)
        - 423. Dentists.
        - 424. Oculists.
        - 425. Vaccinators.
        - 426. Midwifery.
      - (b) Subsidiary Medical Services.
        - 427. Hospital and Asylum, Matrons, Assistants and Apothecaries.
        - 428. Compounders, Nurses and hospital, Asylum and dispensary service.
    - 68. Engineering and Surveying.
      - (a) Engineers, Architects and Surveyors.
        - 429. Administrative and Inspecting Staff.
        - 430. Civil Engineers and Architects.
        - 431. Topographical, Archæological and Revenue Surveyors.
      - (b) Subsidiary Staff.
        - 432. Draughtsmen and Operators in Survey Offices, overseers, &c.
        - 433. Clerks, &c., in offices of the above.
    - 69. Other Sciences
      - (a) Astronomy, &c.
        - 434. Astronomers and Meteorologists, and establishments.
        - 435. Botanists, Naturalists and officers of Scientific Institutions.
        - 436. Metallurgists.
      - (b) Minor Sciences.
        - 437. Astrologers, Genealogists and Horoscope-casters.
        - 438. Almanack-makers and sellers.
        - 439. Diviners (selectors of well and house sites, &c.).
    - 70. Pictorial Art and Sculpture
      - 440. Painters, Superintendents of Schools of Art, &c.
      - 441. Sculptors.
      - 442. Photographers.
    - 71. Music, Acting, Dancing
      - 443. Music Composers and Teachers.
      - 444. Bandmasters and players (not military).
      - 445. Piano-Tuners.
      - 446. Actors, Singers and Dancers and their accompanists.

- Class F.—*concld.*
  - XXI. Sport and amusements.
    - 72. Sport ... ...
      - 447. Race-course service, Book-makers, Jockeys, &c.
      - 448. Shikaris, Falconers, Birdcatchers.
      - 449. Huntsmen, whippers in.
    - 73. Exhibition and games.
      - (a) Catching, training and exhibiting animals.
        - 450. Exhibitors of trained animals (Bulls, bears, snakes, monkeys, &c.)
        - 451. Circus owners, managers, &c.
        - 452. Cock and pigeon fanciers.
      - (b) Conjuring, Fortune telling and other exhibitions.
        - 453. Buffoons.
        - 454. Story and Ballad reciters.
        - 455. Exhibitors of puppets.
        - 456. Conjurors and fortune-tellers.
      - (c) Acrobatics and athletics.
        - 457. Tumblers, Acrobats, Wrestlers, Professional cricketers, &c.
      - (d) Service of places of entertainment.
        - 458. Swing and merry-go-round keepers.
        - 459. Tennis and Racquet Court, Gymkhana, and boat club service.
        - 460. Billiard room, and theatre ownership, managership and service.
- Class G. Indefinite and Independent.
  - XXII. Complex occupations ... ... (Village, &c. combined functions, to be specified provincially).
  - XXIII.—Indefinite
    - 74. Unskilled labour.
      - (a) Special branches.
        - 461. Well sinkers.
        - 462. Tank diggers and excavators.
        - 463. Road, Canal and Railway labourers.
        - 464. Quarrymen (stone-splitters, &c.).
        - 465. Miners (unspecified).
        - 466. Rice-pounders and huskers.
      - (b) General ... 467. General labour.
    - 75. Undefined, &c. ... ... 468. Undefined and disreputable means of livelihood.—
  - XXIV. Independent of work.
    - 76. Property and alms.
      - (a) Property and allowances.
        - 469. House-rent, shares, and other property not being land.
        - 470. Allowances from patrons or relatives.
      - (b) Charity and endowment.
        - 471. Educational or other endowments, scholarship, &c.
        - 472. Mendicancy (not being affiliated to a religious order).
    - 77. Supported at the public charge.
      - (a) Pension ...
        - 473. Pension, Civil Services.
        - 474. Pension, Military Services.
      - (b) Prisoners ...
        - 475. Inmates of Asylums, &c.
        - 476. Prisoners, under trial.
        - 477. Prisoners, for debt.
        - 478. Prisoners, convicted or in Reformatories, &c.

APPENDIX C.

Alphabetical Index of means of Livelihood.

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
A			
Able-Seamen (*Merchant service*)	XIX	60 (*b*)	384
Do. (Navy)	II	5	17
Accountants, Bank	XVIII	54	351
„ Commercial	XVIII	55	353
„ Railway	XIX	58 (*a*)	368
„ Village service	I	3	9
Acrobats	XXI	73 (*c*)	457
Actors	XX	71	446
Actuaries	XVIII	57 (*a*)	359
Administrative Educational officials	XX	64	406
„ Establishments, Army ...	II	4	15
„ Staff, Navy	II	5	18
„ and Inspecting Staff (Public Works and Surveyors).	XX	68 (*a*)	429
„ „ Staff (Government Medical).	XX	67 (*a*)	420
Advocates	XX	66	414
Agate cutters, polishers and sellers	XIII	43	275
Agents, Bank	XVIII	54	346
„ Book	XI	28	161
„ Carting	XIX	59 (*a*)	375
„ Commercial	XVIII	57 (*a*)	358
„ Emigration	XVIII	57 (*b*)	364
„ Gold	XIII	43	263
„ Insurance	XVIII	54	349
„ Law	XX	66	416
„ News	XI	28	161
„ Passenger and Pilgrim	XVIII	55 (*a*)	358
„ Railway	XIX	58 (*a*)	365
„ Sewing-machine	XVIII	57 (*a*)	358
„ Shipping	XIX	60 (*a*)	381
„ Timber	XV	49	302
„ and Managers of Landed Estates (not planters).	V	13	58
Agriculture, Directors of—	V	13	56
Alabaster workers and sellers	XI	30	176

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.*

[ALL

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Allowances from patrons or relatives ...	XXIV	76 (*a*)	470
Almanac makers and sellers	XX	69 (*b*)	438
Alms-receivers (Religious)	XX	63 (*b*)	404
Alum workers and sellers	XVI	52	327
Alkali (Sajji) ditto	XVI	52	327
Ammunition and percussion cap dealers ...	XI	37	210
Amulet preparers and binders	XX	63 (*a*)	403
Animal &c., stuffer	XI	31	177
Antimony preparers and sellers	XVI	52	333
Apothecaries	XX	67 (*b*)	427
Appraisers	XVIII	57 (*a*)	359
Archæological Surveyors	XX	68 (*a*)	431
Architects	XX	68 (*a*)	430
Areca-nut sellers	VII	19	111
" growers	V	12	46
Army *(unspecified)*	II	4	13
" *(pensioners)*	XXIV	77 (*a*)	474
Arrow makers and sellers	XI	37	215
Articled clerks	XX	66	417
Artificial flower makers	XI	33	195
Artists *(unspecified)*	XX	70	440
Artisans *(unspecified)*	XI	36	207
Assafœtida sellers	VII	19	106
Assayers	XIII	43	259
Ass and mule breeders and dealers	IV	8 (*b*)	30
Assistant Inspectors on Railway	XIX	58 (*b*)	371
Assistants to Locomotive Superintendents ...	XIX	58 (*a*)	367
" Railway (unspecified)	XIX	58 (*a*)	365
" in shops	XVIII	55	354
Astrologers	XX	69 (*b*)	437
Astronomers	XX	69 (*a*)	434
Asylums, &c.—Inmates of—	XXIV	77 (*b*)	475
" —Servants and attendants in ...	XX	67 (*b*)	427
Attorneys	XX	66	415
Auctioneers and valuers	XVIII	57 (*a*)	359
Auditors, Railway	XIX	58 (*a*)	368
" Commercial	XVIII	57 (*a*)	359
Authors	XX	65	409
B			
Bag (sack) makers and sellers	XII	41	243

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Bailiff (Civil Court)	I	1	4
Bakers	VII	18	87
Ballad writers	XX	65	409
„ reciters	XXI	73 (*b*)	454
Bamboo agents and dealers	XV	49	302
„ splitters, workers and sellers ...	XV	50	306
Band masters and players (not Military) ...	XX	71	444
Bandanna makers	XII	39	228
Bangle fitters	XI	33	190
Bangle makers and sellers (*in various materials*) ...	XI	33	185—189
Bank agents and managers	XVIII	54	346
„ cashiers and clerks	XVIII	54	351
Bankers	XVIII	54	346
Bar-keeper	VI	15	69
Barbers	VI	14	59
Barge men	XIX	60 (*b*)	385
„ owners	XIX	60 (*a*)	383
Bark collectors	XV	50	315
„ workers and sellers	XV	50	315
Barristers	XX	66	414
Basket weavers	XV	50	307
Bath-house keepers	VI	15	70
Bead-makers and sellers	XI	33	192
Bed-frame makers and sellers	XI	34	198
Beggars (ordinary)	XXIV	76 (*b*)	472
„ (Religious mendicant)	XX	63 (*b*)	404
Bell metal workers and sellers	XIII	44	281
Betel-leaf-sellers	VII	19	111
„ vine and areca-nut growers	V	12	46
Bhang preparers and sellers	VII	19	115
„ and ganja farmers...	XVIII	57 (*b*)	361
Bill-collectors	XVIII	54	351
„ brokers	XVIII	54	348
Billiard room Managership, Ownership and Service	XXI	73 (*d*)	460
Bird catchers	XXI	72	448
Bishops	XX	63 (*a*)	401
Blacksmiths	XIII	46	290
Blanket weavers and sellers (often also shepherds)	XII	38	220
Bleeders (cuppers, leeches)	XX	67 (*a*)	422
Block-cutters (calico stamps)	XI	30	171

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.* [Boa

Name of occupation, &c.	Name in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Boarding-house keepers	VI	15	69
Boat-builders	X	26	148
„ Club service	XXI	73 (*d*)	459
„ owners	XIX	60 (*a*)	383
„ and ship painters and tarrers	X	26	149
Boatmen (*often also fishermen*)	XIX	60 (*b*)	385
Boiler-makers (*Railway*)...	X	24	144
„ unspecified	XI	36	207
Bolt-makers (Railway)	X	24	144
Bombardiers	II	4	13
Bone-bangle makers and sellers	XI	33	187
„ crushers, gatherers and dealers, &c. ...	XVII	53	342
„ setters	XX	67 (*a*)	422
„ agents	XI	28	161
„ binders	XI	28	158
„ copyists	XX	65	410
„ keepers (commercial)	XVIII	55	353
„ makers (*sporting*)	XXI	72	447
„ publishers ... ... } „ sellers	XI	28	159
Boot-makers and sellers	XVII	53	339
Borax workers and sellers	XVI	52	325
Botanists	XX	69 (*a*)	435
Bottle dealers	XIV	47	296
Bow-makers and sellers	XI	37	215
Box-makers	XV	49	305
Boy (*domestic servant*)	VI	14	66
Bracelet-makers (gold and silver)	XIII	43	260
Braid-makers and sellers	XII	39	230
Bran sellers	VII	18	88
Brass dealers	XIII	44	283
„ image casters and sellers	XIII	44	278
„ pot makers and sellers	XIII	44	277
„ wire drawers and sellers	XIII	44	280
„ workers and vessel sellers	XIII	44	276
„ copper and bell-metal workers ...	XIII	44	282
Breakers-in of horses, elephants	IV	9 (*a*)	35
Brewers	VII	19	100
Brick-makers and sellers	XIV	48	298
„ and tile burners and sellers	IX	22	132

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Bricklayers	IX	23	138
Brokers (*general*)	XVIII	57 (*a*)	358
„ (*freight*)	XVIII	57 (*a*)	358
„ (*produce*)	XVIII	57 (*a*)	358
Broom-makers and sellers	XV	50	314
Brush-makers and sellers	XV	50	313
Bucket (leathern) makers and sellers ...	XVII	53	341
Buffalo breeders and dealers	IV	8 (*a*)	27
„ keepers and milk sellers	VII	17	76
Buffoons	XXI	73 (*b*)	453
Buglers (*army*)	II	4	13
Builders	IX	23	139
Building contractors	IX	23	136
Bullock-cart- drivers, &c.	XIX	59 (*a*)	375
Bullock shoers	IV	9 (*a*)	34
Burial or burning ground service	XX	63 (*b*)	405
Butchers	VII	17	79
Butlers (*domestic service*)	VI	14	66
Butter sellers	VII	17	76
Button-makers and sellers ...	XII	42	255
C			
Cabinet-makers	XI	34	198
Cage-makers and sellers	XI	31	177
Calenderers	XII	40	236
Calico and cotton printers	XII	40	236
Camel breeders and dealers	IV	8 (*b*)	29
„ drivers	XIX	60 (*b*)	380
Camphor collectors and sellers	XVI	51	317
Canal service...	XIX	60 (*b*)	387
„ labourer	XXIII	74 (*a*)	463
Candle makers and sellers	VIII	20	119
Cane workers	XV	50	306
Canoe diggers	X	26	151
Caoutchouc collectors and dealers	XVI	51	316
Cap (ammunition) dealers	XI	37	210
„ makers and sellers	XII	42	251
Card-makers and sellers	XI	31	180
Cardamom growers	V	12	48
„ preparers and dealers	VII	19	110
Carders, wool	XII	38	223

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.* [Car

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Carders cotton	XII	40	231
Carmine preparers and sellers	XVI	52	335
Carpenters	XV	49	304
Carpet-makers and sellers	XII	40	232
„ weavers and sellers	XII	38	217
Carriage makers and sellers	X	25	146
„ fitters (Railway)	X	24	144
„ examiners (Railway)	XIX	58 (*b*)	373
Cart-makers and sellers	X	25	146
„ owners and drivers	XIX	59 (*a*)	375
Carting agents	XIX	59 (*a*)	375
Carvers (in wood)	XI	30	169
„ (in ivory)	XI	30	170
„ and gilder	XI	34	199
Cashiers (Bank)	XVIII	54	351
Caste mark appliers	VI	14	62
Casters of brass images, &c.	XIII	44	277
Catechists	XX	63 (*a*)	402
Catechu preparers and sellers	XVI	51	319
Catgut preparers and sellers	XVII	53	343
Cattle breeders and dealers	IV	8 (*a*)	25
Chair-makers	XI	34	198
Chamber of Commerce service	XVIII	56	355
Chaplain (Army or Navy)	XX	63 (*a*)	401
Charcoal burners and sellers	VIII	21	129
Cheese-makers and sellers	VII	17	78
Chemists and druggists	XVI	52	324
Chiefs (Feudatory)	III	6	19
Chief Commissioners and their families ...	I	1	1
China ware dealers	XIV	47	297
Chinchona planters, managers and assistants ...	V	12	44
Chunam and shell burners and sellers... ...	IX	22	133
Church or chapel officials	XX	63 (*b*)	405
Circulating Library officials	XX	65	413
Circus owners, managers, &c.	XXI	73 (*a*)	451
Civil Service (Covenanted)	I	1	2
„ Engineers	XX	68 (*a*)	430
Clay bangle-makers and sellers	XI	33	188
„ workers	XIV	48	298

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Clerical establishments. (Service of Imperial and Provincial Governments.)	I	1	3
" " (Service of Local and Municipal bodies.)	I	2	6
" " (Foreign and Feudatory service.)	III	6	20
" staff on Railway establishment ...	XIX	58 (*a*)	370
Clerks Articled and Lawyers'	XX	66	417
" Bankers	XVIII	54	351
" in Holy Orders	XX	63 (*a*)	401
" mercantile, &c.	XVIII	55	353
" Postal	XIX	61 (*a*)	390
" private	XX	65	411
" shipping	XIX	60 (*a*)	382
" shop-keepers'	XVIII	56	354
" in Survey Offices	XX	68 (*b*)	433
" &c., on establishment of Educational Institutions	XX	64	408
Clock-makers and sellers...	XI	29	163
Cloth-makers and sellers, &c.	XII	38	221
Club Secretaries, Managers, Stewards, &c. ...	VI	15	71
Coachmen (not domestic servants) ...	XIX	59 (*a*)	377
" domestic	VI	14	67
Coach-builder	X	25	146
" dealers	XI	32	184
" owner (livery stable-keeper)	XIX	59 (*a*)	376
Coal brokers	VIII	21	128
" Company Managers	VIII	21	128
" dealers	VIII	21	128
" miners	VIII	21	127
Cocoanut dealers	VII	18	91
" growers	V	12	45
" matting makers	XII	41	246
" oil makers and sellers	VIII	20	116
Cock fanciers	XXI	73 (*a*)	452
Cocoon (Tassar) gatherers	XII	39	226
Coffee Planters, Managers and assistants ...	V	12	44
" preparers, and sellers (not planters) ...	VII	19	102
" brokers	XIX	57 (*a*)	358
Coir preparers, manufacturers and sellers ...	XII	41	246
Collector (Government service)	I	1	2
College Professors, &c.	XX	64	407

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.* [Col

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
College servants	XX	65	413
Comb-makers and sellers	XV	50	313
Combs (loom, &c.,) do.	XI	36	206
Commander (Navy)	II	5	16
Commercial agents	XVIII	55	353
„ clerks	XVIII	56	354
Commission brokers	XVIII	57 (*a*)	358
Commissary (Army)	II	4	15
Commissariat Farm establishments	IV	8 (*a*)	25
Complex occupations (*village and combined functions*) to be specified provincially.	XXII	...	
Compositor (printer)	XI	28	157
Compounders	XX	67 (*b*)	428
Comptrollers (Government service)	I	1	2
Confectioners	VII	18	92
Conjurors	XXI	73 (*b*)	456
Constables (Government service)	I	1	4
„ Railway Police	I	1	4
Consuls	III	6	19
Contractors, dust and sweepings	VI	16	75
„ for labour	XVIII	57 (*b*)	364
„ building	IX	23	136
„ Public Works	XVIII	57 (*b*)	362
„ otherwise unspecified	XVIII	57 (*b*)	363
Convents—Inmates of—	XX	63 (*b*)	404
Convicts	XXIV	77 (*b*)	478
Cooks (public) (*sometimes also water-carriers and fishermen.*)	VII	18	92
„ (*domestic*)	VI	14	65
Coopers	XV	49	305
Copper dealers	XIII	44	283
„ workers and sellers	XIII	44	279
„ wire drawers and sellers	XIII	44	280
„ and brass workers and sellers	XIII	44	282
„ plate engravers	XI	30	173
Copyists, public	XX	65	412
Coral dealers	XIII	43	274
Cord and rope-maker	XII	41	241
Cornelian cutters and sellers	XIII	43	275
Coroners (also Medical practitioner)	XX	67 (*a*)	421
Corporals (Army)	II	4	13

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Cotton cleaners and ginners	XII	40	231
„ carpet and rug makers and sellers ...	XII	40	232
„ dyers	XII	40	237
„ Factory hands (undefined)	XII	40	235
„ spinners	XII	40	233
„ stamp or block-makers and sellers ...	XI	30	171
„ weavers	XII	40	234
Country-spirits distillers and sellers	VII	19	97
Cowdung-fuel preparers and sellers	VIII	21	130
Cow-keepers	VII	17	76
Crocodile catchers	IV	9 (*b*)	36
Crop watchers	V	11	43
Cudgel (Láṭhi) makers and sellers	XI	37	216
Cuppers (bleeders or leech applier)	XX	67 (*a*)	421
Curiosity dealers	XI	31	182
Curriers	XVII	53	338
Customs Officer (Government)	I	1	2
Cutter (of stone)	IX	23	137
D.			
Dancers and their accompanists	XX	71	446
Dandi-makers and sellers	X	25	147
Darners	XII	42	247
Dealers (*see articles dealt in*)			
Debtors (*Civil prisoner*)	XXIV	77 (*b*)	477
Delvers	XXIII	74 (*a*)	461
Dentists	XX	67 (*a*)	423
Diamond diggers, washers, &c.	XIII	43	269
„ cutters and dealers	XIII	43	268
Directors of Agriculture and their Assistants ...	V	13	56
„ of Public Instruction, &c.	XX	64	406
„ Railway	XIX	58 (*a*)	365
Dispensary and Hospital service	XX	67 (*b*)	428
Disreputable means of livelihood	XXIII	75	468
Distillers	VII	19	97
Divers (not for pearls)	XIX	60 (*b*)	389
Diviners (selectors of well and house sites, &c.) ...	XX	69 (*b*)	439
Dock service	XIX	60 (*b*)	388
Dockyard artificers (unspecified)	X	26	148
Doctors	XX	67 (*a*)	421
Dog-boy (domestic servant)	VI	14	67

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.* [Dol

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Doll-makers and sellers	XI	31	177
Domestic service (unspecified)	VI	14	68
Door-keepers, &c.	VI	14	68
Draughtsmen in Survey Offices	XX	68 (*b*)	432
Dressers, jute	XII	42	248
„ (*Hospital*)	XX	67 (*b*)	428
„ (of stone)	IX	23	137
Dress-makers	XII	42	248
Drivers (Army)	II	4	13
„ (*Railway*)	XIX	58 (*b*)	372
„ carts and carriages (*not domestic*) ...	XIX	59 (*a*)	375
Druggists	XVI	52	324
Drum-makers	XI	32	184
Drummers (Army)	II	4	13
„ (not Army)	XX	71	444
Dubash	XVIII	57 (*a*)	358
Dust and sweepings contractors	VI	16	75
„ sweeper	VI	16	74
Dye sinkers	XI	30	173
Dyers, cotton	XII	40	237
„ leather	XVII	53	340
„ silk	XII	39	229
„ wool	XII	38	224
E.			
Ear-pickers	VI	14	60
„ piercers	VI	14	60
Earthenware-makers and sellers	XIV	48	298
Earthwork labourers (unspecified)	XXIII	74 (*b*)	467
Eating-house keepers	VI	15	69
Ebony carvers	XI	30	169
Editors	XX	65	409
Educational or other endowments	XXIV	76 (*b*)	471
„ Inspectors and Directors (Government)	XX	64	406
Egg and fowl dealers	VII	17	80
Electricians (Telegraph)	XIX	61 (*b*)	393
Electro-platers	XIII	43	265
Elephant catchers and breeders	IV	8 (*b*)	28
„ trainers	IV	9 (*a*)	35
Embroiderers (*dress*)	XII	42	254
„ (*saddle cloth*)	XI	35	202

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.*

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Emerald, dealers	XIII	43	271
Emigration agents	XVIII	57 (*b*)	364
Enamellers	XIII	43	264
Endowments. Educational and other— ...	XXIV	76 (*b*)	471
Engineers, Navy and Marine—	II	5	17
„ Public Works	XX	68 (*a*)	429
„ Railway	XIX	58 (*a*)	369
„ ships	XIX	60 (*b*)	384
Engine-drivers (Railway)	XIX	58 (*b*)	372
„ fitters (Railway)	X	24	144
Engravers of seals, &c.	XI	30	173
Examiners (Account) Government and Railway ...	I	11	2
Exchange-broker	XVIII	57 (*a*)	358
Exhibitors of puppets	XXI	73 (*b*)	455
„ of trained animals (snakes, bears, bulls, &c.)	XXI	72 (*a*)	450
F.			
Factory labourer (unspecified, Bombay) ...	XII	40	235
„ „ („ Calcutta) ...	XXI	41	242
Falconers	XXI	72	448
Falseplait-makers and sellers	XII	42	256
Fan-maker (leaves)	XV	50	312
Fancy-work dealers	XII	41	245
Farm servants	V	11	42
Farmers (unspecified)	V	10	38
„ of ferries	XVIII	57 (*b*)	360
„ of country and Foreign liquor ...	XVIII	57 (*b*)	361
„ of opium, chandul, &c.	XVIII	57 (*b*)	361
„ „ bhang, ganja, &c. ...			
„ of road and bridge tolls	XVIII	57 (*b*)	360
Farriers and gelders	IV	9 (*a*)	34
Felt-workers and sellers	XII	38	219
Ferrymen	XIX	60 (*b*)	385
Field labourers	V	11	43
Figure casters (in brass, &c.)	XIII	44	278
Firemen (ship)	XIX	60 (*b*)	384
„ (Municipal)	I	2	7
„ (Railway)	XIX	58 (*b*)	372
Firewood contractors and dealers	VIII	21	126
„ and grass gatherers and sellers ...	VIII	21	125

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.*

[Fir

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Firework makers and sellers	XI	37	212
Fish dealers	VII	17	82
Fishermen and fish curers	VII	17	81
Fitters (Railway)	X	24	144
„ (ship)	X	26	148
„ (unspecified)	XI	36	207
Flax spinners, weavers and sellers	XII	41	240
Flint-grinders and sellers	XI	30	175
Flour-mill service and management	VII	18	86
„ grinding	VII	18	85
Flower (*artificial*) makers and sellers ...	XI	33	195
„ and garland makers and sellers ...	XI	33	194
Followers (Army)	II	4	14
Foreign wine and spirit dealers	VII	19	99
Foremen, (Railway)	X	24	145
Forger (Railway)	X	24	145
„ (unspecified)	XI	36	207
Forest officers	V	12	54
„ rangers, guards, peons, &c.	V	12	55
Fortune-tellers	XXI	73 (*b*)	456
Founders (iron)	XIII	46	289
Fowl dealers	VII	17	80
Frame-makers	XI	34	199
Fringe-makers	XII	42	254
Fruit growers	V	12	50
„ sellers	VII	18	90
Fullers	XII	40	236
Fur-dealers	XII	38	225
Furniture-makers	XI	34	198
G.			
Gallnut (*Myrobolan*) collectors and sellers ...	XVI	51	318
Gang foreman (*Railway*)	XXIII	74 (*a*)	463
Ganja preparers and sellers	VII	19	115
Gaoler (Government service)	I	1	2
Gaol warders, &c.	I	1	3
Gardeners	V	12	52
Gas-Company managers	VIII	20	124
„ workers	VIII	20	124

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.*

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Gate-keepers (*Railway*)	XIX	58 (*b*)	373
Gelders	IV	9 (*a*)	34
Genealogists	XX	69 (*b*)	437
General (Army)	II	4	12
„ collectors and sellers of minor forest produce	XVI	51	323
„ labourers	XXIII	74 (*b*)	467
„ merchants	XVIII	55	352
„ practitioner	XX	67 (*a*)	421
„ workers in bell metal, brass and copper ...	XIII	44	282
„ workers in lead, tin and zinc ...	XIII	45	288
Geological surveyors, &c.	XX	69 (*a*)	435
Gilders and electroplaters	XIII	43	265
Ginger beer, &c., makers and sellers	VII	19	95
Ghee-makers and sellers	VII	17	77
„ pot-makers and sellers	XVII	53	341
Glass bangle-makers and sellers	XI	33	189
„ blowers	XIV	47	295
„ dealers	XIV	47	297
Glaziers	IX	23	142
Glue-makers and sellers	XVII	53	344
Goad-makers	XI	35	203
Gold assayers	XIII	43	259
„ beaters	XIV	43	261
„ dealers	XIII	43	258
„ miners, washers, managers, agents ...	XIII	43	263
„ workers and gold and silversmiths ...	XIII	43	260
„ wire drawers and lace-makers ...	XIII	43	266
Goldsmiths' dust washers	XIII	43	262
Government service (*see special branches*)			
„ „ (unspecified)	I	1	3
Governors and their families	I	1	1
Governesses	XX	64	407
Grain dealers	VII	18	83
„ weighmen	XIX	62	399
„ parchers	VII	18	84
Grave diggers	XX	63 (*b*)	405
Grass gatherers and sellers ... } „ and firewood do. do. ...	VIII	21	125
Grease preparers and sellers	XVII	53	345

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.*

[Gri

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Grindstone makers, menders and sellers	XIV	18	299
Grocers and general condiment dealers ...	VII	19	109
Grooms (*domestic servants*)	VI	14	67
„ (*livery stable, &c.*)	XIX	59 (*a*)	377
Guards (*Railway*)	XIX	58 (*b*)	372
Gum collectors and sellers	XVI	51	317
Gunners (Navy)	II	5	17
Gun-makers and menders	XI	37	209
„ Carriage Superintendents	II	4	12
„ sellers	XI	37	209
Gunpowder makers and sellers	XI	37	211
Gunny makers and sellers ...	XII	41	243
Gúr (molasses) makers and sellers	VII	19	104
Gymkhana service	XXI	73 (*d*)	459
Gymnastic teachers	XXI	73 (*c*)	457
H.			
Haberdashers	XII	42	250
Hair-cutters, &c.	VI	14	59
„ (false) preparers	XII	42	256
Harbour service	XIX	60 (*b*)	388
Harness-makers and dealers	XI	35	201
Hat and cap-makers and sellers	XII	42	251
Hawkers and pedlars	XVII	56	357
Hay, &c., contractors and dealers	VIII	21	131
Head-Constables (Government)	I	1	4
Headmen of villages (*when not agriculturists*) ...	I	3	8
Hemp rope-makers and sellers	XII	41	241
„ bag, &c., makers	XII	41	243
Henna preparers and sellers	XVI	52	334
Herb doctors...	XX	67 (*a*)	422
Herdsmen	IV	8 (*a*)	26
Hide dealers	XVII	53	338
Honey collectors and sellers	XVI	51	323
Horn blowers (*when not scavengers*)	XX	71	444
„ makers	XI	32	184
„ workers and dealers	XVII	53	342
Horoscope-casters	XX	69 (*b*)	437
Horse-breeders, &c.	IV	8 (*a*)	24
„ breakers	IV	9 (*a*)	35

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Hosiers	XII	42	250
Hospital assistants	XX	67 (*b*)	427
„ and Dispensary inferior service ...	XX	67 (*b*)	428
Hotel-keepers	VI	15	69
House-agents	XVIII	57 (*a*)	359
„ proprietors	XXIV	76 (*a*)	469
Hukka-stem makers and sellers	XI	31	178
Huntsmen, whippers-in, &c.	XXI	72	449
I			
Ice manufacturers and sellers	VII	19	94
Imitation-jewelry makers and sellers ...	XI	33	191
Import merchants	XVIII	55	352
India-rubber collectors and sellers	XVI	51	316
Indigo brokers	XVIII	57(*a*)	358
„ planters, managers, &c.	V	12	49
„ workers and dealers (*when not planters*) ...	XVI	52	330
In-door servants	VI	14	66
Ink makers and sellers	XVI	52	332
Inmates of Asylums, &c.	XXIV	77 (*b*)	475
„ convents	XX	63 (*b*)	404
„ monasteries	XX	63 (*b*)	404
Inspecting staff (Army)	II	4	12
„ and supervising officials, in service of local and municipal bodies ...	I	2	5
„ officials (Government)	I	1	2
„ „ (Educational)	XX	64	406
Inspectors, Railway	X	24	145
„ of Factories	I	1	2
Instrument (scientific) makers	XI	29	167
Insurance agents	XVIII	54	349
Iron dealers	XIII	46	291
„ founders, smelters and sellers	XIII	46	289
Ivory carvers	XI	30	170
J			
Jackal catchers	IV	9 (*b*)	36
Jaggery (molasses) makers and sellers ...	VII	19	104
Jewelry-makers and sellers	XIII	43	260
„ (imitation and pewter) makers and sellers	XI	33	191
Jockeys	XXI	72	447
Joiners	IX	23	139

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.*

[Jou

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Journalists	XX	65	410
Jute manufacturers, managers, agents ...	XII	41	242
K			
Kanku (red powder) preparers and sellers ...	XVI	52	336
Kerosine oil dealers ... ... } Keepers of hotels, bars, &c. (*see special heads*) } ...	VIII	20	121
Kite-makers and sellers	IX	31	177
Knife grinders	IX	36	205
makers and sellers	XI	36	204
L			
Labour, general	XXIII	74 (*b*)	467
Laboratory assistants	XX	67 (*b*)	427
Lac bangle-makers and sellers	XI	33	185
„ collectors and sellers...	XVI	51	320
Lace-makers	XII	42	254
Lacquerers	XI	30	172
Lamp and lantern-makers and sellers ...	VIII	20	123
„ lighters (Municipal)	I	2	7
„ oil preparers and sellers	VIII	20	116
Land occupants and landholders not cultivating ...	V	10	37
„ „ cultivating ...	V	10	38
Languages—teachers of—	XX	64	407
Law agents	XX	66	416
„ -court officers (unspecified)	XX	66	416
„ or Lawyer's, clerks	XX	66	417
Lead workers and sellers...	XIII	45	287
Leaf-fan makers and sellers	XV	50	312
„ -plate makers and sellers	XV	50	310
„ -bucket makers and sellers	XVII	53	341
„ dyers	XVII	53	340
„ tanners	XVII	53	338
„ water-bag makers and sellers ...	XVII	53	413
Leather workers and sellers (*general*) ...	XVII	53	338
Lessees and Managers of markets and stalls ...	XVIII	57 (*b*)	362
„ of villages, &c.	V	10	39
Letter writers (*public scribes*)	XX	65	412
„ carriers (*postal*)	XIX	61 (*a*)	391
Librarians and servants of libraries ...	XX	65	413
Lieutenant (Lieutenant-Colonel and General) ...	II	4	12
„ Naval	II	5	16

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Lieutenant Governors and their families ...	I	1	1
Lighthouse-keepers	XIX	60 (*b*)	388
Lime and shell burners and sellers	IX	22	133
Linseed-oil preparers and sellers	VIII	20	116
Liquor distillers	VII	19	97
„ farmers	XVIII	57 (*b*)	361
Literary Institutions. Service in—	XX	65	413
Lithographers	XI	28	157
Livery stable-keepers	XIX	59 (*a*)	376
Local Board Service (Inspectors, &c.) ...	I	2	5
„ „ „ (*clerical*, &c.)	I	2	6
„ „ „ (*menial*)	I	2	7
Lock-keepers (canals)	XIX	60 (*b*)	387
„ makers, menders and sellers	XIII	46	293
Locomotive Superintendent and Assistants,—Railway.	XIX	58 (*a*)	367
Lodginghouse-keepers	VI	15	69
Logwood preparers and sellers	XVI	52	331
Looking glass-makers and sellers	XI	34	200
Loom-makers and menders	XI	36	206
„ comb-makers and sellers	XI	36	206
Lucifer-match makers and sellers	VIII	20	122
Lunatic Asylum servants	XX	67 (*b*)	428
M			
Machinery dealers	XI	36	208
Machinist (unspecified)	XI	36	207
Madder workers and dealers	XVI	52	331
Magistrates	I	1	2
Mail contractors	XIX	59 (*a*)	374
„ carriage drivers or grooms	XIX	59 (*a*)	377
Managers, mills (cotton)	XII	40	234
„ (Railway)	XIX	58 (*a*)	365
„ (commercial)	XVIII	55	353
Manure preparers and sellers (*sometimes also scavengers*).	V	12	53
Marble workers and dealers	IX	23	137
Mariners	XIX	60 (*b*)	384
Marine-store-dealers	X	26	152
Markers (racquet court, &c.)	XXI	73 (*d*)	459
„ (billiards)	XXI	73 (*d*)	460
Market gardeners (vegetable growers) ...	V	12	51
„ Inspectors (Municipal)	I	2	5

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.* [MAR

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Market lessees	XVIII	57 (*b*)	362
Masjid or mosque, officers and servants ...	XX	63 (*b*)	405
Masons	IX	23	138
Master Mariners	XIX	60 (*b*)	384
Masters in Equity	XX	66	414
Mat and matting-makers and sellers	XV	50	308
Matting (coir) makers and sellers	XII	41	246
Matches, makers and sellers	VIII	20	122
Matrons (hospital)	XX	67 (*b*)	427
Measurers (grain, &c.)	XIX	62	399
Meat sellers	VII	17	79
Mechanic (not Railway)	XI	36	207
Medical practitioners (diplomaed)	XX	67 (*a*)	421
" " (Baid, Hakim, &c.) ...	XX	67 (*a*)	422
" subordinates (hospital assistants, &c.) ...	XX	67 (*b*)	427
" military service (Surgeons, &c.) ...	XX	67 (*a*)	421
" pupils (compounders, &c.)	XX	67 (*b*)	428
Medicine preparers and sellers	XVI	52	324
Mendicants (not being affiliated to a religious order)	XXIV	76 (*b*)	472
" religious	XX	63 (*b*)	404
Menials (*in Government service*)	I	1	4
" (not scavengers, &c.) in service of Local and Municipal bodies.	I	2	7
" in village service...	I	3	11
" in Foreign and Feudatory service ...	III	6	21
" domestic	VI	14	66
Merchants assistants	XVIII	55	353
" clerks	XVIII	55	353
" managers	XVIII	55	353
" (unspecified)	XVIII	55	352
Mercury (quicksilver) workers and dealers ...	XIII	45	287
Mirror-makers and sellers	XI	34	200
Merry-go-round keepers	XXI	73 (*d*)	458
Messman (rest-house, &c.)	VI	15	70
Mess contractors	XVIII	57 (*b*)	363
Messengers (Government)	I	1	4
" (Postal)	XIX	61 (*a*)	391
" (Telegraph)	XIX	61 (*b*)	394
" (unspecified)	XIX	61 (*a*)	392
Metal brokers (unspecified)	XVIII	57 (*a*)	358

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Metallurgists	XX	69 (*a*)	436
Meteorologists	XX	69 (*a*)	434
Meter (weighman)	XIX	62	399
Mica and Talc workers and sellers	XI	30	175
Midwifery	XX	67 (*a*)	426
Military officers (unspecified)	II	4	12
„ pensioners	XXIV	77 (*a*)	474
Milk sellers	VII	17	76
Mill-hand (unspecified) in Bombay	XII	40	235
„ „ in Calcutta	XII	41	242
„ owner (unspecified)...	XII	40	234
„ grind and curry-stone makers, menders and sellers.	XIV	48	299
Milliners and (dress-makers)	XII	42	248
Miners (coal)	VIII	21	127
„ (diamond)	XIII	43	269
„ (ruby)	XIII	43	270
„ (unspecified)	XXIII	74 (*a*)	465
Ministers	XX	63 (*a*)	401
Mirror-makers and dealers	XI	34	200
Miscellaneous spice, &c. dealers	VII	19	109
Missionaries	XX	63 (*a*)	401
Model-farm managers	V	13	57
Molasses-makers and sellers	VII	19	104
Monasteries.—Inmates of—(Monks, Phongees, &c.)	XX	63 (*b*)	404
Money-lenders and pawnbrokers	XVIII	54	347
„ servants (dunners, &c.) ...	XVIII	56	355
„ changers and testers	XVIII	54	350
Monthly nurses	XX	67 (*b*)	428
Mortar and pestle makers and sellers ...	XIV	48	300
Monkey catchers	IV	9 (*b*)	36
Mosaic workers and sellers	XI	30	176
Mud-roof builders	IX	23	141
„ wall builders	IX	23	141
Muktiars (Law agents)	XX	66	416
Mule breeders and dealers	IV	8 (*b*)	30
Music and musical instrument makers and sellers	XI	32	183
Music, composers and teachers	XX	71	443
Muslin embroiderers	XII	42	254
N			
Nail-makers and sellers	XIII	46	292

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.* [Nat

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Naturalists	XX	69 (*a*)	435
Naval officers	II	5	16
Necklace and Rosary makers and sellers ...	XI	33	193
Needle and thread sellers	XII	42	250
Net-makers and sellers	XII	41	244
News agents	XI	28	161
Newspaper Editors and Sub-editors, &c. ...	XX	65	409
„ proprietors and managers	XI	28	160
„ reporters &c.	XX	65	410
„ sellers	XI	28	161
Nursery gardeners	V	12	52
Non-commissioned officers and privates ...	II	4	13
Nuns	XX	63 (*b*)	404
Nurses (domestic)	VI	14	66
„ (hospital)	XX	67 (*b*)	428
„ monthly	XX	67 (*b*)	428
O			
Oculists	XX	67 (*a*)	424
Officers. Administrative service	III	6	19
„ Army	II	4	12
„ Army and marine—*Foreign and Feudatory services.*	III	7	22
„ Navy and Marine	II	5	16
„ of church, cemetery, &c.	XX	63 (*b*)	405
„ of Law Courts (unspecified)	XX	66	416
„ Service of Imperial and Provincial Government	I	1	2
Office Superintendents	I	1	3
Official assignees	XX	66	414
Oil and salt sellers	VIII	20	117
„ pressers and sellers	VIII	20	116
Oilskin-makers and sellers	XII	41	243
Oilcake dealers	VIII	20	118
Old clothes dealers	XII	42	249
Operators, in Survey Offices	XX	68 (*b*)	432
Opium, &c., manufacturers and sellers ...	VII	19	114
„ contractors	XVIII	57 (*b*)	361
„ merchants	XVIII	55	352
Opticians	XI	29	164
Ordnance officers	II	4	12
Ore (iron) smelter	XIII	46	289

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Out-fitters and clothes sellers	XII	42	249
Overseers (Railway)	XIX	58 (*b*)	371
„ (roads and bridges)	XX	68 (*b*)	432
P			
Packer (jute manufactory)	XII	41	242
Pack bullock-drivers and owners	XIX	59 (*b*)	379
„ camel owners and drivers	XIX	59 (*b*)	380
„ elephant owners and drivers	XIX	59 (*b*)	380
„ mule owners and drivers	XIX	59 (*b*)	380
Pagoda (temple) and bathing ghât guides ...	XX	63 (*b*)	405
Painters (artists)	XX	70	440
„ (Railway)	X	24	144
„ (house)	IX	23	140
Palki bearers	XIX	59 (*a*)	378
„ makers and sellers	X	25	147
„ owners and letters	XIX	59 (*a*)	378
Palm-leaf-book makers and sellers	XI	27	153
Palm-leaf fan-makers and sellers	XV	50	312
Papier-maché workers and sellers	XI	31	179
Paper-makers and sellers	XI	27	153
Pashm workers and sellers	XII	38	219
Passenger and pilgrim agents	XVIII	55 (*a*)	358
Pastry cooks and confectioners	VII	18	92
Patent medicine vendors	XVI	52	324
Patients (in Asylums, &c.)	XXIV	77 (*b*)	475
Pawn-brokers	XVIII	54	347
Pearl workers and dealers	XIII	43	273
„ divers	XIII	43	272
Pedlars	XVIII	56	357
Peers (not otherwise returned)	XXIV	76 (*a*)	469
Pensions, Civil service	XXIV	77 (*a*)	473
„ Military service	XXIV	77 (*a*)	474
Pepper growers and dealers	V	12	48
Percussion cap-makers and sellers	XI	37	210
Perfume preparers and sellers	XVI	52	337
Pestle and mortar makers and sellers ...	XIV	48	300
Pewter or imitation jewelry makers and sellers ...	XI	33	191
Pharmaceutical chemist	XVI	52	324
Photographers, and their assistants	XX	70	442

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.* [Pho

Name of Occupation, &c.	Place in Classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Photographic apparatus-makers and dealers ...	XI	29	166
Pianoforte tuners	XX	71	445
Pickle-makers and sellers	VII	19	108
Picture sellers	XI	28	162
„ frame makers and sellers	XI	34	199
Piece-goods dealers	XII	42	257
Pig breeders and dealers	IV	8 (*c*)	32
Pigeon fanciers	XXI	73 (*a*)	452
Pilgrim conductors	XX	63 (*b*)	405
Pilots	XIX	60 (*b*)	386
Pipe and hukka-bowl makers and sellers ...	XIV	48	298
Pith collectors, workers and sellers	XV	50	315
Petition-writers	XX	66	419
Plait-makers and sellers	XII	42	256
Plaiters of date leaves, &c.	XV	50	308
Plasterers	IX	23	140
Planters (Coffee)	V	12	44
„ (Indigo)	V	12	49
„ (Tea)	V	12	44
Plate and plated ware dealers	XIII	43	267
Platelayers (Railway)	X	24	145
Playing-card makers and sellers	XI	31	180
Ploughmen (Farm servant)	V	11	42
Plumbers and glaziers	IX	23	142
Pointsmen (Railway)	XIX	58 (*b*)	373
Police Commissioners, Inspectors-General and Superintendents, &c. (Government service)	I	1	2
„ Inspectors	I	1	3
„ Constables	I	1	4
Polisher (*jewels, &c.*)	XIII	43	268
Porcelain dealers	XIV	47	297
Port officers (*when not returned otherwise*) ...	XIX	60 (*b*)	388
Porters (general)	XIX	62	398
(Railway)	XIX	58 (*b*)	373
Postal officers (Director-General, Postmasters, &c.)	XIX	61 (*a*)	390
„ clerks	XIX	61 (*a*)	390
Postmen and Postal messengers	XIX	61 (*a*)	391
Potatoe dealers	VII	18	89
Pot (earthen) sellers	XIV	48	298
Potters	XIV	48	298

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Poultry dealers	VII	17	80
Powdered quartz, &c., preparers and sellers ...	XIV	48	301
Practitioners, medical, with diploma ...	XX	67 (*a*)	421
" " without diploma (Baid, Hakim, Kobiraj, &c.)	XX	67 (*a*)	422
Precious stone dealers	XIII	43	273
Prepared-hukka pedlars	VII	19	113
Press (cotton) proprietors	XII	40	231
" (printing) proprietors	XI	28	157
Pressman (printing)	XI	28	157
Priests	XX	63 (*a*)	401
Principals of Colleges	XX	64	407
Print and picture dealers	XI	28	162
Printers	XI	28	157
" (cotton)	XII	40	236
Prison officers, Superintendents, Gaolers, &c. ...	I	1	2
" servants, warders, &c.	I	1	4
Prisoners, under-trial	XXIV	77 (*b*)	476
" for debt	XXIV	77 (*b*)	477
" convicted and in reformatories ...	XXIV	77 (*b*)	478
Privates (*Army*)	II	4	13
Private soldiers (Feudatory States)	III	7	23
" property owners	XXIV	76 (*a*)	469
" clerks	XX	65	411
" Secretaries	XX	65	411
" tutors and governesses	XX	64	407
Professors, &c.	XX	64	407
Professional cricketers	XXI	73 (*c*)	457
Pulse and flour preparers and sellers ...	VII	18	85
Preachers	XX	63 (*a*)	401
Proprietors of land (not cultivating)	V	10	37
" " (cultivating) ...	V	10	38
" of houses	XXIV	76 (*a*)	469
Prostitutes	XXIII	75	468
Provision agents	XVIII	57 (*a*)	358
Public Works Engineers	XX	68 (*a*)	429
" " contractors	XVIII	57 (*b*)	362
" scribes	XX	65	412
Publishers	XI	28	159
Pupils (medical)	XX	67 (*b*)	428

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.* [Qua

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Q			
Quarrymen (stone splitters, &c.)	XXIII	74 (*a*)	464
Quartz powder preparers and sellers	XIV	48	301
Quartermasters (Military)	II	4	12
" (Marine)	XIX	60 (*b*)	384
Quicksilver workers and dealers	XIII	45	287
Quilt (razai) makers and sellers	XII	42	249
R			
Race-course service	XXI	72	447
" horse trainers	IV	9 (*a*)	35
Racquet-court markers	XXI	73 (*d*)	459
Rag collectors and dealers	XI	27	155
Railway Assistants (unspecified)	XIX	58 (*a*)	365
" Assistant Inspectors	XIX	58 (*b*)	371
" Auditors	XIX	58 (*a*)	368
" boiler and bolt makers	X	24	144
" Carriage examiners	XIX	58	373
" " fitters	X	24	144
" Clerks	XIX	58 (*a*)	370
" Directors	XIX	58 (*a*)	365
" Drivers	XIX	58 (*b*)	372
" Engineers	XIX	58 (*a*)	369
" Firemen	XIX	58 (*b*)	372
" Fitters	X	24	144
" Foremen	X	24	145
" Guards	XIX	58 (*b*)	372
" Inspectors	X	24	145
" Labourer (unspecified)	XXIII	74 (*a*)	463
" Locomotive Superintendents and Assistants	XIX	58 (*a*)	367
" Managers	XIX	59 (*a*)	374
" Overseers	XIX	58 (*b*)	371
" Painters	X	24	144
" Permanent-way Inspectors and Platelayers	X	24	145
" Platelayers	X	24	145
" Pointsmen	XIX	58 (*b*)	373
" Porters	XIX	58 (*b*)	373
" Rivetters	X	24	144
" Shunters	XIX	58 (*b*)	373
" Station Masters	XIX	58 (*b*)	371
" Stoker	XIX	58 (*b*)	372
" Traffic Assistants, Managers and Superintendents.	XIX	58 (*a*)	366

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Rat-catchers	IV	9(*b*)	36
Rattan and cane-splitters, workers and sellers ...	XV	50	306
Readers (religious)	XX	63 (*a*)	402
„ (printing)	XI	28	157
Red powder (Kanku) makers and sellers ...	XVI	52	336
Refreshment-room keepers	VI	15	69
Registration officers (Government)	I	1	2
Religious Institutions (service of)	XX	63 (*b*)	405
„ mendicants	XX	63 (*b*)	404
Reporters	XX	65	410
Rest-house owners and managers	VI	15	70
Revenue Surveyors	XX	68 (*a*)	431
„ Settlement officers	I	1	2
Ribbon-makers and sellers	XII	39	230
Rice merchants	XVIII	55	352
„ parchers and sellers	VII	18	184
„ pounders and huskers	XXIII	74 (*a*)	466
Rickshaw-makers and sellers	X	25	147
Riding Masters (Army)	II	4	13
Rivetters (Railway)	X	24	144
Road labourers	XXIII	74 (*a*)	463
Rope-makers and sellers	XII	41	241
Rosary-makers and sellers	XI	33	193
Ruby dealers	XIII	43	271
„ workers	XIII	43	70
Rug and blanket makers and sellers	XII	40	232
S			
Sacking and tarpaulin-makers and sellers ...	XII	41	243
Sacred-thread makers and sellers	XI	33	196
Saddle-cloth makers, embroiderers and sellers ...	XI	35	202
Saddlery-makers and sellers	XI	35	201
Sail-makers	X	26	150
Sailors (merchant service)	XIX	60	384
„ (Home service)	VI	15	70
Salt workers and dealers	VII	19	105
„ and oil, &c., sellers	VIII	20	117
Saltpetre workers and sellers	XIV	52	326
Sandal, shoe and boot-makers and sellers ...	XVII	53	339
Sandal-oil preparers and sellers	XVI	52	337
Sanitary Commissioners (Government) ...	VI	16	72

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.* [San

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Sanitary Inspectors, &c., (Local and Municipal) ...	VI	16	73
Sappers and Miners (Army)	II	4	13
Savings bank (Postal) service	XVIII	54	351
Sawyers	XV	49	303
Scabbard and sword makers and sellers ...	XI	37	213
Scale-makers and sellers	XI	29	168
Scavengers and dust collectors	VI	16	74
Scholarships, &c.	XXIV	76 (*b*)	471
Schoolmasters, monitors, &c.	XX	64	407
School Inspectors (Government)	XX	64	406
and Educational service, clerical, &c. ...	XX	64	408
Science College (Principals or Professors of) ...	XX	69 (*a*)	435
Scientific Institutions. Officers of — ...	XX	69 (*a*)	435
„ instrument-makers, menders and sellers	XI	29	167
Screens (chik) makers and sellers	XV	50	310
Scribes (public)	XX	65	412
Scripture readers (*Missionary*)	XX	63 (*a*)	402
Sculptors	XX	70	441
Seal-engravers	XI	30	173
Sealing-wax makers and sellers	XVI	51	321
Seamen (Royal Navy)	II	5	17
„ (Foreign Navy)	III	7	23
Secretaries to Government, &c.	I	1	2
„ private	XX	65	411
„ to Libraries, &c.	XX	65	413
„ to Chambers of Commerce, &c. ...	XVIII	55	353
Seedsmen, &c.	V	12	52
Serai and rest-house owners and managers ...	VI	15	70
Sergeants (Army)	II	4	13
Servants, in-door	VI	14	66
Service in Libraries	XX	65	413
„ in Literary Institutions	XX	65	413
Sewing clothes	XII	42	247
„ -Machine Agents, &c.	XVIII	57 (*a*)	358
Sharbat preparers and sellers	VII	19	96
Shares and other property (not land) ...	XXIV	76 (*a*)	469
Shawl weavers and sellers	XII	38	218
Sharpeners of knives and tools	XI	36	205
Sheep and goat breeders and dealers	IV	8 (*c*)	31
Shell (conch) divers and sellers	XI	32	184

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Shield-makers and sellers	XI	37	214
Shikaris	XXI	72	448
Ship agents	XIX	60 (*a*)	381
„ chandlers	X	26	152
„ companies	XIX	60 (*a*)	381
„ Engineers	XIX	60 (*b*)	384
„ firemen	XIX	60 (*b*)	384
„ officers	XIX	60 (*b*)	384
„ owners	XIX	60 (*a*)	381
„ painters, tarrers	X	26	149
„ wrights	X	26	148
Shipping clerks'	XIX	60 (*a*)	382
Shoe, boot and sandal makers and seller ...	XVII	53	339
Shop-keepers, otherwise unspecified	XVIII	56	356
Shop-keepers' clerks	XVIII	56	354
„ salesmen	XVIII	56	354
„ servants	XVIII	56	355
Shorthand writers	XX	65	410
Show and exhibition service	XXI	73 (*d*)	460
Shunters, Railway	XIX	58 (*b*)	373
Silk carders and spinners	XII	39	227
„ printers and dyers	XII	39	229
„ weavers and dealers	XII	39	228
„ worm rearers	XII	39	226
Silver assayers	XIII	43	259
„ dealers	XIII	43	258
„ wire drawers and braid-makers ...	XIII	43	266
„ workers	XIII	43	260
Singers and dancers	XX	71	446
„ of ballads	XXI	73 (*b*)	454
Sinkers of wells	XXIII	74 (*a*)	461
Sisters of Charity, &c.	XX	63 (*b*)	404
Sizers (*cotton yarn*)	XII	40	233
Snuff manufacturers and sellers	VII	19	112
Skin preparers, tanners and dealers	XVII	53	338
Smeltors (iron)	XIII	46	289
Soap-makers and sellers	XVI	52	328
„ -stone powder preparers and sellers ...	XIV	48	301
Soda water and lemonade, &c., manufacturers and sellers.	VII	19	95
„ workers and sellers	XVI	52	327

ALPHABETICAL [SOL

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Soldier (unspecified)	II	4	13
Solicitors	XX	66	415
Spangles, (caste mark) makers and sellers ...	XI	33	195
Spear-head makers and sellers	XI	37	214
Spectacle makers and menders	XI	29	164
Spinners of wool	XII	38	222
„ of silk	XII	39	227
„ of cotton	XII	40	233
Stable-boys (*not private servants*)	XIX	59 (*a*)	377
Spirit distillers and dealers	VII	19	97
Stampers of weights	XIII	46	294
Stamp vendors	XX	66	418
Stationers	XI	27	154
Station Masters (*Railway*)	XIX	58 (*b*)	371
Steam saw mills management and service ...	XV	49	303
Steamer company's service	XIX	60 (*a*)	382
Steel preparers and dealers	XIII	46	289
Stevedores	XIX	60 (*a*)	382
Stewards (ship's)	XIX	60 (*b*)	384
„ (club)	VI	15	71
Stone bangle makers and sellers	XI	33	186
Stokers (*Railway*)	XIX	58 (*b*)	372
„ (*ships'*)	XIX	60 (*b*)	384
Stone or marble dressers	IX	23	137
„ quarry owners and contractors, &c. ...	IX	22	134
„ (precious) polisher, &c.	XIII	43	273
Store-keeper (*Railway*)	XIX	58 (*a*)	368
Story and ballad reciters	XXI	73 (*b*)	454
Sugar manufacturers and sellers	VII	19	103
Sulphur worker and sellers	XVI	52	329
Supercargoes	XIX	60 (*a*)	382
Superintendents of Schools of Art, &c. ...	XX	70	440
„ of Stationery (Government) ...	I	2	2
„ of Police, Gaols, &c. ...	I	2	2
„ of Government Printing Presses...	XI	28	157
Surgeons	XX	67 (*a*)	421
Surgical instrument makers and sellers ...	XI	29	165
Surveyors (Government Departments) ...	XX	68 (*a*)	431
Sweepers	VI	16	74
Sweetmeat makers and sellers	VII	18	92

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Sweetmeat pedlars	VII	18	93
Swing-keepers	XXI	73 (*d*)	458
Sword-makers and sellers	XI	37	213
T			
Table and chair makers and sellers	XI	34	198
Tábut and Tázia makers and sellers	XI	31	181
Tailors	XII	42	247
Talc workers and sellers	XI	30	175
Tank diggers...	XXIII	74 (*a*)	462
Tanners (*many are also shoe and sandal makers*)	XVII	53	338
Tape-makers and sellers	XII	40	238
Tar preparers and sellers	XVI	51	322
Tarpaulin makers and sellers	XII	41	243
Tattooers	VI	14	61
Tázia and Tábut makers	XI	31	181
Teachers in schools and colleges, &c.	XX	64	407
Teachers, private	XX	64	407
Tea Planters, Managers and Assistants ...	V	12	44
„ dealers	VII	19	101
„ brokers	XVIII	57 (*a*)	358
„ Tasters	VII	19	101
Telegraph Messengers	XIX	61 (*b*)	394
„ Signallers	XIX	61 (*b*)	394
„ officers, Government	XIX	61 (*b*)	393
„ Company's service	XIX	61 (*b*)	395
Temple service	XX	63 (*b*)	405
„ and bathing ghât guides	XX	63 (*b*)	405
„ servants (*also leaf-plate makers and sellers*).	XV	50	310
Tennis Court service	XXI	73 (*d*)	459
Tenants, not cultivating	V	10	40
„ and sharers cultivating	V	10	41
Tent manufacturers and sellers	XII	40	239
Thatch dealers and thatchers	IX	22	135
Theatre managers, owners and service ...	XXI	73 (*d*)	460
Thread spinners (cotton)	XII	40	233
Tile makers	XIV	48	298
„ turners	IX	23	143
Timber agents and dealers	XV	49	302
Time-keepers (Railway)	XIX	58 (*b*)	371

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.* [Tin

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Tin-foil makers and sellers	XIII	45	285
„ workers and sellers	XIII	45	284
„ lead and zinc workers	XIII	45	288
Tobacco manufacturers and sellers	VII	19	112
Toddy drawers and sellers	VII	19	98
Toll contractors	XVIII	57 (*b*)	360
Tool grinders	XI	36	205
„ makers and sellers	XI	36	204
Tooth-stick sellers	XV	50	311
Topographical surveyors	XX	68 (*a*)	431
Torch makers and sellers	VIII	20	120
Toy makers and sellers	XI	31	177
Traffic Managers, Superintendents and Assistants, Railway.	XIX	58 (*a*)	366
Tramway Company's service	XIX	59 (*a*)	374
„ managers, &c.	XIX	59 (*a*)	374
Trainers of horses, &c.	IV	9 (*a*)	35
Training College, Principals and Professors, &c. ...	XX	64	407
Tumblers	XXI	73 (*c*)	457
Tuner (Pianoforte)	XX	71	445
Turban binders	XII	42	252
„ makers and sellers	XII	42	251
Tutor (private)	XX	64	407
Turmeric sellers	VII	19	106
Turners	XI	30	172
Type-founders	XI	30	174
U			
Umbrella-makers and sellers	XII	42	253
Undefined means of livelihood	XXIII	75	468
Under-Secretaries, &c. (Government)... ...	I	1	2
Undertakers	XX	63 (*b*)	405
Under-writers	XVIII	54	349
University Registrar, Professors, &c.... ...	XX	64	407
Upholsterers	XI	34	197
V			
Vaccinators	XX	67 (*a*)	425
Valuers (appraisers)	XVIII	57 (*a*)	359
Vegetable sellers	VII	18	89
Veterinary Surgeons and Assistants	IV	9 (*a*)	33
Vermin destroyers	IV	9 (*b*)	36

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Vessel-owners, &c.	XIX	60 (*a*)	381
Viceroy and family	I	1	1
Vinegar manufacturers and sellers	VII	19	107
W			
Warder (goal)	I	1	4
Warehouse managers, &c.	XIX	62	396
„ owners	XIX	62	396
„ service	XIX	62	397
Warrant Officers, Navy and Marine	II	5	17
Washermen (*sometimes also dyers*)	VI	14	63
Waste paper and rag dealers	XI	27	155
„ pickers (cotton)	XII	40	235
Watch-makers and sellers	XI	29	163
Watchmen (not village)	XIX	62	400
„ (village) and other village menials ...	I	3	11
Water-bag makers and sellers	XVII	53	341
„ carriers	VI	14	64
„ works service (Municipal)	I	2	7
Waternut growers	V	12	47
Wax collectors and sellers	XVI	51	323
Waxed cloth preparers and sellers	XI	27	156
Weavers, carpet	XII	38	217
„ shawl	XII	38	218
„ blanket	XII	38	220
„ cloth	XII	38	221
„ silk	XII	39	228
„ cotton	XII	40	234
Weighmen	XIX	62	399
Weight-makers	XIII	46	294
Well-bag makers and sellers	XVII	53	341
„ sinkers	XXIII	74 (*a*)	461
Whip-makers	XI	35	203
Whippers in (Huntsmen)	XXI	72	449
Wicker-boat-makers	X	26	151
Window glass-makers, &c.	XIV	47	295
Wine and spirit dealers, Foreign	VII	19	99
Winnowing-pan makers and sellers	XV	50	307
Wire drawers, gold and silver	XIII	43	266
„ „ copper, &c.	XIII	44	280
Wooden bangle makers and sellers	XI	33	187

ALPHABETICAL INDEX—*contd.*

Name of occupation, &c.	Place in classified Index.		
	Order.	Sub-order and group.	Serial Number.
Wood merchants	XV	49	302
„ carvers	XI	30	169
„ turners	XI	30	172
„ lacquerers	XI	30	172
„ cutters, sawyers and saw mill service ...	XV	49	303
„ gatherers (firing)	VIII	21	125
Wool carders	XII	38	223
„ dyers	XII	38	224
Woollen cloth manufacturers and dealers ...	XII	38	221
„ yarn spinners and sellers	XII	38	222
Wrestlers	XXI	73 (*c*)	457
Writers (otherwise unspecified)	XX	65	412
Y			
Yarn dressers	XII	40	233
Z			
Zanána mission service	XX	63 (*a*)	402
Zinc workers and sellers	XIII	45	286
Zincographic printers	XX	68 (*b*)	432

SIMLA;
29th April, 1891.

J. A. BAINES,
Census Commissioner for India.

[A. P. B.]

G. C. Press, Simla.—No. 47 C. C.—10-5-91.—500.

No. CXX.

SIMLA,
22nd June 1891.

No. 284.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

In reply to a reference from a Provincial Superintendent regarding the application of orders I to III (inclusive) to Feudatory States, I have issued instructions that sub-orders 1 to 5 should be held to apply to the employés of the State itself and 6 and 7 to those of all other States. The title of sub-order will thus require alteration in such compilations, to "Service of the State," and will be separately totalled in the General Tables.

No. CXXI.

SIMLA,
3rd December 1891.

No. 628 of 1891.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

The occupation tables that have reached me from some of the smaller units of compilation, and the estimates made of the number of pages required for those of Provinces containing many Districts or Feudatory States, induce me to think that the detail of age should be dispensed with in Part B of Table XVII. It will appear in the preceding part of that table for the whole Province, and the sheets that are used in compiling the latter must thus be carefully kept as a record for reference in case of special information being wanted for a District, regarding, for instance, the number of adult males depending for their livelihood on a certain occupation there.

2. The form which Part B will then take is given below, the number of columns being reduced from twelve to three. In using this form, and also, perhaps, for its predecessor, the *groups* of occupations, where any, might be printed in italics, the *sub-orders* spaced out, and the *orders* separated by cross rules. In part B it hardly seems necessary to print the class totals in the body of the form, and it will be enough to give them at the foot, as a summary.

TABLE XVII—PART B.

OCCUPATIONS BY DISTRICTS.

Class.	Order.	Sub-orders, group and occupation.	District A.			District B.		
			Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3						
Class B, Pasture and Agriculture—(*concluded.*)	Order V, Agriculture—(*concluded*).	52. Gardeners, &c.	1,091	589	502	1,499	794	705
		53. Manure dealers, &c.	7	4	3	4	3	1
		54. Forest Officers	33	14	19	19	8	11
		55. Forest rangers, guards, &c.	453	263	190	299	167	132
		TOTAL 12, SPECIAL PRODUCTS.	13,230	6,792	6,438	17,802	8,943	8,859
		56. Directors of Agriculture, &c.	4	2	2	...	...	...
		57. Model and farm managers.	4	1	3	...	...	...
		58. Agents and managers of landed estates.	24	14	10	81	38	43
		TOTAL 13, AGRICULTURAL TRAINING AND SUPERVISION.	32	17	15	81	38	43
		TOTAL ORDER V, AGRICULTURAL.	675,328	356,096	299,232	861,469	439,675	421,794

No. CXXII.

24th September 1891.

NOTE $\frac{W}{1891}$.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

On the Tabulation of returns of Parent-tongue.

1. The accompanying preliminary Index is based mainly on Mr. Cust's "Modern languages of the East Indies" and the returns of 1881.* It includes many names that are not likely to be found in the schedules of the present census, especially in the Tibeto-Burman family, and, on the other hand, the few lists that have hitherto been sent up indicate that there are many terms not traceable in either of the above sources of information. In the case of languages, it is very desirable to make the census return the base of later investigation beyond the limits of the main vernaculars, so that every name found in the schedule should be entered in the list, when the opinion of the Provincial Superintendent as to its proper place in the general classification. The final list can then be discussed at the October conference.

2. A spare copy of the Index will accordingly be sent, in Part I of which the Provincial Superintendent should underline every language or dialect found in his returns, adding, in proper alphabetical order, the names of those not so found, with his remarks as to the main language, if a dialect, or the family, if a language, to which he would respectively refer them. With the help of this record a general revision of Part II of the Index will be undertaken in the Census Commissioner's Office, and circulated in time for use in the review, and probably in most cases for the alteration of the tables in any important particular, if necessary.

3. For the latter, however, the footnote to the form attached to the Government of India's Resolution of the 1st of July 1890 prescribes a geographical classification, which for provincial returns is the most convenient, so that the linguistic grouping can be relegated to the text of the report. But a question still remains open regarding the distinction between language and dialect, and it is one which has not been finally settled, even amongst experts in philology. For practical purposes it will be enough to enter in the tables the main, or well-known languages, together with such dialects, or sub-divisions as are prevalent to an extent that is numerically of local importance. For instance, under Hindi there are Márwádi, Bágri and Pahári, with its varieties; under Gujráthi, Kachhi; and there are, too, several Gond and Kolarian tongues which may or may not be dialects. In all cases the provincial list should be supplemented by a summary showing for every item which the Superintendent wishes to recognise in the heading of his return the synonyms and dialects he proposes to group under it. If the numbers returned against each of these sub-divisions be not ready by the time the list is sent up, they should be supplied afterwards, so that a complete statement may be available for the Imperial review. Where the title is local, or peculiar to a certain tribe or caste, a note to this effect should be made as in many cases that have been found in the schedules the entry is simply a fanciful term for a widespread language. In all doubtful cases reference to the schedules is generally advisable.

4. It will be noted that the main Index refers only to languages of India and the countries immediately adjacent, and that those of more distant regions

* In the case of the Tibeto-Burman family, the works of Brian Hodgson, McCulloch, Needham and Jaeshke have been consulted.

have been dealt with in a supplement. The former are grouped linguistically as follows :—

A. Aryan Family ... { Eranic Branch. / Indic Branch.

B. Dravidian Family ... { Southern Branch. / Northern Branch.

C. Kolarian Family.

D. Tibeto-Burman Family { Himalayan Branch. / Nipál Branch. / Assam and Eastern Frontier Branch. / Burmese Branch.

E. Khási Family.

F. Tai, or Shán Family.

G. Môn-Annam Family.

H. Malay Family.

J. Andamanese Family.

K. Sinitic Family.

5. The more or less arbitrary geographical grouping of Indian languages mentioned in the Index will not affect the provincial tabulation to any appreciable extent. It is based on the following scheme* :—

Tracts included.	Prevailing languages.
I. North-West Frontier	Pashtu, Baloch, Brahui.
II. Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan ...	Tibetan, Nipáli, Pahári.
III. Indus Valley, Rájputána, Málwa, &c. ...	Panjábi, Hindi, Sindhi, Gujaráthi.
IV. Ganges Valley and Bráhmaputra Delta ...	Hindi, Bengáli.
V. Tapti and Narbada Valleys, North Deccan and the Konkan Coast.	Marathi, Konkani and some Kolarian dialects.
VI. South-West Deccan	Kanarese, Kodagu.
VII. Malabar Coast and South India ...	Tamil, Tulu, Malayállam.
VIII. East Deccan	Telugu.
IX. North-East Coast	Uriya, Kandh, Sáwara.
X. Hills of West Bengal and Central India...	Santháli, Munda, Gond, Kúr.
XI. Bráhmaputra Valley and Eastern Frontier	Assamese, Kachári, Miri, Kuki, Khyin, Khási, &c.
XII. Iráwàdi and Salwîn Valleys ...	Burmesè, Karên, Môn, Kakhyîn, &c.
XIII. Islands in Eastern Seas	Andamanese, Nicobarese, Malay, Javanese.

6. Where there are languages returned which are neither widely spread nor numerously represented, a group headed " Others " may be added to each class, and the detail of such combinations shown on the title-page of the form, as suggested in Note V. It may as well be mentioned in the same place that the linguistic classification will be found in the report.

* A few changes subsequently suggested have been made in the reprinted edition.

7. It is worth while to mention here the difficulties that are sure to arise with regard to the tabulation of the numerous entries of dialects that come under the general term *Hindi* or *Hindustani*. The vernacular is Hindi, and the term Urdu is correctly applied only to the dialect in use in the chief towns of Northern India, where it was introduced by the Musalman invaders. It is distinguished by the number of Persian and Arabic words it contains, and, with much local variation, is used as a *lingua franca*, especially amongst Musalmans, over the greater part of India. At the present census nearly the whole of the vernaculars of the North-West Provinces and Oudh will be found to be returned as Hindustani. On the other hand, across the political frontier, in Behar, the Central Provinces, and amongst the residents of the larger Agencies who happened to be enumerated in the above provinces, the return will be that of Hindi, or one of its larger sub-divisions. Uniformity is of course desirable, as far as it can be attained, so the best solution of the question seems to be to enter the language as Hindi wherever it is the vernacular of the tract as a whole, and to restrict the use of the title " Urdu " to tracts where the language in question is either foreign or the dialect of a class, such as that section of the local Musalmans who do not return as their mother-tongue the vernacular of their place of residence. There is a further difficulty as to the dialects of Hindi that should be separately recognised in the tables. The local varieties known as Kanauji, Baiswári, Bhojpúri, Braj, and so on in the North-West Provinces, were probably very incompletely returned under those names, so the results of tabulating them would be misleading. But where the dialect is widely spread, such as Márwádi or Bágri, it is safer to show it. Again, there is a special collection of dialects spoken in the lower Himalayan tracts from Nipál to the Indus, known generally as Pahári, but with variations, such as Garhwáli, Kumaoni, Kuluki, &c., all of which can fitly be shown as Pahári, though, as with all other terms found in the schedules, the details of each should be sent up for the finally revised Index to be prepared for the Imperial review. Lastly come the different dialects used by certain tribes of vagrants from Cape Comorin to the Punjáb. It seems that most of these have combined vulgar Hindi with some one of the Dravidian languages, usually Tamil or Telugu, so that they have a kind of thieves' Latin available for their purposes wherever they may wander. These dialects have been put in a separate group, under the title of " Gypsy " dialects, and need only be shown individually in the reports and in the imperial return, not in the local tables.

INDEX OF INDIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I—(Alphabetical).

Language or Dialect.	Linguistic Classification. Family, &c.	Geographical Group.
1	2	3
A.		
Abor (same as Míri)	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Aiton (Shán)	Tai (Shán)	XI
Aka	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Amwi (Khási)	Khási	XI
An (Khyin)	Assam-Burma Frontier ...	XII
Anâl or Namfau	Ditto. ...	XI
Andamanese	Andamanese	XIII
Andrô	Assam Frontier	XI
Angámi Nága	Tibeto-Assam	XI
A-ô Nága	Ditto	XI
Arakanese (Burmese)	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Arúng (Nága)	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Arvi or *Aravam* (same as Tamil).	Dravidian	VII
Assamese	Aryo-Indic	XI
B.		
Badaga (Kanarese)	Dravidian...	VI
Bághéli (Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	III
Bágri (Hindi) (same as Márwádi) ...	Ditto	III
Báhing (Kiránti).	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Baigáni	Kolarian	X
Baiswári (Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	IV
Baláli (Kiránti)	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Baloch	Aryo-Eranic	I
Bálti (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Banám (Kanáwari)	Ditto	II
Banjogi	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Banfera (Nága)	Ditto	XI

A name printed in italics is assumed to be a dialect of the language bracketted with it.

Language or Dialect.	Linguistic Classification. Family, &c.	Geographical Group.
1	2	3
Batar (Bodo or Kachári) ...	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Báwaria (Hindi Gypsy) ...	Gypsy	III
Bengáli	Aryo-Indic	IV
Bghai (Karên)	Cinitic	XII
Bhwé (same as Bghai)... ...	Ditto	XII
Bhádarwahi (Kashmiri) ...	Aryo-Indic	II
Bhámti (Hindi Gypsy) ...	Gypsy	V
Bhatti (Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	III
Bhattia (Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	X
Bhil (Hindi)	Kolarian	V
Bhogtah (Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	X
Bhojpuri (Hindi)	Ditto	IV
Bhoti (same as Tibetan) ..	Trans-Himalayan	II
Binjwa (Baigáni)	Kolarian	X
Bhumij	Ditto	X
Bhunjia (Baigáni)	Ditto	X
Bhutáni (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Brahui*	Dravidian...	I
Braj-bhasha (Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	IV
Bundéli (Hindi)	Ditto	III
Burmese	Tibeto-Burman	XII
C.		
Champas (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Chau or *Khyau* (Lushai) ...	Assam Frontier	XI
Chang-lo (Bhutáni)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Champhang	Assam Frontier	XI
Chaungthá (Cuckanese) ...	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Chaurasya (Karánti)	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Chentsu or *Chenchú* (Telugú) ...	Dravidian	VIII
Chépang	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Cherêl	Assam Frontier	XI

Language or Dialect	Linguistic Classification. Family	Geographical Group.
1	2	3
Chibháli (Punjabi)	Aryo-Indic	III
Chin (or Khyin)	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Chhintangya (Kiránti) ...	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Chittagaoni (Bengali)	Aryo-Indic	IV
Chona (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Chulikata-Mishmi	Tibeto-Assam	XI
D.		
Dafla or Dophla	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Duh (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Daignét (Burmese)	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Dánu (Burmese)	Ditto	XII
Dungmáli (Kiránti)	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Dadhi or Dahi	Ditto	II
Daringabaddi (Khond) ...	Dravidian...	IX
Deccani or *Musalmani* (Urdu) ...	Aryo-Indic	VI
Deccani (same as Maráthi) ...	Aryo-Indic	VI
Denwár	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Deráwal (same as *Jatki*) (Punjábi)	Aryo-Indic	III
Deori-Chutia	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Deshi (same as Maráthi) ...	Aryo-Indic	V
Dharel (Bodo or Kachári) ...	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Dhimál	Ditto	XI
Digaru-Mishmi	Ditto	XI
Doda (Kashmiri)	Aryo-Indic	III
Dogri (Punjábi)	Ditto	III
Dokhtol (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Dumi (Kiránti)	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
G.		
Gaddi (Hindi Pahári) ...	Aryo-Indic	II
Gadi (Hindi)	Ditto	II
Gadaba	Kolarian	IX

Language or Dialect	Linguistic Classification. Family.	Geographical Group.
1	2	
Gáku or Kai (Karên) ...	Sinitic	XII
Gangai (Bodo or Kachári) ...	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Gáro	Ditto	XI
Garhwáli (Hindi Pahári) ...	Aryo-Indic	II
Gayeti (Gond)	Dravidian	X
Gumsúr (Uriya)	Aryo-Indic	IX
Goanese (Maráthi)	Ditto	V
Gond	Dravidian	X
Gotte (Gond)	Ditto	X
Gujráthi	Aryo-Indic	III
Gujari (Punjábi)	Ditto	III
Gurúng	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Gyárang (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
H.		
Hajong (Gáro)	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Halaba (Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	V
Hallámi (Kuki)	Assam Frontier	XI
Hindi	Aryo-Indic	IV
Hinduri (Hindi)	Ditto	II
Hiu (same as Chin or Khyeng) ...	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Hô or Kól	Kolarian	X
Horpa (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Hor-Tsang (Tibetan) ...	Ditto	II
Hojai (Bodo or Kachári) ...	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Huláhi	Aryo-Indic	V
I.		
Irular (Tamil)	Dravidian	VII
J.		
Jagdali or *Jatki* (Punjábi) ...	Aryo-Indic	III
Jatki or *Uch* or *Multani* (Punjábi)	Ditto	III
Javanese ...	Malayan	XIII

Language or Dialect.	Linguistic Classification. Family.	Geographical Group.
1	2	3
Juang or Patúa	Kolarian	X
K.		
Kebrút (Bodo or Kachári) ...	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Kakhyin	Tibeto-Burmese	XII
Kacha or Empeo Nága ...	Ditto	XII
Kachári or Bodo	Ditto	XI
Kachhi (Gujaráthi)	Aryo-Indic	III
Kai or Gáiko (Karên) ...	Sinitic	XII
Kaigili or Lahauli (Tibetan) ...	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Kaikádi (Hindi Gypsy) ...	Aryan (Mixed)	V
Kálahandi (Uriya) ...	Aryo-Indic	IX
Kathé or Manipuri	Assam Frontier	XI
Kulungya (Kiránti) ...	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Khwémé (Khyin)	Assam-Burma Frontier ...	XII
Kámi	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Kanam (Kanáwari)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Kanarese	Dravidian	VI
Kanáwari	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Kanauji (Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	IV
Kapôm	Tibeto-Manipuri	XI
Kapúi	Ditto	XI
Karén	Sinitic	XII
Kashmiri	Aryo-Indic	III
Kusúnda	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Kaswár	Ditto	II
Katia (Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	X
Kháling (Kiránti)	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Khamba (Tibetan) (same as Lepcha)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Khámti (Shán)	Tai (Shan)	XI
Khám (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Khámu (Mon-Dunam) ...	.. ...	XII

Language or Dialect.	Linguistic Classification. Family	Geographical Group.
1	2	3
Khungowi	Assam Frontier	XI
Kharria	Kolarian	X
Kharwár	Dravidian	X
Khási	Khási	XI
Khetráni (Baloch)	Aryo-Eranic	I
Khond or *Kandh, Khus, Kui* ...	Dravidian	IX
Kádu (Burmese)	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Khyin (same as *Chin* or *Hiu*) ...	Ditto	XII
Kiránti	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Kishtawári (Kashmiri) ...	Aryo-Indic	III
Páni Koch (Kachári)	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Kodagu or Kudagu (Coorgí) ...	Dravidian	VI
Koi or Koitar (Gond)	Ditto	X
Kolámi (Gond)	Ditto	X
Konkani (Maráthi)	Aryo-Indic	V
Goanese Portuguese (Maráthi) ...	Ditto	V
Korawari (Hindi Gypsy) ...	Gypsy	VIII
Koragar (Tulu)	Dravidian	VII
Korwa or Kúr	Kolarian	X
Kota	Dravidian	VII
Kuda (Munda)	Kolarian	X
Kudi (Bodo or Kachári) ...	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Kuki	Assam Frontier	XI
Kuluki (Hindi Pahári) ...	Aryo-Indic	II
Kumaoni (Hindi Pahári) ...	Ditto	II
Kumi	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Kún (Khyin)	Ditto	XII
Kúr or *Kurku* (same as Korwa) ...	Kolarian	V
Kurbar or *Kurumba* (Tamil) ...	Dravidian	VII
Kurumba (Tamil) (same as Kurbar)	Ditto	VII
Kwaymí (see Khwêmé) ...	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Kyau or *Chau* (Lushaí) ...	Assam Frontier	XII

Language or Dialect.	Linguistic Classification. Family.	Geographical Group.
1	2	3
L.		
Láccadive (Malayálam) ...	Dravidian	VII
Ladakhi (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayam	II
Lada (same as *Lambani*) (Hindi Gypsy).	Gypsy	V
Lahrang (Kanáwari) ...	Tibeto-Hamalayan	II
Lahauli (Tibetan)	Ditto	II
Lalung (Bodo or Kachári) ...	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Lambhichang (Kiránti) ...	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Lambadi (Hindi Gypsy) ...	Gypsy	III & V
Lao (Shán)	Siamese	XII
Laria or Ládia (Hindi) ...	Aryo-Indic	X
Lari (Sindhi)	Aryo-Indic	III
Lepcha or Rong	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Lhota Nága	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Lhopa (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Lidang or Lippa (Kanáwári) ...	Ditto	II
Limbu	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Lippa or Lidang (Kanáwári) ...	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Lishau (Kakhyin)	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Liyang or Pwirong	Assam Frontier	XI
Lohorong	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Luhupa (same as Tangkhúl) ...	Ditto	XI
Lushai	Tibeto-Burman	XI
M.		
Magar or Mangar	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Magh (same as Arakanese) ...	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Máhadeo (Gond)	Dravidian	X
Mahl	Ditto	VII
Meüng-sâ	Tai-Shán	XII
Makrani (Baloch)	Aryo-Eranic	I

Language or Dialect.	Linguistic Classification. Family.	Geographical Group.
1	2	3
Malay	Malayan	XIII
Malayálam or Malabári ...	Dravidian	VII
Malér	Kolarian	X
Malarasa (Tamil)	Dravidian	VII
Mal-Pahádia	Ditto	X
Manyak (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Mangalore-Konkani (Maráthi) ..	Aryo-Indic	V
Manipuri or Kathé	Assam Frontier	XI
Mappila (Malayálam)	Dravidian	VII
Madahi (Bodo or Kachári) ...	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Maram	Assam Frontier	XI
Maráthi	Aryo-Indic	V
Mári (Gond)	Dravidian...	X
Maring	Assam Frontier	XI
Márwádi (Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	III
Manné (Gond)	Dravidian	X
Mech or Mechi (same as Bodo) ...	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Mehra (Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	X
Mehtu	Kolarian	X
Mendh or *Mung* (Sindhi) ...	Aryo-Indic	III
Mewási or *Mowási* (Bhil) ...	Kolarian	V
Ditto ditto (Korku) ...	Ditto	V
Mijhu (same as Mishmi) ...	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Mikir	Ditto	XI
Milchan or *Minchang* (Kanáwári)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Môn or *Talaing*	Mon-Annam	XII
Miri or Abor	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Mishmi	Ditto	XI
Môpghá (Bghai)	Sinitic	XII
Mrû or *Tang Mrú*	Ditto	XIII
Multani or *Uch, Shahrki Jagdali, Jaki* or *Derával* (Punjábi).	Aryo-Indic	III

Language or Dialect.	Linguistic Classification. Family.	Geographical Group.
1	2	3
Munda or *Mundári*	Kolarian	X
Murmi ...	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Musálmani (Bengali)	Aryo-Indic	IV
Musálmani (same as Deccani and Urdu).	Ditto	V
N.		
Nachhereng (Kiránti)	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Nágpuri (Maráthi)	Aryo-Indic	V
Nagpúri (Santháli or Oraon) ...	Uncertain	X
Nagaram (Gujaráti) (same as Patnuli)	Ditto	VII
Naikadi (Gond)	Dravidian...	X
Namfau	Assam Frontier	XI
Namsang Nága	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Nimádi (Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	V
Newári	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Ngári Khorsom (Tibetan) ...	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Nihál or *Nehál* (Kúr) ...	Kolarian	V
Nipáli (Pahari Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	II
Nipáli (generic name) ...	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
O.		
Odhki (Hindi Gypsy)	Gypsy	III
Oraon or *Aurang*	Dravidian...	X
P.		
Padári (Kashmiri)	Aryo-Indic	II
Pahári (Hindi)	Ditto	II
Pahri	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Pákhia (Hindi)	Ditto	II
Palaung	Mon-Annam	XII
Palaing (Khyin)	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Pangiáli (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Páni-Koch...	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Panjábi	Aryo-Indic	III

Language or Dialect	Linguistic Classification. Family.	Geographical Group.
1	2	3
Pánka (Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	X
Pankhô	Assam Frontier	XI
Páhdhi (Hindi)	Gypsy	V
Pashtu	Aryo-Eranic	I
Patnúli (Gujaráthi)	Aryo-Indic	VII
Patwári or *Pothwári* (Punjabi) ...	Ditto	III
Phadáng	Assam Frontier	XI
Phakidl (Shán)	Tai (Shán)	XI
Pwô (Karên)	Sinitic	XII
R.		
Rábha (Bodo or Kachari) ..	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Ráj (Gond)	Dravidian	X
Rájmaháli	Kolarian	X
Rambani (Kashmiri)	Aryo-Indic	II
Ramés (Khond)	Dravidian	IX
Ramosi (Gypsy)	Gypsy	V
Ránchenbhang (Kiránti) ...	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Rángadi (Hindi)	Aryo-Indic	III
Karén-ni or *Bghai* (Karen) ...	Sinitic	XII
Rengma Nága	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Rodong (Kiránti)	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Rong (same as Lepcha) ...	Ditto	II
S.		
Sagnum (Kanáwári)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Synteng (Khási)	Khási	XI
Sak or Thek (Khyin)... ...	Assam Frontier	XI
Salôn or *Silong*	Malay	XII
Samchu (Kanawari)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Sanskrit	Aryo-Indic	X

* Returned, like Latin, probably from variety. Most of the entries should have been Punjabi, Tamil, Marathi or Gujrati.

Language or Dialect.	Linguistic Classification. Family.	Geographical Group.
1	2	3
Sansi (Gypsy)	Gypsy	III
Santhál	Kolarian	X
Sangpang (Kiránti)	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Sunuwár	Ditto	II
Sérpa (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Sáwara	Kolarian	IX
Sengmai	Assam Frontier	XI
Sgau (Karên)	Sinitic	XII
Shán	Tai (Shán)	XII
Shándu (same as Shêndu) ...	Assam Frontier	XII
Shêndu or *Powl* (same as Lushai) ...	Ditto	XII
Shán or Siamese	Tai (Shán)	XII
Sindhi	Aryo-Indic	III
Singphô (*Ching pau*) or Kakhyîn ...	Tibeto-Burman	XI
Sinhalese or Singhalese ...	Aryo-Indic	VII
Sirai (Sindhi)	Ditto	III
Sulaimáni (Baloch)	Aryo-Eranic	I
T.		
Tablung (Nága)	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Tagára or *Parja* (Hindi) ...	Aryo-Indic	X
Takpá (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Takai-mî	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Tang-Mrú (Khyin)	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Tamil	Dravidian	VII
Tangkhul	Assam Frontier	XI
Taneágsari or Tavoyî (Arrakanese)	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Tanjori (Tamil)	Dravidian...	VII
Táru (Karên)	Sinitic	XII
Taungthú (Karên)	Ditto	XII
Tavoyî or Taneagsari (Arrakanese)	Tibeto-Burman	XII

Language or Dialect.	Linguistic Classification. Family.	Geographical Group.
1	2	3
Telugu	Dravidian	VIII
Thádu (Kuki)	Assam Frontier	XI
Thák (Sák or Thék)	Ditto	XI
Thaksia	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Thalai (same as Báwaria) (Gypsy).	Gypsy	III
Thulungya (Kiránti)	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Tharéli (Sindhi)	Aryo-Indic	III
Tháru (Nipáli)	Ditto	II
Thochu	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Toda or *Tuda*	Dravidian...	VII
Tibarskad or Banám (Kanáwári) ...	Tibeto-Himalayan	II
Tibetan or Bhoti	Ditto	II
Tipperah or Mráng	Tibeto-Assam	XI
Tulu or *Tuluvu*	Dravidian	VII
Túng-lhú	Tibeto-Burman	XII
U.		
Uch (same as Jatki, &c.) (Punjábi)	Aryo-Indic	III
Urdu (Hindi)	Ditto	IV
Uriya	Ditto	IX
V.		
Váyu or Háyu	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Vicholi (Sindhi)	Aryo-Indic	III
W.		
Wadári or Odhki (Gypsy) ...	Gypsy	VI
Wáling (Kiránti)	Tibeto-Nipáli	II

Language or Dialect.	Linguistic Classification. Family	Geographical Group.
1	2	3
Y		
Yakha (Kiránti)	Tibeto-Nipáli	II
Yanádi (Telugu)	Dravidian	VIII
Yebeîn (Burmese)	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Yerukála or Korcha	Gypsy	VIII
Yô or *Yau* (Burmese)	Tibeto-Burman	XII
Z		
Zanskári (Tibetan)	Tibeto-Himalayan	II

INDEX OF INDIAN LANGUAGES—PART II (CLASSIFICATION).

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Distribution.	
				Locality.	Group No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Aryan ...	Eranic ...	Pashtu ...	...	North-Western Frontier and Punjab.	I
		Baloch ...	Makraní ...	Sind and Balochistan ...	I
			Sulaimani ...	North-Western Frontier...	I
			Khetráni ...	Vagrant Baloch Tribes ...	I
...	Indic ...	Kashmir ...	Bhadarwahi ...	Kashmir Hills ...	II
			Pádari ...	...	II
			Doda ...	...	II
			Rambáni ...	..	II
			Kishtawári ...	Eastern Kashmir ...	II
		Punjabi ...	Jatki, Multani, Uch, Jagdali or Derawál.	South-Western Punjab ...	III
			Dogra ...	North Punjab ...	III
			Chhibáli ...	North Punjab ...	III
			Pothwári ...	Western Punjab Frontier	III
			Gujari ...	Hazara Hills ...	III
		Sindhi ...	Lâri ...	Lower Sindh ..	III
			Sirai ...	Upper ditto ...	III
			Vicholi ...	Central ditto ...	III
			Tharéli ...	Desert ditto ...	III
			Mendh or Múng ...	Sea Coast of Sindh ...	III
...		Hindi ...	Urdu ...	General terms for a *lingua franca* spoken, with local variations, all over North and Central India.	
			Hindustáni ...		
			Mussulmáni ...		
			Deccani ...		
			Braj ...	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	IV
			Kanauji ...		
			Baiswári ...		
			Kosáli ...		
			Bágri ...	Rajputána ...	III
			Bhatti ...		
			Márwádi ...		
			Rángadi ...	Central India ...	III
			Nimádi ...		
			Bundéli ...		
			Bághéli ...		

* The distribution between language and dialect though considerably modified on inspection of the returns is by no means final in his index, especially in the case of Kolarian and Assam-Burma groups.

Family.	Group	Language.	Dialect.	Distribution. Locality.	Distribution. Group No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Hindi—*contd* ...	Ládia ...	Hill Tracts, Central India	X
			Mehra ...		
			Bhattia ...		
			Tágára or Parja ...		
			Bhogtah ...		
			Katia ...		
			Panka ...		
		Sub-Himalayan Hindi.	Pahári	General term for the hill dialects named below.	II
			Hinduri ...	Punjab Hills and Western Himalayas.	II
			Kuluki ...		
			Gaddi ...		
			Garhwáli ...	North-Western Provinces Himalayas and Nipal	II
			Kumaoni ...		
			Gadi ...		
			Nipali ...		
A. Aryan-*contd.*	Indic—*contd.*	*Gypsy dialects* ...	Sansi ...	Vagrants of North India	III
			Báwaria or Thalai ...		
			Odhki or Wadári ...	In all but Eastern India	
			Lada, Búnjári or Lambáni, Labánki.		
			Bhámti ...	Vagrants of Central and Western India.	V
			Rámosi ...		
			Párdhi ...		
			Korwari or Koráwari Yerukala, &c		
			Huláhi ...		
			Kaikádi ...		
			Wadárí (see Odhki)		
		Gujárati ...	Kachhi ...	Cutch ...	III
			Patnuli or Saurásh-tram.	Madras, Central Provinces, &c.	VII
		Maráthi or Deccani	Deshi ...	Western India ...	V
			Konkani ..		
			Gomantaki or Goa-deshi.		
			Mangalore-Konkani		
			Nagpuri	Central India ...	V
		Halabi ...	Numerous ...	Central Provinces ...	V

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Distribution.	
				Locality.	Group No.
1	2	3	4	5	6.
Aryan—*concld.*	Indic—*concld.*	Bengali ...	Chittagaoni ...	Eastern Bengal ...	IV
		Uriya ...	Gumsúri	Orissa and Central Provinces.	IX
			Kálahandi ..		
		Assamese ...	.....	Assam Valley ...	XI
		Singhalese ...	Maldivi ..	Ceylon, &c. ...	VII
Dravidian ...	(*a*) Southern	Tamil (Arava), Arvi or Madrasi.	Tanjori ...	South India ...	VII
			Kurumba or Kurbaru	Southern Hills ...	VII
			Irular ...		
			Malarasa ...		
			Chentzu ...	Northern Madras Hills ...	VII
		Telugu, Telinga or Gentoo.	Yanádi ..	Hills, North-East Madras	VIII
		Kanarese ...	Badaga ...	Nilgiri Hills ...	VI
		Kodagu or Coorgi ...	.....	Coorg ...	VI
		Malayalam ...	Yaravu ...	Islands and Mussulmans of South-West Coast.	VII
		Mahl ...	.....	Minikoi Island ...	VII
		Tulu or Tuluvu ...	Koragar ..	West Coast ...	VII
		Toda or Tuda ...	.....	Nilgiri Hills ...	VII
		Kota ...	(Possibly Kanarese dialect.)	Ditto ...	VII
Dravidian ...	(*b*) Northern	Mal-Pahádia ...	.....	Western Bengal ...	X
		Kharwar ...	Kheria, &c. ...	Ditto ...	X
		Oraon ...	Dhangári ...	South-West Bengal ...	X
		Khond, Kandh, Khus or Kui.	Ramés ...	Western Orissa and North-East Madras.	
			Daringabadi ..		
		Gond ...	Ráj ...	South-West Bengal and Central Provinces Hills.	X
			Mahadeo ...		
			Mári ...		
			Koi, Koya or Koitar		
			Gaycti ...		
			Kolámi ...		
			Gotte ...		
			Naikadi ...		
			Manné ..		
		Brahui ...	.....	Balochistán ...	II
Kolarian ..		Santhali ...	.. ...	Western Bengal Hills ...	X
		Hô or Kôl ...	.....	Ditto ...	X
		Munda or Mundari...	Kuda ...	Chota Nagpur ..	X
		Baiga ...	Binjwa ...	Central Provinces ...	X
			Bhunjia or Bhumiya		
		Bhil ...			

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Distribution. Locality.	Group No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kolarian—*contd.*		Kur-Korwa, or Kurku	Mowási ...	Central India ...	X
			Nihâli ...	Ditto ...	...
		Malér ...	.....	South-West Bengal ...	X
		Kharria ...	.....	Chota Nagpur	X
		Juang or Patúa ...	.....	Bengal ...	X
		Sáwara ...	.....	North-East Madras Hills...	IX
		Gadaba ...	.....	Ditto ...	IX
		Mehtu ...	.....	Central Province Hills ...	X
Tibeto-Burman	Himalayan and Trans-Himalayan	Tibetan or Bhoti ..	Sifán ...	North Tibet ...	
			Serpa ...	South Tibet ...	
			Bhutáni or Lhopa ...	Eastern Himalayas ...	II
			Tuwángi ...		
			Cháng-lo ...		
			Gyárang ...	Eastern Tibet ...	II
			Manyák ...		
			Thochu ...		
			Takpa ...		
			Horpa ...	Central Tibet ...	II
			Dokhtol ...		
			Ngári Khorsom ...		
			Hor-Tseng ...		
			U-Kwombo ...		
			Chona ...		
			Kham ...		
			Balti ...	Western Tibet, North-East Kashmir.	II
			Dah ...		
			Ladakhi ...		
			Zanskari ...		
			Champas ...		
			Lahauli, Pangiali or Kaigili.	Punjab, Inner Himalayas	II
		Kanawari ...	Tibarskad or Banam		
			Samchu ...		
			Sagnum ...		
			Minchang or Mil-chang.		
			Kanam or Laharang		
			Lidang or Lippa ...		
	Nipâli Himalayan.	Kiranti ...	Bahing ...	Nipal, Upper Valleys ...	II
			Lohorong ...		
			Rodong (Chamling)		
			Waling (Bontawa)...		
			Chaurasya ...		

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Distribution. Locality.	Distribution. Group No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tibeto-Burman—*contd.*		Kiránti—*contd.*	Kulungya ...	Nipal, Upper Valleys ...	II
			Thulungya ...		
			Sangpang ...		
			Khaling ...		
			Dungmali ...		
			Rungchenbung ...		
			Lambhichong (Waling).	Upper Nipal ...	II
			Balali ...		
			Dumi ...		
			Chhingtangya (Bantawa).		
			Nachereng ...		
			Yakha ...		
	Nipali Himalayan—*concld.*	Murmi ...		Eastern Nipal ...	II
		Newari ...		Central and Eastern Nipal	
		Gurung ...		Upper Nipal ...	
		Magar (Mangar) ...		Lower Nipal ...	
		Vayu or Hayu ...		Central Nepal ...	
		Denwar ...		West Nipal ...	
		Bhramu ...		Ditto ...	
		Chepang ...			
		Durre ...		Western Nipal ...	
		Dadhi or Dahi ...		Ditto ...	
		Kami ...		Ditto ...	
		Kusunda ...		Ditto ...	
		Kaswar ...		Ditto ...	
		Sunuwar ...		Eastern Nipal ...	
		Pahi or Padhi ...			
		Pakhia ...			
		Thuksia ...			
		Tháru ...			
		Limbu ..			
		Dhimál ...			
		Lepcha Khámba or (Rong) ..		Sikkim ...	
	Bodo Group.	Rábha ...			
		Kudi ...			
		Batar or Bor ...			
		Kebrat ...			
		Pallah ...			
		Maraha ...			
		Dhekra ...			
		Hojai ...			
		Gangai ...		—	

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Distribution. Locality.	Distribution. Group No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tibeto-Burman—*contd.*	Bodo Group—*contd.*	Kachari or Bodo, Mech.		Southern Assam and Eastern Bengal.	XI
		Tipparah or Mrang			
	North East Frontier.	Koch ...		North-East Frontier Hills	XI
		Gáro ...			
		Hajong ...			
		Chutia ...			
		Aka ...			
		Miri or Abor ...			
		Daphla ...			
		Mishmi .		Assam Himalayas ...	XI
	Kakhyin-Nága Group.	Mikir ...		Eastern Assam ...	
		Singpho or Chingpau		Assam Eastern Hills .	XI
		A-o Naga ..			
		Lhota-Naga ...			
		Banfera Naga ...			
		Rengma-Naga ...			
		Kakhyin ...			
		Kacha or Empeo-Naga.			
		Arung .	General term for Naga dialects.		
	Kukakethe	Manipuri (Kathé) ..		Assam Eastern Hills ...	XI
		Liyang or Kireng ...			
		Maring ...			
		Maram ...			
		Kapwi ...	Sombu Pwiroh ...		
		Tangkhul ...			
		Luhupa ...			
		Khungwi ...	Most of these are not returned separate from the general head of Kuki or Lushai.	Manipur, Tipperah and Chittagong Hills.	XI
		Phadang ...			
		Champhang ...			
		Kupom ...			
		Andro ...			
		Seng-Mai ...			
		Cherel ...			
		Takai-Mi ...			
		Anal (same as Namfau)			
		Banjogi or Langkhe		North-West Burmese Hills	
		Pankho ...			
		Sak or Thek ...			
	Khyin Lushai.	Kyau or Chau ...			XII
		Shandu ...			
	Burma ...	Khyin ...			
		Khwêmé ...			

Family.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Distribution. Locality.	Group No.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Tibeto-Burman—*concld.*	Burma—*concld.*	Mru ...	Khyaungthâ ...		
			Arakanese or Magh...	North-West Burma ..	XII
			Daignet ...		
		Burmese	Tavoy or Taneágsari	South Burma ...	
			Danu		
			Kádu ...		
			Yô	Yoma Hills ...	
			Yebîn		
E. Khási ...	...	Khási ...	Dyko, Synteng, Lykam.	Jaintia Hills ...	
				Khasi or Jaintia Hills ..	XI
F. Tai or Shán	...	Shán ...	Khámti ...	Upper Buma ...	XII
			Meũng-â ...	Ditto ...	XII
			Phakial ...	East Assam ...	XI
			Aitôn	Ditto ...	XI
			Shán	...	
			Lao	...	
G. Môn-Annám	...	Mon, Talaing, or Péguan.	...	Pegu ...	XII
		Palaung ...	...	Upper Burma ...	XII
H. Malayan ...	...	Malay ...	...	Strait Settlements, &c. ...	
		Salôn ...			
		Javanese ...	...	Java and Madura ...	XIII
I. Andamanese, &c.	...	Andamanese ...	...	Andamans ...	
		Nicobári ...	...	Nicobar ...	
K. Sinitic ...	...	Karên ...	Sgau	South Burma ...	
			Bhwé or Bghai ...	Coast ...	
			Pwô	Ditto ...	
			Karên-ni or Red Karên.	Ditto ...	XII
			Taru	Ditto ...	
			Toungthû, Kai or Gaikhô.	Ditto ...	
		Chinese ...	...	...	XII

SUPPLEMENTARY INDEX.

LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.

(A) Alphabetical.

Language.	Linguistic Family.	Locality.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Arabic	Semitic	Western Asia.	
Armenian	Eranic	Ditto.	
Abyssinian	Semitic	Eastern Africa	Some times returned as *Sidi*.
Bohemian (*Csech*) ...	Slavonic	Central Europe.	
Bulgarian	Ditto	Eastern Europe.	
Celtic (*Unspecified*) ...	Celtic	Western Europe ...	So returned in a few cases.
Chaghatai (Turki) ...	Scythic (Turanic) ...	Central Asia.	
Csech (Bohemian) ...	Slavonic	Central Europe.	
Danish	Teutonic	Western Europe.	
Dutch	Ditto	Ditto.	
English	Ditto	Ditto.	
Finn	Scythic (Turanic) ...	North-Western Europe.	
Flemish	Teutonic	Western Europe.	
French	Italic...	South-Western Europe.	
Gealic	Celtic	Western Europe.	
German	Teutonic	Ditto.	
Greek (*Romaic*) ...	Greek	Southern Europe.	
Hebrew	Semitic	Western Asia	Probably Syriac, Maráthi, &c., thus returned for show, as Latin and Sanskrit have been by other races.
Hungarian (*Magyár*) ...	Scythic (Turanic) ...	Central Europe.	
Irish	Celtic	Western Europe.	
Italian	Italic	Southern Europe.	
Japanese	Japanese	Eastern Asia.	
Lapp...	Scythic (Turanic) ...	North-Western Europe.	
Magyár (Hungarian) ...	Ditto (ditto) ...	Central Europe	
Maltese	Italic	Southern Europe.	
Negro Dialects	Hamitic	Eastern Africa	Often returned as *African* or *Sidi*.
Norwegian	Teutonic	North-Western Europe.	
Osmanli (Turki) ...	Scythic (Turanic) ...	Central Asia.	
Persian	Eranic	Western Asia.	
Polish	Slavonic	Central Europe.	
Portuguese	Italic	Southern Europe.	
Romaic (Greek) ...	Greek	Ditto.	
Roumanian (*Wallachian*) ...	Italic	Eastern Europe.	
Russian	Slavonic	Northern Europe.	
Slavonic (*Unspecified*) ...	Ditto	Central Europe	So returned in a few cases.
Somáli	Hamitic	Eastern Africa.	
Spanish	Italic	Southern Europe.	
Swedish	Teutonic	North-Western Europe.	
Syriac	Semitic	Western Asia.	
Tatar Dialects	Scythic (Turanic) ...	Central Asia.	
Turki...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	
Walloon (French) ...	Italic	Western Europe.	
Welsh	Celtic	Ditto.	
Yarkandi (Turki) ...	Scythic (Turanic) ...	Central Asia.	
Zanzibari	Hamitic	Eastern Africa.	

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX.

LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.

(b) *Classification.*

Family.	Group.		Language.	Distribution.	REMARKS.
ARYAN...	Eranic ..		Persian	Western Asia.	
			Armenian	Ditto.	
	Greek ...		Greek (*Romaic*) ...	Southern Europe.	
	Italic ...		Italian	Ditto.	
			Maltese	Ditto.	
			French	South-Western Europe.	
			Spanish	Southern Europe.	
			Portuguese	South-Western Europe.	
			Roumanian (*Wallachian*)	Eastern Europe.	
	Teutonic ...	Germanic.	German	Western Europe.	
			English	Ditto.	
			Dutch	Ditto.	
			Flemish	Ditto.	
		Scandinavian.	Danish	North-Western Europe.	
			Norwegian	Ditto.	
			Swedish	Ditto.	
	Celtic ...		Welsh (*Cymric*) ...	Western Europe.	
			Gaelic—*Irish* ...	Ditto.	
			Gaelic—*Scotch* ...	Ditto.	
			Celtic (*Unspecified*) ...	Ditto.	
			Basque ...	Ditto.	
SLAVONIC	.....		Russian	Northern Europe.	
			Bulgarian	Eastern Europe.	
			Polish	Central Europe.	
			Bohemian (*Czech*) ...	Ditto.	
			Slavonic (*Unspecified*) ...	Ditto.	
SEMITIC	.....		Arabic	Western Asia.	
			Hebrew	Ditto.	
			Syriac	Ditto.	
			Abyssinian	Eastern Africa.	Taken as one of the Negro dialects, as Habshi was used as Synonym for Sidi or Negro.
SCYTHIC OR TURANIC	Ugrian ...		Hungarian (*Magyar*) ...	Central Europe.	
			Lapp	North-Western Europe.	
			Finn	Ditto.	
	Tatar ...		Tatar dialects ...	Central Asia.	
			Turki ... Osmanli, Chagatai, Yarkandi, &c.	Central and Western Asia.	
JAPANESE			Japanese		
HAMITIC	Eastern Africa...		Zanzibari	Eastern Africa.	
			Somáli	Ditto.	
			Other East African dialects	Ditto.	Including Habshi.

No. CXXIII.

SIMLA,

30th April 1891.

NOTE $\frac{P}{1891}$

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

On the Abstraction and Tabulation of Castes, Tribes, &c.

The abstraction should include every caste, &c., and every sub-division found in the schedule. From the abstraction sheets an index is to be prepared in which each caste, &c., with its subdivisions, should appear in alphabetical order. In a Province, such as the Punjab, where the question of caste distribution was fully dealt with in connection with the last Census, it has been found unnecessary to tabulate more than certain locally important subdivisions, after abstracting and indexing the whole. Elsewhere, it will be advisable for a complete table, showing the strength of each item, to be recorded for further inquiry.

2. The form of the Index has been already given in Appendix B of Circular M, and the present Note supplements the above instructions with the scheme of classification therein mentioned*. Generally speaking, the method of grouping is a rather more comprehensive form of that adopted by Mr. Kitts in his Compendium of Castes, but, instead following closely the order and detail of the Occupation table, an attempt has been made to arrange the groups more or less in accordance with the position generally assigned to each in the social scale, as suggested by Mr. Ibbetson in his Punjab work. A class has been added, too, for those who do not belong to the Hindu, Jain or Mussulman communities or to Forest tribes, which addition will include, also, converts to Christianity who do not retain their original caste or tribe. No sample list has been prepared, as there is danger of confusion between the nomenclature of different Provinces; but Mr. Kitts' list affords a general indication of the application of the scheme, though no doubt the detailed knowledge of Provincial Superintendents will enable them to make corrections in certain points of detail. The main object is to ensure uniformity of classification, so that the circumstances of different Provinces in respect to sex-distribution, education and marriage customs when abstracted, and the prevalence of the selected infirmities, &c., may be accurately compared, in spite of the different names borne by the same caste throughout the Continent.

3. For Imperial purposes, therefore, the numerical table required should include every distinct caste or tribe under its appropriate class and group. In several Provinces, the main castes are divided by religion, so that the latter fact should be recognised, as well as the social distinction. Rajputs and Jats, for instance, in the north, are found to be Hindus, Mussulmans and Sikhs. Banyas are both Hindu and Jain. Forest tribes return themselves as Hindus, and of the tribal religion, and in several important cases as Mussulman and Christian also. The Provincial form of this table should, moreover, mention such sub-castes, &c., as may be recorded in tabulation; and on the subject of arranging and defining these subdivisions useful hints will be found in a paper by Mr. H. H. Risley, printed at pages 343—352 of Volume I, No. 6 of the Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay. In the Imperial, or general, Return, the number alone of such subdivisions is sufficient, and a further selection will be made in the central office of the castes in each class or group, which will have to be separately named. The standard form of this return, accordingly, will be that shown on the next page.

* A few modifications found necessary when lists were received, have been incorporated in the Appendix below.

APPENDIX A.

Caste Return (Table XVI).

Class	Group.	Caste, Tribe, &c.	Number of recorded sub-divisions, clans, &c.	Provincial Strength. Total.	Males.	Females.	Religion.	Strength.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B. Professional	5. Priests	1. Brahmans ...	96	120,460	75,000	45,460	Hindu ...	All
		2. Saiads* ...	4	5,341	3,640	1,701	Musalman	All
		Others (5 in number)	24	1,200	700	500	Hindu ...	840
							Jain ...	170
							Musalman	180
							Sikh ...	10
		Total Group 1 7	124	127,001	79,340	47,661	...	...

* In Panjáb only.

APPENDIX B.

General Scheme of Classification for Castes, Tribes, Races, &c.

Class.	Group.
A.—Agricultural	1. Military and Dominant.
	2. Other Agricultural .. (a) Cultivators. (b) Graziers, &c. (c) Labourers.
	3. Foreign Recruits.†
	4. Forest and Hill Tribes.
B.—Professional	5. Priests.
	6. Devotees.
	7. Temple-servants.
	8. Genealogists.
	9. Writers.
	10. Astrologers, Quack-doctors, &c.
	11. Musicians and Ballad-reciters.
	12. Dancers and Singers.
	13. Actors and Mimes.
C.—Commercial...	14. Traders.
	14(a). Shopkeepers.
	15. Pedlars.
	16. Carriers.
D.—Artisan and Village menial	17. Goldsmiths.
	18. Barbers.
	19. Blacksmiths.
	20. Carpenters, Masons and Turners.
	21. Brass and Coppersmiths.
	22. Tailors.
	22(a). Grainparchers and Confectionears.
	22 b). Perfumers and Drug-sellers.
	23. Weavers, Calenderers and Dyers.
	24. Washermen.
	25. Cotton-cleaners.
	26. Shepherds and Woolweavers.
	27. Oil-pressers.
	28. Potters.
	29. Glass Workers, and lac-bangle makers.
	30. Salt, &c., workers.
	31. Lime-burners.
	32. Goldsmith's refuse collectors.
	33. Gold-washers.
	34. Iron-smelters.
	35. Fishermen, Boatmen, Palkibearers, Waterbearers, Cooks, &c.
	35(a). Personal service.
	36. Distillers and Toddy drawers.
	37. Butchers.
	38. Leather workers.
	38(a). Village Watchmen, &c.
	39. Scavengers.
E.—Vagrant minor Artisans and Performers, &c.	40. Grindstone makers and stone quarriers.
	41. Earth workers and stone dressers.
	42. Knife-grinders.
	43. Mat makers, cane splitters, grass-cutters, &c.
	44. Hunters, fowlers, &c.
	45. Miscellaneous and disreputable vagrants.
	46. Tumblers and Acrobats.
	47. Jugglers, snake charmers and animal exhibitors.
F.—Races and Nationalities ...	48. Asiatic Races of reputed non-Indian descent.
	49. Mixed Asiatic Races.‡
	50. Non-Asiatic Races.
	51. Eurasians.
	52. Christian converts.

† In Punjab chiefly.
‡ In Burma and Assam only.

No. CXXIV.

SIMLA,
17th June 1891.

No. $\frac{277}{1891}$.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

I have the honour to point out that in the classification appended to my Note F, there seems to be a considerable chance of strong combination in the case of Group 3, Group 48, so I shall be glad of your opinion as to the best way of classifying such terms as Arab, Shaikh, Moghal, Pathan and Saiad.

2. In the Punjab, no doubt, most of these, save the Arabs and Saiads, come into the category of agriculturist, but even there the Shaikhs include many who are artisans, whilst in the rest of India, this term comprises about three-fourths of the indigenous Mussulmans, whatever their traditional occupation or position in the social scale.

3. One expedient, therefore, would be to adopt a separate grouping in the Punjab from that used in the rest of the country. The other is to modify the title of Group 48, so as to include all " Tribal communities of foreign Asiatic origin, or reputed, descent " and to include in this group all Pathans, Shaikhs, Saiads, Arabs, Moghals, Turks and Baluch as well as Jews and Armenians. The Punjab reviewer would then regroup those of the above which he considers should be added to the agricultural classes of his Province, and embody the total in a supplementary table forming part of his report. The latter plan seems to me to be preferable to introducing variety of grouping into the table.

4. As regards other provinces, the question is simply whether the comprehensive terms above named should be taken under Group 48 instand of 3 or not.

No. CXXV.

SIMLA,
18th December 1889.

No. 673 of 1891.

From—J. A. BAINES, Esq., Census Commissioner for India,

To—The Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay.

With reference to your letter No. 4218 of the 8th instant, regarding the compilation of combined occupations, I have the honour to inform you that it is not necessary, so far as the Imperial tables are concerned, to show these occupations in district detail.* As in the case of castes, on which I addressed you in my No. 626 of the 6th instant, full details will be found in the manuscript sheets from which you prepare your final table, and in all probability, the territorial divisions mentioned in the above letter will be small enough for all practical comment in your report. The distinction between coast and inland districts is, no doubt, one that in the case of Bombay, it is advisable to notice.

* In answer to a subsequent reference by the Superintendent of Census Operations for Madras, it was pointed out that age-periods need not be shown in this portion of Table XVII.

2. In the second place, the degree of detail in which the occupations are to be entered will, I think, vary with the group or sub-order. In the majority of the large sub-orders you will probably observe that there are but one or two occupations that need separate mention, and that the rest can be combined into one item, for the purposes of this return. I will leave the selection to you, as I have not the full statistics before me. I hope, however, that in previous circulars or notes, I have made it quite clear that all occupations combined with agriculture are to be entered in the first instance (that is, in Table XVII A), under the non-agricultural, or special, title so that the above table

will show the total number of the latter. In the supplementary table, on the other hand, the special occupation will be grouped under its appropriate agricultural denomination, and by the addition below the last entry in each column of the total number returned in Table XVII-A under the agricultural head in question, the grand total of the latter, both alone and combined with non-agricultural means of livelihood, will be placed on record.

3. As regards sex detail, I am not prepared to say that the distinction may not be of use to local officers, who can recognise the special points in which such information supplements the caste or other returns, but, so far as the Imperial series of tables is concerned, I can find no use for it, since the whole system of the enumeration of occupation is based on a principle that obliterates sex distinction.

4. It will be of service to you, perhaps, if I give below the form in which I propose to utilise this supplementary return in my review of the Provincial table. You will see that I group the agricultural occupations into three classes, though I may have to modify these according to local peculiarities, which will not be apparent till the receipt of the figures in my office. The main object is to show the landholding classes separate from the labouring. The tenantry occupy a different status in every province, and it is with regard to these that alterations are to be expected. From the above form information is derivable of the proportion borne to the total supported by the occupation, or group of allied occupations, by the part which is also to some degree agricultural, and, in further detail, again, the relative number of those who are liable to pay assessment or rent, and of those who look to the latter for their subsistence. The figures in column 3 must be, of course, those found in the preceding sections of Table XVII.

Trusting that the above explanation may lighten your labour in compiling this useful return, etc.

TABLE XVII—C.

Occupations combined with Agriculture—(Both sexes.)

Sub-order.	Occupation, &c.	Total persons returned under each, in Table XVII-A; including those combining it with Agriculture.	PERSONS RETURNED AS COMBINING THE OCCUPATION WITH AGRICULTURE.			
			Total persons.	CONNECTION WITH THE LAND.		
				(a) Owners or occupants.	(b) Tenants.	(c) Farm servants or Field labourers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
48	TOTAL, SUB-ORDER ...	130,540	92,397	89,484	1,909	1,004
	298. Potters, &c. ...	120,508	91,722	89,143	1,859	720
	299. Grindstone-makers, &c.	2,489	456	257	13	186
	Others ...	7,453	219	84	37	98
49	TOTAL, SUB-ORDER ...	181,899	96,440	92,470	2,131	1,539
	302. Timber Agents, &c. ...	1,784	158	137	21	0
	304. Carpenters ...	154,697	94,355	92,352	1,756	247
	Others ...	25,418	1,927	281	354	1,292

Copy of the above forwarded for information and guidance to all Superintendents of Census Operations.

No. CXXVI.

SIMLA,
16th September 1891.

NOTE $\frac{V}{1891}$.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

On some minor points of Compilation and Printing.

1. A title page had better be prefixed to each table, and when the latter is sub-divided into several sections, the paging of each can thus be shown. It is convenient also, to make use of the blank space below the title for explanations regarding the table, such as are needed when the totals dealt with differ from those in another table, owing, perhaps, to the inclusion of some classes in the latter for which the details given in the former were not enumerated. Again, the details of a group shown in the table under the head of "Others" can well be given on the title page, and the body of the form be thus left free from foot-notes.

2. In every Province there will probably be found religions returned by two or three persons in one or two districts only. In Table VI these can be combined, and shown in detail on the title page, as above suggested. In Tables VII & VIII it is useless to print in such cases the whole series of districts, so only those need be entered in which the religions in question are found. In most cases, too, it will be possible to combine in one table the three civil conditions for the religion, indicating them respectively in column 1 over the districts, that is, if the number of the latter to be shown is small. Where, on the other hands, although the number of the persons concerned is small, they are scattered over many districts, the Provincial Superintendent is at liberty to adopt the collective heading of "Others", sending to the Census Commissioner in manuscript the full detail of age, civil condition, &c., for each item thus grouped.

3. Some difficulty has been experienced in connection with the entries of birth-place. In most provinces the Postal guide, or Baness' India Geographical Index will be found of use. Where the entry itself is unintelligible, the caste or language will often give the required clue. So too, with regard to language. In many of the cases in which Hebrew is returned, the birth-place indicates either Arabic or Marathi as the true mother-tongue. Sanskrit again is too often returned in cases where the mother, at all events, is innocent of that classic, and the names show plainly the vernacular that should have been entered. It is unnecessary to point out that where such mis-statements have been made, they should be tabulated, but the Superintendent should note in his review anything he discovers in correction of them. In some tables Scotch has been found, and it will be well if the Superintendents who come across this entry inspect the return, so as to see if possible whether English or Gaelic be meant.

4. The form to be adopted for Table XVI, or rather, the scope of that return, seems open to doubt in some cases. On the whole, it appears most convenient to tabulate in it, by the recognised groups and classes, every caste, and such sub-divisions as may be deemed locally to be of importance, showing the rest in a single entry. As, however, it is part of the census scheme to put on record the name, at least, of every sub-division found in the schedules, a separate table had better be framed, in which each caste, having below it all its sub-divisions, is shown alphabetically. Such a table can be based on the caste Index (Appendix B to Note M), but to save space it will be better to modify it as shown below this note on the next page. The numbers in each caste and recognised sub-division respectively can be put in after the preparation of Table XVI. As this list will be a lengthy one, even in small type, and will be chiefly used in comparing one province with another, it may be worth while to

have it printed in a separate volume of the Indian report, the proof for each Province being sent for correction to the Superintendent, who can have struck off the number of copies he requires locally before the Imperial volume is made up. The opinion of Superintendents on this suggestion is requested.*

5. The classification appended to note P seems to want some modification. In the first place since the bulk of "foreign recruits" has been removed, except in the Punjab, from Group 3 to Group 48, the former is no longer necessary. Group 2 had better be entitled "other" instead of "minor" agricultural, and should be sub-divided into (*a*) *Cultivators,* (*b*) *Cattle breeders & graziers,* (*c*) *Field labourers.* The first sub-division will include, amongst others, the growers of special produce such as betel-leaf. Between groups 22 & 23 it seems advisable to interpolate two groups, comprising a few caste developments of a specially urban character. 22-a would thus be for *Grain-parchers* and *Confectioners,* and 22-b for *Perfume* and *Drug preparers and sellers* and for *Betel-leaf* dealers. Again, in group 20 place should be found for *Masons.* Between 38 and 39 should come a group for *Village watchmen, &c.,* if not included under field-labourers. *Grass cutters,* where a special caste, can be brought under 43, unless they, like watchmen, can be held to be comprised in the scope of semi-agriculturists. In group 48, as has been already prescribed elsewhere, those are to be entered who have affiliated themselves to tribes of foreign Asiatic origin, such as *Moghals, Pathans, Shaikhs, Arabs* and *Saiads.* In the Punjab, however, all these save the last are agricultural, and the last are said to be mostly priestly in function. The whole will therefore be combined in the Indian return, though not in that province. There may be a few other castes which have split off from larger bodies and adopted special occupations, owing to which they are cut off from their former mates. Places can no doubt be found for these in the classification, if the particulars be communicated without delay. It should be remembered that the scheme is based on traditional, not actual, occupation, and that the grouping is purely conventional, and adopted for the sole purpose of getting the castes of each province into the same framework as those of its neighbours.

PROVINCIAL CASTE INDEX.†

1. **Ahir.** *Hindu* (1,345,693).
   Gwálbansi (430,293).
   Kúr.
   Bharaunia.
   Dauwa.

2. **Bahelia.** Hindu (843,721.)
   Bádi.
   Harkia.
   Béri.

3. **Brahmans.** Hindu (1,869,724).
   Gaur.
   Kanaujia (356,892).
   Ojha.
   Pandé (278,642).
   Sarwaria.
   Saraswat (641,385).

4. **Banya.** { *Hindu,* 947,292. *Jain,* 362, 143.
   Agarwál (241,962).
   Shrimálí (Hindu).
   Oswál (Jain) (290,417).
   Lád (Hindu).
   Bishnor (Hindu).
   Deshawal (Hindu).
   Vaish (Hindu).
   Lingaiat (Hindu) (16,741).
   Porwál (Hindu) (25,489).
   Saraogi (Jain).
   Kasarwani (Hindu).

5. **Dom.** { Hindu, 857,491. Mussulman, 327,410.
   Bansphor.
   Hala.
   Dharkar.
   Pátwa.
   Dom Mirási (Mussalmans), 19,427.

* It was finally decided to keep the list in question with the rest of the Provincial returns.
† Space to show local distribution can be added if required.

No. CXXVII.

Extract of a letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, No. $\frac{27\ Pub.}{1686-1691}$, dated 20th October 1891, to all Local Governments and Administrations, regarding Mr. H. H. Risley's scheme for the continuation of ethnographical researches in the Lower Provinces and for their extension to other parts of India.

* * * * * * *

2. * * * In addition to the general tables of castes, &c., the Census Commissioner for India has decided to print a list in which the name of every caste and sub-division of caste returned in the schedules will be registered and population of all important or sub-divisions of caste will be entered. This list will be provincial in its arrangement, and separate extracts can thus be made available locally for such further investigation as may be considered necessary. It is believed that the schedules themselves can be used in connection with the record of the names of males and females in each caste and of the surnames or tribal designations which are given in some parts of the country, and in view of the possibility of utilizing them in this manner, I am to request that the instructions given in Home Department Circular No. $\frac{1}{91-144}$*, dated the 15th May last, that they should be torn up and sold as waste paper on the completion of the Provincial Census Report may not be acted on for the present. Any further tabulation from these schedules will of course form no part of the regular census work, and should be entrusted only to responsible officers.

* * * * * *

No. 555, dated 4th November 1891.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

Copy of the above forwarded for information and guidance.

No. CXXVIII.

5th November 1891.

No. $\frac{557}{1892}$.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

I have been asked by Major J. B. Keith, late Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces, for such information as may be gleaned from the census returns on the occupations of *sail* and *tent-making* in India.

2. I believe that both these appear in most of the provincial lists, and I shall be obliged, accordingly, if you will collect any interesting details connected with them, when once the general tables are off your hands. The Registers will indicate where such industries are to be found, and this fact having been ascertained, it will be no difficult task to find out the castes engaged upon them.

3. A brief note on the above two points—caste and distribution—with information (if available) as to the approximate number of persons engaged in the occupations, respectively, might be sent me for communication to Major Keith, just as, in 1882, special details regarding fishing and boating castes were unofficially prepared for the authorities on those subjects in England.

No. CXXIX.

No. 626 of 1891.

SIMLA,

3rd December 1891.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—The Superintendent of Census Operations, Bombay.

In reply to your No. 4135 of the 21st instant, I have the honour to inform you that the specimen form appended to Note P is that which I intend to use in combining the provincial returns. For the latter, Table XVI should be in the same form, but each caste, &c., requires tabulation in the several groups.

Caste Returns.

* No. CXXXIII.

2. I would suggest for your consideration whether it might not save space, without impairing the value of the returns, if, in the case of districts, your printed tables contained only the total of each caste, or, at most, the total and the males, on the understanding that for detailed reference your compilation sheets in manuscript will remain available.

3. In this case, I would divide the list into territorial or linguistic divisions, and prepare and print a separate table for each, with a provincial summary to precede it. I append a draft of such a series, leaving it to you to decide whether the Konkan need be shown apart from the neighbouring Marathi speaking or Kanarese country above Ghâts. At all events, considering the difference in the composition of the communities, I should keep Sindh castes out of the way of those of the rest of the Presidency. Bombay City and Aden contain representatives of all Divisions, so must be kept, I fear, by themselves.

4. It does not seem necessary to show in the caste table the number of subdivisions for each distirct since the presumption must be that in selecting the Divisions a certain uniformity has been obtained. So, too, with regard to religious distinctions in the same caste, which in Bombay are mostly to be found, I believe, amongst the Wánis, the Forest tribes, and a few well-known artisans such as weavers. If the distinctions be entirely local, this fact can be mentioned in a remark-column, without giving such a heading to each district. In the case of a caste being found in the Division to which its main body does not belong, it will probably be necessary to either note the occurrence in the last column, or to print the name in italics, followed by a capital letter, denoting the Division in which the bulk of the caste is to be looked for. Such a course is based on the convenience of having the Divisional totals in coincidence with those of other tables.

5. * In connection with this table, I may ask your attention to my Note V, because it is desirable that the whole of the information available from the census records should be ready for reference in case of any further local investigation, such as has been mentioned by the Government of India in its Circular letter No. $\frac{27 \text{ Public}}{1686\text{-}1691}$, dated 20th October 1891,† or those independently undertaken by members of the Anthropological Society of Bombay.

Copy forwarded to all Superintendents of Census Operations for information and guidance.

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* No. CXXVI.
† No. CXXVII.

Appendix to letter No. 626, dated 3rd December 1891.—*(To the Provincial Superintendent, Bombay.)*

TABLE XVI.—PROVINCIAL SUMMARY.

Class and Group.	Caste, &c.	No. of subdivisions returned.	TOTAL STRENGTH.			TERRITORIAL DISTRIBUTION.					RELIGIOUS DISTRIBUTION.		REMARKS *(if required).*
			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Gujrat.	Deccan and Khandesh.	Konkan.	Karnatak.	Bombay and Aden.	Religion.	Number returned under it.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

TABLE XVI-A.—DIVISIONAL *(a)—Gujrát.*

Class and Group.	Caste, &c.	No. of subdivisions returned.	DIVISIONAL STRENGTH.			DISTRICT STRENGTH.†					RELIGIOUS DISTRIBUTION.		REMARKS.*
			TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	Ahmedabad.	Kaira.	Panch Mahals	Broach.	Surat.	Religion.	Number returning each.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
													* *e.g.*, distribution by religions in *districts* where there is, as in the case of Forest tribes, very considerable divergence in the system of return.

† Columns might be added for Feudatories, if space allows, or a single entry made, where, as in Gujrát, the Agencies are numerous.

Office of the Census Commissioner for India;

Dated Simla, 16th July 1891.

NOTE $\frac{U.}{1891}$.

On Provincial Census Reports.

1. The reports of 1881 indicate to a great extent the directions in which the review of the results of the present census should respectively break fresh ground or be restricted to a detailed comparison of the two returns. It is left to the discretion of the Provincial Superintendent to make the fullest use possible of his materials, and the object of the present note is to briefly point out where comparison with results obtained elsewhere may prove a useful aid in explaining or denoting what may bear the appearance of local peculiarities in the returns. There are also sundry general collections of proportional figures which ought to be framed uniformly throughout India, so that deductions from them may be, as far as possible, based on mutually consistent grounds. Such tables, which deal usually with the district as a unit, allow a reviewer of the country as a whole to disregard Provincial frontiers, where the latter are purely political, and to follow special statistical facts, as far as they are apparent in the returns, in whatever direction they may be sought for.

2. As regards the order in which the subjects had best be dealt with, that of the tables or groups of tables seems most convenient for the statistical review; whilst as to the account of the administration of the operations, which ought to be fuller and more practical than it was made in 1881, it is as well to get the notes prepared whilst the troubles of enumeration are fresh in the mind, whether the report on the whole work begins or ends with this subject.

Administration.

3. In this view it is as well to note here, before entering upon the statistics of the census, a few of the main administrative points that may usefully be noticed. In the first place, the number of blocks, circles, and charges respectively in each tahsil, thana or township (in Burma), and the number of census officers employed in each, distinguishing between rural, municipal, cantonment and other areas, and adding the special enumeration posts such as those for travellers by road, river, or canal. In fact, a full view may be given of the agency employed in enumerating the whole district, excluding railway premises, and, if not ascertainable, military lines also, for guidance on the next occasion. It should be specified, too, how many of these men were specially paid, how many volunteered, and how many, again, performed the duties as employés of Government, municipalities or local boards, and the classes from which the agency was drawn, that is, the department or branch of Government service, and the occupation of the rest, should also be recorded. Reference can be made to the rules for the instruction of this staff, which will probably be reproduced in some other portion of the report. The Superintendent will also be able to note any special difficulties met with in getting competent census officers, in drilling them, or in other points of supervision. Reports from district officers on all the preliminary arrangements are likely to be very useful in this part of the review, especially where they have been carefully drawn up. The quality of the preliminary record, the punctuality of the compilation of the district summaries, and, where abstraction has been done by district centres, the general standard of work in connection with the census, can all be here reviewed in an effective manner, praise being awarded and defects brought to notice, according to the Provincial Superintendents' late experience. A not insignificant matter which can be here dealt

with, though it appertains more to the statistical section of the review, is the relative degree in which the different column-instructions were misunderstood by the enumerators after the final criticisms had been issued on their preliminary record. In the second portion of this section will naturally fall the arrangements for abstraction and tabulation, which should receive equally comprehensive notice. The subject of printing can well occupy a section by itself. A statement should show the number of books and schedules issued from the press and actually used in the enumeration, with the balance remaining unused on the 27th February. Owing to the varying contents of the books issued, it will be well to keep these separate from the number of pages, or schedules, contained in, or issued with, them. The registers prescribed by most Provincial Superintendents render this task no very difficult one. Note should be duly made of the great cause of friction in the progress of the enumeration-printing, *viz.*, the inadequate supply of forms first called for, and the subsequent hurried demands for as many or even more books, in addition to the original supply, at a time when the packages in order to be distributed in time could only be sent by the most expensive modes of conveyance. The reasons for the deficient estimates should also be given, as it seems highly probable that such *contretemps* will occur at every census. There will then be noticeable the post-enumeration printing, consisting of the abstracting sheets, tabulating-registers, test-slips and miscellaneous forms, up to the final tables and report, the cost of the latter being entered by estimate, and the actuals communicated to the Census Commissioner's office for adoption in his compilation of the above results.

Accounts.

4. The accounts of the expenditure on the census will be given in this section in the heads and sub-heads with which Superintendents are already familiar: the only addition suggested to the form is that the separate items for the two financial years over which the operations extend should, for convenience, be shown separately, and a total struck at the end as follows:—

Head.	Sub-Head.	Item.	Charges brought to account in—		Total cost.
			1890-91.	1891-92.	

There are, no doubt, one or two extra items that can be conveniently interpolated into the list already given, to meet special sanctions given during the year, such as travelling allowances, municipal lump-sum charges, railway census charges, and so on, all of which must come on to the balance sheet. So, too, must any *per contra* entries there may be of receipts on account of sale of furniture, waste paper, recoveries from Feudatories on account of forms supplied, &c., &c. When the provincial accounts of enumeration and compilation are finally closed, the relative cost of the former, including superintendence, and of the total, should be struck per thousand persons enumerated. Some trouble may be experienced in certain cases in doing this, owing to the varying amount of aid contributed by municipalities and by Feudatory States; but in the majority of cases a very fair incidence should be calculable. In case of difficulty the incidence of *State* and of *total* cost can be shown apart, but the calculations must be clearly explained and performed on the same basis in all provinces, not as they are given in the 1881 tables, where "feudatory population" is included throughout in some cases, partially in others, and omitted perhaps altogether in a third. It would be well to set about collecting the full accounts as soon as the various large offices close, whether in centres, or divisions or districts, so that they can be examined whilst the Superintendent is engaged on the more engrossing portions of his report, and compiled for his scrutiny when much of the latter is over. One head of the accounts, the first, should, no doubt, be recorded by districts, and the rest, except where district abstraction is carried out, in large totals. It may be laid down as a general rule that the item of "superintendence" is not

to include any thing which can be debited to the special head of abstraction and compilation, and should be confined to the charges on account of administration of the operations, and to the personal office for correspondence and general control of accounts, &c., attached to the Chief Provincial Census Officer. Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of abstraction-work, and all establishments exclusively employed on compilation and computation, should be charged to head B, not to C.

Table I.

5. Consideration of the tables can now be resumed, and first of table I, which deals with the area, houses, towns, villages and population. This should be analysed district by district. In the first place, it may be shown in what order the districts fall when arranged according to population, and then according to area. The next question is the relationship between population and area, such as, firstly, the density or number of persons per square mile, per house, and per village in each district. It is unnecessary to give more than one decimal, and that correct, in the case of the square mile population; two are safe for the house-population and none are required for the village. It is generally to be understood that the area dealt with is the gross area, including waste, river-beds and mountains. The only exceptions usually recognized are in the case of the great American and Russian lakes. It is best therefore to observe uniformity and to distribute the population over the gross area of the Province. In regard to this last some uncertainty seems to prevail in parts of Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma; but the correct area should be ascertained as soon as possible. The population on board foreign and sea-going vessels is so small that except in the case of the city to which the port appertains, it need not be excluded from the provincial total in calculating density. It is advisable to demarcate the districts into sections of, for example, densely, fairly densely, averagely, thinly, and sparsely peopled tracts, and to show the proportion of the population and area respectively included in each class. The standards will necessarily vary for each province, and be selected by the Superintendent as he thinks most suitable to his purpose. Two other relations of the population to the area may be mentioned, though to work them out in detail is probably a superfluous refinement in many cases of Indian returns. First, the areality, or the average area available for each unit, which is the converse of the density; and, secondly, the proximity or average distance between each unit. Each of these may usefully be given in the case of the villages and towns of a district, tract or province, though there is no need to give them for persons, or even for houses. As to the latter, it will have been seen that no general statistical value is attached to the return of houses, though the term was carefully defined provincially, to serve as the unit of enumeration. Within the province, therefore, it seems probable that comparison between districts and towns, &c., may be trustworthy, so that the detail should not altogether be omitted from consideration. At the same time it may not be worthwhile to analyse in detail the district average house-density, or to correct the provincial average accordingly, save where there are peculiar circumstances, as in Assam, Burma and Malabar, which give special importance to the house as compared with the village. In connection with house-density, too, it may be noted that where each occupied boat was numbered and counted as a house, there will be no difficulty in riverain districts in accounting for the floating population, though some such may occur in large stations, where, for instance, all the steamer returns were delivered, or in towns, where the number of railway passengers or houseless was large.

House-room.

Towns and villages.

From the house-room the review logically passes onwards to the collocation of the population in aggregates, large and small. In dealing with this subject, it is necessary to treat Tables III and IV along with Table I, and to point out that inhabited villages alone are considered. Thus, the arithmetical mean obtained from Table I for the average population of a village can be tested by the light thrown on it by the proportion borne by each class of villages in Table III to the total, the proportion above and below the mean, or, again, by the percentage of average divergence from the mean, giving what is statis-

tically called the "weighted" mean. The areality should next be considered, and where the area of towns is not on record, and the revenue unit known by the name comprises a fair amount of arable land beyond the built-over area, it is as well to consider the town as a village, for the purpose of obtaining a fairly accurate village-mean, and to divide, again, the whole district by the number of towns to get the town-areality. The mean proximity of villages and towns to each other is deduced from the areality, and to most people conveys a clearer notion than the latter, of the differences in this respect, between districts and provinces. In calculating proximity equal distribution is of course assumed, and the area is supposed to be cut up into hexagonal (or rhomboidal) figures, under the following formula, which is used in the English census and was used for Bombay and the Punjab in 1881:

$$2\left(\frac{\text{Cos } 30^\circ}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \left(\frac{\text{area}}{\text{(No. of villages, towns, \&c.)}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\frac{\text{log. } 2}{2} - \frac{\text{log. } 3}{4}\right) + \frac{\text{log. areality}}{2} = 0{\cdot}0312347 \text{ (a constant)} + \frac{\text{log. areality}}{2}.$$

Lastly, there is the relative proportion of urban and rural population respectively in each district. It should be clearly pointed out that sometimes a town is merely an artificial creation for sanitary or police purposes, and is exceeded in population by other places in the neighbourhood, which are held to be only large villages, since this explanation is required in connection with Table III, which shows the number of places having 5,000 inhabitants, the normal minimum urban population, and over. There will be noted, of course, in this place the general tendency of the movement of the population, whether to or from the main towns, and any special characteristics of those towns as regards proportion of sexes, or of any special age-periods, of civil-condition, which, though requiring detailed mention under a special heading, may still be cursorily touched upon in dealing with the general distinction between the urban and the rural population.

Tables I, III, IV and V.

6. The next subject is the movement of the population, in connection with which, in all provinces where the variation is not purely normal, consideration may have to be given to other than the mere figures of population. First of all, however, comes the simple reduction of the difference between the enumerated population of this census and that preceding it, to proportional figures, in the case of each sex. The variation may then be classified and localised by groups of districts, as in the case of the density, with which, too, it may be compared. It will be shown thus what difference in the rate has occurred in the case of tracts previously thickly populated and those awaiting development. There are also the special features of the re-population of the districts devastated by famine shortly before last census, which, judging from the preliminary results, will have to be strictly examined in the light afforded by the comparison of the distribution by age and sex. This last element, too, requires special notice in connection with the movement of the population, as it remains to be seen how far the enumeration of those omitted last census is accountable for the apparent increase. In some cases, where the normal variation is fairly ascertained, it is useful to add information regarding the annual rate of increase (or $\frac{1}{10}$ the logarithmic difference between the two data), for the use of the Sanitary authorities till the next census returns are available. It is a question how far the registration of births and deaths is at present of use in connection with calculations of this class in India, but it may be worthwhile to compare the actual population returned with that which results from the application of the rate of normal increase, by the excess of births over deaths, to the starting point, *viz.*, 18th February 1881. In certain cases, such as that of the North-West Province returns of the specified clans, the data are of the highest value, though not in connection with the present subject.

Table II.

7. In respect of the religious divisions of the population one main point is to show whether they denote actual, not merely nominal, distinctions, in the way of the distribution of the sexes, in marriage-relations, education or infirm-

Table VI.

ities. Unfortunately, the great majority of the people belongs to one denomination, and where, as in Burma and the Punjab another effectively contests its preponderance, the special characteristics of the locality do not require religious distinctions to explain them. The field of inquiry, however, is, from a statistical point of view, still virgin soil, and much can be done in comparing the above facts amongst communities of probably one origin, but split up at the present time into Hindus, Mussulmans, Christians and the adherents of the primitive animistic belief. In grouping the religions for analysis, it will be best to follow in some degree the order of development; that is, the "animistic" or the religion of the forests and hill tribes, can be taken as the earliest, albeit sparsely represented in many Provinces. Then follows the Brahmanic, or Orthodox Hinduism; and below it the specially Indian offshoots of Sikhism, Jainism, Brahmoism, and the new creed returned as Aryanism or Vedicism. Buddhism, though appertaining to this class, had better be treated independently, as it is now followed throughout the area dealt with in the present census by people differing very widely in race from the inhabitants of its land of origin. Next to Buddhism comes Zoroastrianism, represented by the small but widely-spread Parsi community; and then come the three historic creeds, Judaism, Islam and Christianity. Of the first there are probably not more than two permanent colonies in India. The last requires analysis by race and sect before yielding any interesting results. Islam is now practically indigenous, and will be treated as a powerful minority in every Province save Northern and Western India, where it predominates in several large tracts of country. In dealing with the number returned under each religion it will be well to show not only the relative figures for the two last enumerations, but the variation in each case, compared with that of the population, as a whole, of the tract under consideration, and, if there be any doubt as to the cause of increase or decrease, the same proportion should be given by sexes. In Burma, for instance, the change of circumstances since 1881 is so great that it requires special elucidation from these returns.

8. The distinction of religion is also of some importance in connection with age, sex and civil condition, and, in a different direction and to a less extent, perhaps, with education also. The two first subjects have to be taken together, and each successive census opens out more information with regard to them. Hitherto, the conclusions reached have been more or less tentative. As regards age alone, it is better to take the table as it stands, in the first place, without attempt at correction, and compare it with the corresponding results in other parts of the world, by reducing all to the same scale of, say, 10,000 persons of each sex. The variation between districts should also be shown in the same manner. From this can be deduced the relative strength of the productive population and of that supported by it. It is difficult to fix the limits of these classes, but for men from 18 to 59 and for women from 15 to 44 seems a fair average. In the case of the former, the lower limit can only be obtained direct from the annual period table, prepared from abstraction sheet XII. Otherwise the number must be found by interpolation, a process which is unsatisfactory in an uncorrected table. As to the correction of the figures, it is unnecessary to say that the tables should show invariably the results as abstracted. In commenting on these, rearrangement is practicable, and in some cases the supplement of omissions is an interesting task. It must be performed on local data in each case, and no general process can be recommended. The annual period return will show that re-grouping, from 15 years onwards, first in ten yearly periods (15-24, 25-34, &c.) and then interpolating the five yearly periods, will help in giving a little more regularity to the return; but the extremities will not yield to this treatment. The reports of 1881 will indicate a variety of methods applied to these tables, some of which are ingenious enough. The "mean-age" can only be roughly deduced from such imperfect data, and is often pitched too low. A comparison of the strength of the two sexes at each age-period should be made, in the form of the number of females per 1,000 males of each age. This form is clearer than the commoner one of giving the percentage of each sex on the combined total of the period. Here, too, comparison of districts may be useful, and in the case of the late famine-stricken

Table VII.

tracts, is necessary. When the caste tables are available, it will be interesting to recur to this subject, in connection with the average age of the married and widowed in different sections of society, and, even where this detail has not been recorded, the mere proportion of the sexes by caste is not without its significance.

Table VIII.

9. The civil condition return can first be treated like the age-table, and reduced to proportional figures in the case of each condition and sex. The "mean-age" can then be taken by religions, sexes, and such territorial divisions as may seem most distinct from each other in each province, and compared. The next reduction will be that of each period in the relative proportion of the three conditions. That is, the number per 1,000 of each sex of that age, who are respectively single, married or widowed. These should next be compared together by sexes that is, the number of wives per 1,000 husbands, of spinsters per 1,000 bachelors, and of widows per 1,000 widowers of each age, a total balance being struck between husbands and wives. In respect of this, too, district comparison is useful when there has been famine or colonization of late years. The differences between the religions, too, should be noted, and between the chief towns and the surrounding rural tracts.

Table IX.

10. The relative numbers in each category of learning, knowing, and illiterate for each district, and then for each religion, should be given. Then will come the proportion to the total of each age. A deduction is allowable of all those under five years old from the total, as they may be presumed to be mostly, if not entirely, below school age. The comparison by sexes is also interesting, and if the records run at all on parallel lines, the census results may be collated with the returns for February 1891, sent in departmentally to the Directors of Public Instruction. In Provinces where the details of education have been recorded by castes, the present chapter is a good place for comment as to how far instruction is localised or diffused. A good way of comparing results is to give the number of persons (male or female, as the case may be,) in whom, on an average, is found one who is under instruction, or who can read and write; where there are large towns the average illiteracy in them may be compared with that of the neighbouring country.

Table X.

11. On the last occasion mother-tongue and birth-place were intended, between them, to indicate nationality. At this census, however, it is probable that the information will be given in another shape, so that Table X will be of use mainly in showing the distribution of the different vernacular and foreign languages returned. In most cases, probably, the district distribution need not be reduced to proportionate figures, though on the borderland of two vernacular dialects the fact may be interesting. As a rule, however, the larger towns alone present much diversity. A list of every language or dialect returned, even by a single person, should be given in connection with this subject, although several tongues may be undistinguished individually in the tables, since in other provinces kindred entries to a larger number may occur. A comparison of the sexes returning foreign languages may be advisable, and in any case such returns should be brought up to the corresponding birth-place tables to show how the two vary.

Table XI.

12. The return of birth-place varies in importance in diffirent Provinces. In Assam and Burma it has to be prepared in considerable detail, owing to the coolie movement. In the Presidency and other cities, too, it was found of much use last census. Elsewhere the movement it discloses is comparatively insignificant. In previous circulars the detail required in re-grouping under general heads has been specified. The relative number of the people in a district who were born in or next door to that district is nearly everywhere a very high one. Conversely, comes the whereabouts of those who have left their districts and were enumerated in other parts of the country. The interchange of population within a province is best shown by a table such as is given at pages 508-511, Volume I of the Punjab Census Report of 1881. A proportional table, on much the same lines, will be found in Volume I of the Bombay report. Comparison by sexes, in

the case of both immigrants and emigrants, especially in the case of contiguous districts or States, often shows the nature of the movement. This, with proportional figures, is essential with respect to this return.

Tables XII to XV-A.

13. Infirmities should respectively be shown in proportional tables as follows:—(*a*) The distribution by age-period of 1,000 afflicted; (*b*) the proportion of the afflicted to the total number of that sex at each age-period; (*c*) the proportion of females to males afflicted. In default of better, the uncorrected age-tables should be used. There will then come the distribution of each infirmity by caste, &c., that is, the proportion of the afflicted to the total strength of the caste, by sexes. It can be shown thus, in what castes are certain infirmities most prevalent, and whether the tendency lies in the same direction in the case of more than one infirmity. As regards lepers, the *data* have been asked for by the Special Commission now meeting in Simla, and will be supplied, as district returns are received, direct from the Census Commissioner's office, but without prejudice to the use to be made of the return by the Provincial Superintendent. In all cases it may be worth the while of the latter to get the help of some local medical or sanitary authority in considering the general returns, even though the caste list be a sealed book to that officer.

Tables XVI, C, D and E.

14. The question of caste-distribution must be left to be dealt with by the Provincial Superintendent at his discretion. In some Provinces the subject was practically exhausted at the last census, and mere comparison of figures remains to bring the information up to date. Elsewhere the census was taken as the basis for more detailed inquiry, in connection with the Imperial Gazetteer which was then in progress. In Burma, fresh ground has to be broken, and the census results contain hitherto unrecorded information of great interest and value. In Madras and Bengal much remains to be done, and in the North-Western Provinces a good deal of what is on record has to be corrected and supplemented. As far as the Imperial tables are concerned (XVI and C), the great desideratum is uniformity of classification, and the completeness of the index, by means of which the small foreign castes in one Province can be compiled into their parent stock in another. When the larger castes and those selected for individual mention in each group have not been exhaustively treated in previous reports, some description is necessary, and the relative strength of each group and class is a matter for comment. Table C, as has been mentioned above, will doubtless be more adequately treated in connection with the general subject of education than with that of caste, but where Table D is not undertaken some slight reference to the relative degree of instruction of the main castes is advisable in this place.

As regards Tables D and E, the grouping must follow that of Table XVI, but the main value lies in the proportional reduction of the group-totals and of the figures for the chief castes shown separately under them. For the former, the proportion of learners and literates respectively to the total is required; for the latter the proportion at each age-period of the married and widowed. It will be also making good use of the table to show the distribution by age-period of the single, married and widowed; and also the proportion of females to males in each condition, at each period. In fact, it is desirable to treat this return with its larger age-periods in the same way as that by religions is treated above. Where the caste is widely spread over localities of very different characteristics, it is advisable to split up the return into corresponding divisions, though district figures may be unnecessarily small for consideration.

Table XVII.

15. The proportion borne by each sub-order or group of occupations to the total population should be calculated, with notice of any specially prominent occupation found mentioned. The general proportion of urban and rural population

having been obtained at the foot of the table, where it agrees of course with the population shown in Tables I, IV and V, the relative predominance of different groups of occupations can be ascertained. Another important point is the explanation of the class of occupations which are found in combination with each other, but of which only one has been returned, except when cultivation is one of the subsidiary ones. Again, the latter, or occupations combined with landowning and cultivation, have to be brought to notice in a separate table, and Provincial Superintendents will no doubt have to supplement this return with a good deal of comment. The same remark may apply to other classes of occupations which they may have found on their different tours of inspection to have been not always accurately recorded. The local distribution of industries is also a point worth mentioning, though a census return is not always a good authority on the matter. It affords, however, a fair basis for more thorough and leisurely local inquiry than can be made in the course of a synchronous operation.

16. On supplementary Tables A and B little remark is required. In the two parts of A. proportional figures should be given, showing the relative preponderance of the main sects amongst Christians of the different races. The converse can be shown by the distribution of the sect over the races. As regards B, the main point is to show military lines apart from other parts of the town or cantonment, since the object of the return is to indicate the number of Europeans and Eurasians amongst the civil population who are capable of bearing arms. The return should accordingly be tabulated in considerable territorial detail. The agricultural table has been abandoned as part of the census series, and the population figures required for it will be furnished direct from the Census Commissioner's office when the Provincial returns are received.

17. The whole series of tables has now been touched upon, and, except as regards maps and diagrams, on which a few words are said in the appendix, Provincial Superintendents can see, in a general way, what is expected of them, so far as the Imperial returns are concerned. In order to illustrate some of the points mentioned in the course of this Note, a series of tables containing figures from various census publications, will shortly be published. Unfortunately the latest data are not always available, as census compilation is not usually carried on with the same energy as it is in India, and in Europe from two to four years elapse before more than provisional results are issued. From the latest accounts received, most of the Provincial abstraction is either completed or will be completed before the end of July, and tabulation is in hand. In fact, the tables for some districts, excepting those for caste and occupation, have already reached the Simla office. There is every reason, accordingly, to expect district slips or manuscript copies of all Provincial tables during September, and caste and occupation returns complete by October. The approval of the Government of India has been asked for a conference, attendance at which will be optional, of Provincial Superintendents, to meet in Simla during October, and discuss the more general points mentioned in this note, in the light of the new figures, which will then be ready for perusal. The way will thus be cleared for the rest of the report, and the portions relating to the administration of the operations may be practically completed, with such suggestions as may be thrown together for the improvement of the procedure to be observed ten years hence. It is anticipated that all this can be got over in a month, and, if proper arrangements regarding printing have been made before leaving, the Superintendent will find himself free to devote the rest of the year to his review, which should be published not later than March 1892.

SIMLA;
The 16th July 1891.

J. A. BAINES,
Census Commissioner for India.

APPENDIX A.

Miscellaneous Notes.

(*a*) The following headings for chapters are suggested:—

I. General description, physical and climatic divisions, rainfall, area, density, proximity of towns and villages, rural and urban population.

II. Movement of the population.

III. Religions and religious sects.

IV. Age and sex.

V. Civil condition.

VI. Infirmities.

VII. Education.

VIII. Languages.

IX. Birthplace.

X. Caste, race, &c.

XI. Occupation.

XII. Administration of the census operations.

(*b*) MAPS.

A good map is a great ornament to a census volume, and where the province is reasonably compact, outline maps can be used with great advantage in illustrating rainfall, density of population, immigration, preponderance of different religions, languages, infirmities, degree of education and the prevalence of different races or castes, &c. As a rule, shading is preferable to colouring, except, perhaps, two general light colours, one for tracts above, the other for those below, the provincial average of a statistical fact. With clean manipulation, about 5 or 6 distinctions can be clearly given. In other cases, curves with figures, or even figures alone enclosed in a circle are used. One great fault in such maps is that often too much is attempted, so that the surface is overladen with detail. Several small scale maps with one fact on each, are to be preferred to one elaborate one, covered with lines or figures.

(*c*) DIAGRAMS.

Much of the census work can be advantageously thrown into graphic form, and uncoloured diagrams can be turned out very effectively at most of the Photozincographic establishments in India. In nearly all cases where time enters into the calculation the curve is the clearest form of diagram, and with neat plotting as many as seven, or even eight, curves can be traced on a single form, without leading to confusion. Taking, for example, the relations between births, deaths, rainfall and price of staple food for the ten years, the starting point might be the actuals for a selected year, such as one just before or after the last census in which the circumstances are considered more or less normal. The ordinates of the curve might then be drawn to the percentage of fluctuation each year from this origin, so that irregularities would be at once apparent. Again, the age distribution, and the ratio of females to males at each period, are all more clearly seen on a curve than in a table. For the comparison of statistical facts not expressed as a function of time, such as the relative density of population, or the comparison of district areas and population, a curve is out of place, and parallel rectangles of equal base and varying altitude have their advantages. On the whole, these two forms of diagram, and the parallel straight black lines of varying lengths used ordinarily to represent actual and not relative numbers, will be found the most useful.

Three others may, however, be mentioned, as adapted to special cases. First, where the facts are comprised in a cycle, such as the distribution of births, deaths, or rainfall over a year, an excellent form of diagram is a circle, of which the radius equals the mean for the twelve months, and points marked off on this radius or an extension of it, and joined by a line, indicate the monthly variation from this mean. Secondly, where quality as well as quantity enters into the calculation, as in the number of, say, literate, in the total community, the isosceles triangle is often used. The apex is cut off parallel to the base, proportionately to the number of literate to the population, the whole triangle representing the latter, subdivided, if necessary, into sections representing the learners and the illiterate respectively. Lastly comes the cone or pyramid, successive steps of which represent the persons returned in each quinquennial period. One side is usually assigned to males and that opposite to it to females. The steps can also be shaded off to show the number in each civil condition at the period in question. Sectional paper can be procured at most of the leading stationers in the presidency towns, and for use in drafting ordinary arithmetical diagrams inch squares, subdivided into tenths by faint rules, will probably be found the most convenient size. The sixteenth and twentieth scales, though often necessary for geometric work, are most trying to the eye in plotting.

The 16th July 1891. J. A. B.

NOTE U.

APPENDIX B.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

1. Area, population and density.
2. Population of principal cities.
3. Age-distribution.
4. Sex-distribution.
5. Age-distribution of civil condition.
6. Civil condition at each age.
7. Sex-distribution of civil condition by age.
8. Synoptical Table of civil condition (5, 6 & 7).
9. Statistics of Illiteracy.
10. Statistics of selected Infirmities.

TABLE I.—AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY.

Country.	Year of Census.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Persons per square mile.	
England and Wales	1891	58,186	29,001,018	498	
Scotland	1881	30,417	4,033,103	132	
Ireland	1881	32,583	5,174,836	159	
Islands	1881	295	141,260	479	
United Kingdom	1881	121,481	35,026,108	288	
Sweden	1880	170,979	4,565,668	27	
Norway	1875	123,205	1,806,900	15	
Denmark	1890	14,124	2,185,159	155	
Prussia	1885	136,075	28,318,470	208	
Saxony	1885	5,856	3,182,003	543	
Bavaria	1885	29,632	5,420,199	183	
Baden	1885	5,891	1,601,255	272	
Wurtemburg	1885	7,619	1,995,185	262	
Hesse	1885	3,000	956,611	319	
Alsace-Lorraine	1885	5,668	1,564,355	276	
German Empire	1885	211,168	46,855,704	222	
Austria	1880	115,903	22,144,244	191	
Hungary	1881	125,039	15,642,102	125	
Servia	1890	19,050	2,096,043	110	
Bulgaria	1888	37,860	3,154,375	83	
Greece	1889	25,041	2,187,208	87	
Italy	1880	114,410	28,459,628	249	
Spain	1887	197,670	17,550,246	89	
Portugal	1878	34,038	4,550,699	134	
France	1886	204,092	37,930,759	186	
Holland	1889	12,648	4,548,596	360	
Belgium	1889	11,373	6,093,798	536	
Switzerland	1888	15,892	2,933,334	185	
Canada	1881	3,470,257	4,324,810	5*	Omitting the Territories.
United States of America ...	1890	3,499,027	62,622,650	21*	Omitting Alaska and the Indian Reserves.
Mexico	1879	740,970	9,908,011	13	
Jamaica	1881	4,424	585,582	132	
Brazil	1872	3,209,878	9,930,478	3	
Venezuela	1881	632,695	2,075,245	3	
Peru	1876	463,747	2,699,945	5·8	
Chilé	1885	293,970	2,527,320	8·6	
Egypt	1882	12,976*	6,817,265	525*	Omitting about 380,000 miles of desert.
Cape of Good Hope	1891	221,311	1,525,739	7	
Ceylon	1891	25,364	3,008,239	118	

Country.	Year of Census.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Persons per square mile.	
Java	1880	50,848	22,819,174	449	
Victoria	1881	87,884	862,346	9·8	
New South Wales	1889	310,700	1,122,200	3·6	
South Australia	1891	903,690	315,048	0·3	
Queensland	1886	668,497	322,853	0·5	
West Australia	1881	975,920	29,708	0·03	
Tasmania	1881	26,215	115,705	4·4	
New Zealand	1886	104,471	578,482	5·5	
Japan	1889	147,655	39,607,234	268	
China*	1882	4,179,560	404,180,000	96	Estimates only. In China proper, the density is said to be about 234. Russia in Europe is estimated to contain 95,870,810 persons or 45 per square mile.
Russia*	1887	8,660,282	113,354,649	13	

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE POPULATION OF SOME OF THE BEST KNOWN CITIES OF THE WORLD.*

Serial number.	City.	Year of enumeration.	Municipal population.	Serial number.	City.	Year of enumeration.	Municipal population.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Paris	1886	2,344,550	47	Alexandria	1882	208,750
2	New York	1890	1,627,230	48	Rotterdam	1889	203,470
3	Berlin	1885	1,315,290	49	Santiago	1885	189,330
4	Tokiô	1888	1,313,300	50	Lille	1886	188,270
5	Chicago	1890	1,100,000	51	Lisbon	1878	187,400
6	Philadelphia	1890	1,040,450	52	Brussels	1889	182,275
7	Petersburg	1889	932,300	53	Genoa	1881	179,510
8	Brooklyn	1890	930,670	54	Riga	1885	175,330
9	Constantinople	1885	873,560	55	Valencia	1887	170,760
10	Moscow	1884	753,470	56	Leipzig	1885	170,340
11	Vienna	1880	712,800	57	Kiew	1887	170,220
12	Glasgow	1891	565,710	58	Florence	1881	169,000
13	Naples	1881	474,310	59	Stockholm	1880	168,780
14	Madrid	1887	472,230	60	Cologne	1885	161,400
15	Warsaw	1887	454,900	61	The Hague	1889	156,500
16	St. Louis	1890	450,000	62	Prague	1880	155,820
17	Osakô	1888	442,660	63	Dundee	1891	155,640
18	Boston	1890	417,720	64	Frankfort O. M. ...	1885	154,510
19	Amsterdam	1889	406,320	65	Ghent	1889	152,390
20	Lyons	1886	401,930	66	Königsberg	1885	151,150
21	Marseilles	1886	376,140	67	Toulouse	1886	147,620
22	Cairo	1882	368,110	68	Liege	1889	146,160
23	Buda-Pest	1880	360,560	69	Seville	1887	143,180
24	Mexico	1889	329,350	70	Hanover	1885	139,730
25	Milan	1881	321,840	71	Trieste	1880	136,890
26	Copenhagen	1890	312,290	72	Monte Video	1887	*134,350*
27	Cincinnati	1890	306,000	73	Malaga	1887	134,020
28	Hamburg	1885	305,690	74	Kazán	1885	? 133,210
29	Odessa	1889	304,000	75	Venice	1881	132,830
30	Rome	1881	300,470	76	Kristiania	1880	130,030
31	Breslau	1885	299,640	77	Nantes	1886	127,480
32	Melbourne	1886	282,950	78	Messina	1881	126,500
33	Kiôtô	1888	275,780	79	Stuttgardt	1885	125,900
34	Barcelona	1887	272,480	80	Bologna	1881	123,270
35	Munich	1885	261,980	81	Aberdeen	1891	121,900
36	Edinburgh	1891	261,260	82	Tashkent	1885	121,410
37	Turin	1881	252,830	83	Singapore	1881	120,980
38	Pittsburgh	1890	250,000	84	Yokohama	1888	119,780
39	Dresden	1885	246,080	85	Bremen	1885	118,390
40	New Orleans	1890	246,000	86	St. Etienne	1886	117,870
41	Palermo	1881	244,990	87	Düsseldorf	1885	115,190
42	Bordeaux	1886	240,580	88	Nuremberg	1885	114,890
43	Washington	1890	230,000	89	Danzig	1885	114,800
44	Rio de Janeiro	1872	228,740	90	Athens	1889	114,350
45	Bucharest	1876	221,800	91	Magdeburg	1885	114,290
46	Antwerp	1889	221,360	92	Havre	1886	112,070

* Suburbs not within municipal limits are, wherever distinguished in the returns, excluded from this table and if not distinguishable, the whole is shown in italics. A supplement showing the population of towns in England and Ireland will follow.

Serial number.	City.	Year of Enumeration.	Municipal Population.	Serial number.	City.	Year of Enumeration.	Municipal Population.
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
93	Strasburg	1885	111,990	139	Potsdam	1885	58,880
94	Chemnitz	1885	110,820	140	Orenburg	1885	58,460
95	Colombo	1881	110,500	141	Erfurt	1885	58,380
96	Montreal	1881	107,220	142	Cordova	1887	55,610
97	Rouen	1886	107,160	143	Wiesbaden	1885	55,450
98	Elberfeldt	1885	106,500	144	Metz	1885	54,070
99	Valparaiso	1885	104,950	145	Pisa	1881	53,960
100	Altona	1885	104,720	146	Geneva	1888	52,640
101	Tiflis	1886	104,020	147	Grenoble	1886	52,480
102	Lemberg	1880	103,420	148	Haarlem	1889	52,150
103	Sydney	1881	103,380	149	Kiel	1885	51,710
104	Barmen	1885	103,070	150	Versailles	1886	49,850
105	Lima	1876	101,490	151	Ancona	1881	47,730
106	Batavia	1887	101,270	152	Berne	1888	47,150
107	Catania	1881	100,420	153	Bruges	1889	47,030
108	Stettin	1885	99,540	154	Leyden	1889	46,330
109	Rheims	1886	97,900	155	Boulogne	1886	45,920
110	Leghorn	1881	97,610	156	Baku	1886	45,680
111	Cape Town	1891	97,110	157	Darmstadt	1885	42,790
112	Aix-la-Chapelle	1885	95,725	158	Avignon	1886	41,100
113	Adelaide	1891	95,290	159	Belgrad	1888	39,420
114	Saragoza	1887	92,410	160	Kingston-(*Jamaica*) ...	1881	38,570
115	Jassi	1888	90,120	161	Cherbourg	1886	37,010
116	Oporto	1878	87,090	162	Ratisbon	1885	36,090
117	Utrecht	1889	85,250	163	Bonn	1885	35,990
118	Brunswick	1885	85,170	164	Lausanne	1888	34,050
119	Amiens	1886	80,290	165	Sebastopol	1886	33,800
120	Brunn	1880	79,220	166	Auckland	1886	33,160
121	Nancy	1886	79,050	167	Samarkand	1885	33,120
122	Nice	1886	77,480	168	Brisbane	1886	32,570
123	Algiers	1886	74,790	169	Galle	1881	31,740
124	Astrakhan	1885	73,710	170	Coblenz	1885	31,670
125	Granada	1887	73,010	171	Perth	1891	30,760
126	Padua	1881	72,170	172	Corfu	1889	28,370
127	Brest	1886	70,780	173	Zurich	1888	28,220
128	Caraccas	1881	70,470	174	Mantua	1881	28,050
129	Basle	1888	70,300	175	Heidelberg	1885	26,930
130	Toulon	1886	70,120	176	Wellington	1886	25,940
131	Leith	1891	69,700	177	Port Elizabeth	1891	25,320
132	Verona	1881	68,740	178	Kandy	1881	22,030
133	Nizhni Novgorod ...	1886	66,720	179	Göttingen	1885	21,560
134	Mayence	1885	65,850	180	Weimar	1885	21,500
135	Cadiz	1887	62,530	181	Hobart	1881	21,120
136	Orleans	1886	60,830	182	Chambery	1886	20,920
137	Cracow	1880	59,830	183	Lucerne	1888	20,670
138	Calais	1886	58,970	184	Tobolsk	1886	20,170

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF TOWNS IN ENGLAND, WALES AND IRELAND IN 1891.

(See Table II Appendix B Note U.)

Serial Number.	Town.	Population (1891).	Serial Number.	Town.	Population (1891).
1 (a)	London*	4,211,060	126 (a)	Rochdale	71,460
12 (a)	Liverpool	517,950	129 (a)	Stockport	70,250
12 (b)	Manchester	505,340	132 (a)	York	66,980
17 (a)	Birmingham	429,170	134 (a)	Southampton	65,320
22 (a)	Leeds	367,510	135 (a)	Willesden	61,270
24 (a)	Sheffield	324,240	135 (b)	Northampton	61,020
36 (a)	Belfast	255,900	136 (a)	Reading	60,050
36 (b)	Dublin	254,710	141 (a)	Ipswich	57,260
45 (a)	Bristol	221,660	143 (a)	Wigan	55,010
46 (a)	Bradford	216,360	143 (b)	Newport (*Monmouth*)	54,690
46 (b)	Nottingham	211,980	145 (a)	Warrington	52,740
48 (a)	Hull	199,990	145 (b)	Coventry	52,720
48 (b)	Salford	198,140	145 (c)	Hastings	52,340
51 (a)	Newcastle	186,340	148 (a)	Grimsby	51,880
60 (a)	Portsmouth	159,250	150 (a)	Great Yarmouth	49,320
69 (a)	Leicester	142,050	155 (a)	Tynemouth	46,270
75 (a)	Oldham	131,460	155 (b)	Oxford	45,740
75 (b)	Sunderland	130,920	156 (a)	Worcester	42,900
76 (a)	Cardiff	128,850	157 (a)	Lincoln	41,490
83 (a)	Blackburn	120,060	158 (a)	Gloucester	39,440
86 (a)	Brighton	115,400	159 (a)	Carlisle	39,180
87 (a)	Bolton	115,000	160 (a)	Exeter	37,580
95 (a)	Preston	107,570	160 (b)	Limerick	37,070
104 (a)	Croydon	102,700	161 (a)	Cambridge	36,980
106 (a)	Norwich	100,960	162 (a)	Macclesfield	36,010
108 (a)	Birkenhead	99,180	163 (a)	Eastbourne	34,980
112 (a)	Huddersfield	95,420	165 (a)	Scarborough	33,780
113 (a)	Derby	94,150	165 (b)	Dover	33,420
114 (a)	Swansea	90,420	167 (a)	Londonderry	32,980
115 (a)	Ystradyfodwg (*Sic*)	88,350	169 (a)	Chatham	31,710
116 (a)	Burnley	87,060	170 (a)	Lancaster	31,040
116 (b)	Gateshead	85,710	174 (a)	Tunbridge Wells	27,890
118 (a)	Plymouth	84,180	174 (b)	Shrewsbury...	26,970
118 (b)	Halifax	82,860	177 (a)	Peterborough	25,170
118 (c)	Wolverhampton	82,620	178 (a)	Waterford	21,690
122 (a)	Cork	75,070			

* (Registration districts. The rest of the towns are by "Urban Sanitary districts".)

TABLE III.—AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX.

(a) Indian Provinces.

Age.	INDIA.		AJMERE.		ASSAM.		BENGAL.		BEHAR.		BOMBAY (PRESIDENCY DIVISION.)		SIND.		LOWER BURMA.		CENTRAL PROVINCES.		MADRAS.		NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.		OUDH.		PUNJAB.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	263	275	386	435	262	299	234	235	305	337	265	279	297	334	223	256	281	289	301	301	261	280	264	280	317	356
1 „	220	237	224	247	281	306	234	248	266	296	199	218	172	202	244	279	284	305	201	207	216	236	266	283	175	197
2 years	243	271	209	223	345	387	292	321	283	325	233	269	256	319	284	328	305	338	212	222	189	218	200	221	212	242
3 „	295	329	305	339	366	415	350	381	276	325	243	279	363	413	313	356	354	394	261	280	263	299	275	302	257	292
4 „	297	308	307	319	398	418	320	320	260	284	281	296	404	423	285	325	333	341	271	276	283	294	267	270	277	299
TOTAL UNDER FIVE YEARS	*1,318*	*1,420*	*1,431*	*1,563*	*1,652*	*1,825*	*1,430*	*1,505*	*1,390*	*1,567*	*1,221*	*1,332*	*1,492*	*1,691*	*1,349*	*1,544*	*1,557*	*1,667*	*1,246*	*1,286*	*1,212*	*1,327*	*1,272*	*1,356*	*1,238*	*1,386*
5—9 „	1,432	1,383	1,273	1,280	1,485	1,337	1,549	1,438	1,242	1,338	1,438	1,418	1,630	1,531	1,340	1,475	1,483	1,424	1,380	1,353	1,339	1,288	1,331	1,243	1,394	1,386
10—14 „	1,214	1,006	874	719	1,053	891	1,139	902	1,087	945	1,275	1,077	1,024	804	1,213	1,189	1,102	906	1,319	1,132	1,262	1,011	1,207	969	1,217	1,064
15—19 „	811	779	882	821	735	796	757	763	624	706	816	781	713	655	867	1,037	703	686	875	798	804	726	813	701	887	856
20—24 „	799	905	1,015	1,051	764	847	711	840	712	935	828	917	799	890	888	861	759	913	891	975	869	937	789	854	847	911
25—29 „	896	925	1,003	966	929	1,043	832	935	969	945	974	961	814	839	882	736	898	966	827	873	952	954	869	921	847	874
30—34 „	885	881	983	983	828	762	859	856	1,007	900	889	878	908	933	844	670	968	968	893	928	934	930	872	917	845	867
35—39 „	587	527	573	508	648	562	631	554	645	491	654	585	558	480	647	523	508	462	590	488	533	529	525	514	505	485
40—44 „	642	645	641	715	535	488	631	634	739	673	505	463	663	715	570	509	728	661	650	660	687	722	718	779	644	689
45—49 „	344	317	318	287	387	334	356	319	319	263	429	454	342	304	394	354	253	225	329	290	321	309	343	315	340	313
50—54 „	436	464	462	509	336	338	409	442	541	512	402	451	445	441	351	360	455	455	416	474	482	525	538	571	485	463
55—59 „	161	157	160	133	214	195	165	168	142	119	186	194	124	108	206	206	99	103	168	152	147	146	158	141	165	141
60 and over	475	591	385	465	434	532	481	644	583	606	383	489	488	609	449	506	487	624	488	591	458	596	565	719	579	565
ACTUAL POPULATION, IN THOUSANDS.*	*117,192*	112,478	*249*	212	*2,504*	2,289	*33,101*	33,453	*1,380*	1,292	*7,181*	6,860	*1,317*	1,097	*1,991*	1,746	*4,959*	4,879	*14,783*	15,129	*17,061*	15,569	*5,852*	5,536	*10,210*	8,640

* Omitting those not returning age.

TABLE III.—Age-Distribution of 10,000 persons of each sex—*contd.*

(b) European countries.

Age.	England and Wales, 1881.		Scotland, 1881.		Ireland, 1881.		France, 1886.		Germany, 1885.		Prussia, 1885.		Bavaria, 1885.		Saxony, 1885.		Holland, 1879.		Sweden, 1880.		Austria, 1880.		Hungary, 1880.		Italy, 1881.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	298	282	307	281	211	195	188	181	289	272	298	280	269	258	317	296	329	315	276	254	314	300	347	333	284	273
1 „	270	257	278	249	206	189	177	171	270	258	278	265	254	245	278	271	284	273	270	249	271	261	266	258	219	211
2 years	278	265	288	261	238	222	191	187	259	248	265	253	244	234	263	252	270	262	250	230	257	250	275	267	252	245
3 „	273	260	285	259	242	232	190	188	254	243	258	247	240	235	253	242	262	255	252	232	249	241	267	260	242	234
4 „	272	258	278	252	257	237	184	183	246	235	250	238	237	229	242	230	248	240	238	208	248	242	270	265	231	227
Total under five years	*1,591*	*1,322*	*1,436*	*1,302*	*1,154*	*1,075*	*930*	*910*	*1,318*	*1,257*	*1,349*	*1,283*	*1,244*	*1,201*	*1,353*	*1,298*	*1,393*	*1,345*	*1,286*	*1,183*	*1,339*	*1,294*	*1,425*	*1,383*	*1,228*	*1,190*
5—9 „	1,241	1,184	1,266	1,148	1,242	1,163	901	891	1,210	1,159	1,223	1,168	1,177	1,137	1,203	1,152	1,137	1,109	1,109	1,023	1,117	1,071	1,102	1,073	1,373	1,042
10—14 „	1,109	1,048	1,143	1,029	1,244	1,141	890	871	1,088	1,044	1,093	1,043	1,071	1,043	1,074	1,028	1,035	1,005	1,002	926	1,007	973	1,044	1,025	970	935
15—19 „	1,003	959	1,054	974	1,083	1,079	848	841	961	534	971	939	932	913	976	952	932	899	1,025	957	944	940	919	1,002	912	940
20—24 „	880	912	926	915	915	930	922	968	850	844	855	866	775	767	895	902	784	775	873	850	879	878	779	887	851	869
25—29 „	776	800	762	782	617	662	732	696	757	760	770	776	709	714	824	814	728	734	707	711	740	744	809	791	736	760
30—34 „	665	679	623	646	554	616	690	675	659	661	670	670	637	638	717	699	624	635	620	641	686	700	726	737	711	734
35—39 „	589	597	544	588	467	504	675	666	603	613	595	606	609	618	628	624	631	630	583	612	646	651	680	631	621	627
40—44 „	533	545	504	546	571	617	631	618	555	567	541	555	581	591	535	539	583	582	526	554	593	612	651	632	626	636
45—49 „	433	453	409	458	380	381	591	588	488	504	476	493	522	528	458	470	495	496	517	542	497	510	495	450	485	485
50—54 „	385	402	370	418	464	487	531	542	408	429	396	418	459	466	384	403	448	454	466	498	430	471	416	443	507	520
55—59 „	302	319	283	322	267	271	474	478	338	369	328	357	387	407	316	352	403	416	443	478	369	389	315	306	378	374
60 and over	693	780	680	872	1,042	1,074	1,185	1,256	765	859	733	826	897	977	637	773	807	920	843	1,025	753	767	639	634	902	888
Actual population in thousands.*	*12,640*	13,334	*1,799*	1,936	*2,531*	2,640	*18,895*	19,025	*22,934*	23,922	*13,894*	14,425	*2,639*	2,781	*1,542*	1,639	*1,983*	2,029	*2,215*	2,350	*10,820*	11,324	*7,696*	7,930	*14,263*	14,193

* Omitting those not returning age.

TABLE III.—AGE-DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX—(*concld.*)

(c) Other Countries.

Age.	Canada.		United States, America.				Chilé.		Jamaica.		Victoria.		New South Wales.		South Australia.		Queensland.		New Zealand.	
			White.		Coloured.															
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	286	283	280	281	336	343	368	363	225	214	262	282	...	...	305	338	281	392	299	342
1 „	233	229	244	245	292	292	429	407	256	241	251	269	...	...	287	315	239	339	251	294
2 years	302	299	275	275	347	342	863	834	257	244	260	278	...	...	284	321	252	344	295	334
3 „	288	287	265	269	329	334			282	280	255	273	...	...	270	308	228	314	289	326
4 „	280	281	269	270	344	341			329	315	251	271	...	...	260	303	223	298	278	322
Total under five years	*1,389*	*1,379*	*1,333*	*1,340*	*1,648*	*1,652*	*1,660*	*1,604*	*1,349*	*1,294*	*1,279*	*1,373*	*1,372*	*1,618*	*1,406*	*1,585*	*1,223*	*1,687*	*1,412*	*1,618*
5—9 „	1,302	1,298	1,245	1,263	1,532	1,540	1,339	1,264	1,333	1,297	1,213	1,327	1,219	1,447	1,164	1,332	1,026	1,421	1,370	1,573
10—14 „	1,200	1,176	1,122	1,127	1,254	1,218	1,126	1,072	1,287	1,213	1,202	1,314	1,101	1,278	1,084	1,233	837	1,161	1,097	1,254
15—19 „	1,099	1,136	971	1,035	962	992	1,024	1,102	973	976	1,094	1,248	932	1,106	990	1,150	853	1,083	936	1,122
20—24 „	980	1,034	1,003	1,026	990	1,040	929	969	1,017	1,036	898	1,056	979	1,015	1,131	1,062	1,264	1,122	794	922
25—29 „	764	789	831	801	802	794	997	1,056	861	908	608	658	856	750	1,005	782	1,239	937	788	751
30—34 „	607	615	699	673	579	575	601	575	705	708	501	536	717	626	733	590	908	624	728	607
35—39 „	533	539	611	609	514	529	694	717	566	570	518	526	668	561	644	512	689	520	630	539
40—44 „	453	454	502	507	390	434	358	336	488	467	574	518	592	450	491	464	628	470	621	495
45—49 „	401	391	435	423	344	329	435	449	350	354	627	474	475	350	379	380	521	355	580	388
50—54 „	334	327	387	363	326	302	206	194	277	291	585	373	382	260	328	297	361	249	436	279
55—59 „	266	252	276	256	191	154	280	279	173	186	353	222	222	174	223	206	196	150	254	166
60 and over	672	610	585	577	468	441	351	383	621	700	548	375	485	365	422	407	255	221	354	286
Actual population in thousands*	*2,160*	2,106	*22,131*	21,272	*3,386*	3,365	*1,264*	1,264	*279*	294	*450*	409	*409*	340	*149*	130	*187*	132	*310*	266

*Omitting those not returning age.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES AT EACH AGE-PERIOD.

(a) Indian Provinces.

Age.	India.	Ajmere.	Assam.	Bengal.	Berar.	Bombay, Presidency Division.	Sind.	Lower Burma	Central Provinces.	Madras.	North-West Provinces.	Oudh.	Punjab.
Under 1 year.	1,004	960	1,082	1,017	1,033	1,005	936	1,007	1,013	975	985	1,003	950
1 "	1,036	937	1,032	1,073	1,043	1,048	978	1,005	1,056	1,056	1,001	1,007	954
2 years.	1,072	910	1,064	1,111	1,075	1,067	1,040	1,012	1,090	1,071	1,055	1,045	966
3 "	1,070	948	1,076	1,102	1,102	1,096	946	994	1,096	1,037	1,045	1,037	963
4 "	992	884	997	1,010	1,022	1,006	871	1,006	1,007	1,042	952	957	914
TOTAL UNDER FIVE YEARS.	*1,034*	*930*	*1,048*	*1,065*	*1,055*	*1,042*	*944*	*1,003*	*1,054*	*1,057*	*1,005*	*1,008*	*948*
5—9 "	926	856	886	938	1,008	942	782	965	923	1,004	883	884	842
10—14 "	795	701	802	801	814	806	654	860	809	879	735	759	739
15—19 "	922	792	1,027	1,019	1,059	914	766	1,048	960	934	829	815	817
20—24 "	1,088	882	1,052	1,195	1,229	1,059	928	850	1,183	1,218	989	1,024	911
25—29 "	991	819	1,065	1,071	912	943	859	761	1,058	1,080	920	1,002	873
30—34 "	955	851	874	1,006	837	948	856	696	923	1,066	915	995	868
35—39 "	861	756	822	886	712	854	717	709	895	847	911	926	813
40—44 "	964	949	866	1,015	853	877	899	783	893	1,041	964	1,026	905
45—49 "	885	770	818	906	773	1,010	739	789	875	990	882	870	779
50—54 "	1,021	939	954	1,092	886	1,071	825	900	934	1,168	1,000	1,004	806
55—59 "	936	710	861	1,027	786	997	727	877	1,028	922	911	847	723
60 and over	1,195	1,029	1,163	1,352	972	1,223	1,040	987	1,260	1,240	1,196	1,204	826
TOTAL ...	959	851	948	1,011	936	955	835	877	984	1,024	918	946	846

TABLE IV—*contd.*—AVERAGE NUMBER OF FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES AT EACH AGE-PERIOD.

(b) Other Countries.

Age.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	France.	Germany.	Prussia.	Bavaria.	Saxony.	Sweden.	Holland.	Austria.	Hungary.	Italy.	Canada.	United States of America.		Chilé.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	Queensland.	New Zealand.
															White.	Coloured.						
Under 1 year	998	982	962	972	933	974	1,009	991	975	979	1,001	990	956	964	965	1,015	988	979	...	966	987	980
1 „	1,004	964	953	973	996	987	1,017	1,035	978	984	1,007	997	962	960	966	994	950	975	...	955	1,002	1,003
2 years	1,003	978	973	987	999	993	1,011	1,018	974	991	1,015	1,001	965	967	963	979		971	...	985	967	968
3 „	1,006	977	999	991	1,001	994	1,033	1,023	977	995	1,015	1,002	962	972	976	1,006	966	973	...	992	972	966
4 „	1,004	977	963	998	996	986	1,016	1,040	976	991	1,021	1,014	978	984	963	987		980	...	1,018	941	993
TOTAL UNDER FIVE YEARS ...	*1,003*	*976*	*971*	*984*	*995*	*987*	*1,017*	*1,020*	*976*	*987*	*1,011*	*1,000*	*964*	*968*	*967*	*996*	*967*	*976*	*978*	*989*	*974*	*981*
5—9 „	1,006	976	977	996	999	992	1,018	1,018	978	998	1,004	1,003	966	972	975	999	944	994	985	997	978	983
10—14 „	997	968	957	985	1,000	991	1,025	1,017	980	994	1,011	1,012	959	956	966	964	952	994	963	991	980	978
15—19 „	1,008	994	1,040	999	1,014	1,005	1,033	1,037	990	983	1,043	1,124	1,025	1,008	1,024	1,024	1,076	1,037	981	1,013	897	1,026
20—24 „	1,093	1,063	1,060	1,057	1,036	1,051	1,043	1,071	1,034	1,012	1,046	1,173	1,017	1,029	984	1,043	1,043	1,069	861	819	627	994
25—29 „	1,087	1,105	1,120	958	1,048	1,046	1,062	1,051	1,066	1,032	1,052	1,007	1,027	1,007	927	984	1,059	984	727	678	534	816
30—34 „	1,077	1,117	1,161	985	1,047	1,039	1,056	1,027	1,097	1,042	1,067	1,045	1,027	989	924	986	956	972	725	701	486	714
35—39 „	1,069	1,161	1,128	993	1,061	1,057	1,070	1,057	1,113	1,022	1,055	957	1,005	987	957	1,023	1,033	922	697	692	533	731
40—44 „	1,079	1,166	1,128	986	1,065	1,064	1,071	1,071	1,118	1,022	1,050	1,030	1,010	977	971	1,106	937	820	631	823	528	682
45—49 „	1,103	1,204	1,047	1,001	1,078	1,075	1,066	1,092	1,113	1,026	1,072	950	996	949	935	1,036	1,033	687	612	873	481	573
50—54 „	1,104	1,215	1,095	1,028	1,098	1,095	1,071	1,114	1,134	1,038	1,146	1,097	1,020	954	901	910	941	580	564	790	488	548
55—59 „	1,111	1,224	1,058	1,015	1,137	1,130	1,107	1,183	1,144	1,051	1,104	1,001	986	924	893	797	995	572	652	807	542	559
60 and over	1,187	1,377	1,075	1,067	1,171	1,170	1,148	1,290	1,289	1,157	1,068	1,022	980	886	748	935	1,091	623	622	841	613	602
TOTAL	1,055	1,076	1,043	1,005	1,043	1,038	1,054	1,063	1,061	1,023	1,047	1,030	995	929	961	993	1,000	909	830	872	706	856

TABLE IV.

(b) Other countries*—(*concld*).

Age.	Denmark.	Belgium.	Portugal.	Spain.	Norway.	Switzerland.	Japan.
Under 1 year.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 years.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL UNDER FIVE YEARS.†	*980*	*986*	*979*	*974*	*971*	*999*	*983*
5—9 „	980	987	965	974	973	996	976
10—14 „	976	985	956	964	968	1,005	976
15—19 „	987	981	1,166	1,093	1,017	1,009	972
20—24 „	1,067	999	1,148	1,227	1,148	1,072	971
25—29 „	1,063	989	1,195	1,123	1,180	1,036	963
30—34 „ / 35—39 „	1,070	997	1,144	1,067	1,228	1,048	936
40—44 „ / 45—49 „	1,046	997	1,148	1,045	1,081	1,063	933
50—54 „ / 55—59 „	1,048	1,006	1,150	1,019	1,075	1,098	973
60 and over	1,296	1,136	1,227	1,172	1,263	1,083	1,290
TOTAL ...	**1,036**	**1,001**	**1,091**	**1,045**	**1,061**	**1,041**	**977**

* Complete returns not available.

† Not shown in annual periods.

TABLE V.—SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION BY AGE.*

(a) Unmarried.

Country or Province.	0—14		15—24		25—39		40—49		50 and over.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
INDIA.	7,646	9,487	1,622	377	568	89	88	24	76	23
INDIA (1881). Ajmer	6,851	9,748	2,103	206	816	27	119	9	111	10
Assam	7,665	9,209	1,621	596	586	146	76	27	52	22
Bengal	8,114	9,761	1,381	158	420	55	49	13	36	13
Berar	8,419	9,697	942	162	465	91	88	26	86	24
Bombay	7,949	9,578	1,449	251	467	112	71	30	64	29
Sind	6,989	9,376	1,721	478	991	86	170	27	129	33
Lower Burma	6,735	8,087	2,277	1,668	810	174	106	30	72	41
Central Provinces ..	8,295	9,611	1,217	289	389	68	56	16	43	16
Madras	7,066	9,096	2,205	671	639	147	52	44	38	42
North-West Provinces ...	7,727	9,695	1,408	208	622	62	128	18	115	17
Oudh	7,522	9,601	1,472	276	615	74	145	24	147	25
Punjab	7,057	9,411	1,818	498	786	58	171	16	168	17
Baroda	7,605	9,596	1,491	324	613	58	144	12	147	10
Mysore	6,561	9,020	2,449	715	879	190	72	44	39	31
England and Wales	6,041	6,005	2,717	2,603	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland	5,802	5,536	2,770	2,591	998	1,051	201	319	229	503
Ireland	5,299	5,327	2,809	2,884	1,244	1,058	290	294	358	437
Prussia	5,873	6,032	2,818	2,711	1,006	834	146	186	157	237
Bavaria	5,573	5,627	2,661	2,537	1,206	972	221	277	339	587
Saxony	6,052	6,180	2,929	2,792	814	700	105	142	100	186
Wurtemberg	5,951	5,877	2,668	2,529	993	868	177	287	211	439
German Empire	5,821	5,956	2,812	2,679	1,022	844	159	209	186	312
Austria	5,631	5,783	2,827	2,585	1,088	953	212	288	242	391
Hungary†	6,665	7,476	2,640	2,049	529	332	90	78	76	65
Sweden	5,449	5,256	2,937	2,763	1,184	1,207	210	334	220	440
Holland	5,718	5,823	2,623	2,521	1,124	1,002	247	272	288	382
France	4,937	5,301	2,985	2,756	1,294	1,004	350	365	434	574
Italy	5,461	5,866	2,785	2,638	1,174	845	253	236	327	385
Portugal†	5,761	5,270	2,435	2,379	1,228	1,356	273	433	303	562
New South Wales	5,238	6,842	2,505	2,534	1,424	504	453	71	380	49
Victoria	5,309	6,276	2,705	3,014	991	549	479	93	516	68
South Australia	5,316	6,694	2,854	2,737	1,469	460	225	64	136	45
Queensland	4,232	6,936	2,702	2,549	2,181	438	574	48	311	29
New Zealand	5,490	6,881	2,329	2,547	1,390	460	458	65	333	47

* Throughout these tables the divorced are included amongst the widowed in the European and Burma returns. It is not certain, however, that in other Indian Provinces, where the process is less formal, this rule has been observed, and, if not, this class will have been combined with the married.

† *Portugal and Hungary include one year in each period later than the rest, viz. 0-15, 16-25, 26-40, 41-50, and 51 and over. This probably affects the first period more than the remainder.*

TABLE V—*contd.*

(b) Married.

Country or Province.	0—14		15—24		25—39		40—49		50 and over.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
INDIA	534	1,454	1,696	2,984	4,221	3,840	1,814	1,095	1,734	627
INDIA (1881). Ajmer	318	865	1,799	3,352	4,516	4,129	1,775	1,117	1,592	507
Assam	118	710	1,416	3,040	4,699	4,446	1,908	1,093	1,858	711
Bengal	675	1,598	1,613	2,895	4,198	3,668	1,792	965	1,722	564
Berar ...	828	2,237	1,678	2,647	4,097	3,513	1,644	1,031	1,753	572
Bombay	560	1,730	1,921	2,958	4,419	3,771	1,632	965	1,468	573
Sind	195	544	1,337	2,928	4,307	4,338	2,153	1,405	2,008	785
Lower Burma	4	23	1,087	2,495	4,700	4,412	2,155	1,779	2,054	1,291
Central Provinces ...	594	1,332	1,765	2,858	4,210	4,051	1,762	1,109	1,669	650
Madras	166	1,017	1,150	3,308	4,520	4,050	2,107	1,075	2,057	550
North-West Provinces ...	676	1,343	2,020	2,698	4,055	3,895	1,703	1,200	1,546	664
Oudh	600	1,118	1,819	2,716	3,833	3,940	1,844	1,376	1,904	820
Punjab	355	847	1,803	3,089	3,993	3,920	1,865	1,343	1,984	801
Baroda	964	1,799	2,088	2,804	3,986	3,638	1,511	1,066	1,451	693
Mysore	118	1,005	1,141	3,534	4,979	4,178	2,142	888	1,620	395
England and Wales	0	0	573	977	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland	0	0	466	887	4,034	4,414	2,403	2,316	3,097	2,383
Ireland	0	0	243	653	2,759	3,853	2,583	2,503	4,415	2,991
Prussia	0	0	193	696	4,026	4,494	2,595	2,414	3,186	2,396
Bavaria	0	0	114	480	3,497	4,153	2,758	2,626	3,631	2,741
Saxony	0	0	305	800	4,442	4,734	2,407	2,277	2,846	2,189
Wurtemberg	0	0	76	419	3,462	4,126	2,960	2,845	3,502	2,610
German Empire	0	0	183	659	3,940	4,436	2,635	2,462	3,242	2,443
Austria	0	2	234	945	3,886	4,310	2,614	2,404	3,266	2,339
Hungary	0	13	718	2,058	4,607	4,638	2,389	1,904	2,286	1,387
Sweden	0	0	196	494	3,370	3,718	2,563	2,481	3,817	3,307
Holland	0	0	233	528	3,700	4,095	2,599	2,500	3,408	2,877
France	0	0	305	1,045	3,379	3,636	2,429	2,235	3,887	3,084
Italy	0	0	260	1,035	3,690	4,368	2,514	2,259	3,536	2,398
Portugal	0	2	394	992	3,905	4,314	2,501	2,292	3,200	2,400
New South Wales	0	1	521	1,588	4,459	4,859	2,582	2,053	2,438	1,499
Victoria	0	0	389	1,191	3,303	4,173	2,945	2,607	3,363	2,029
South Australia	0	0	533	1,527	4,566	4,590	2,315	2,089	2,586	1,794
Queensland	0	0	570	1,801	4,804	4,993	2,707	2,027	1,919	1,179
New Zealand	0	0	293	1,242	4,154	4,850	3,043	2,378	2,510	1,530

TABLE V—*contd.*

(c) Widowed.

Country or Province.	0—14.		15—24.		25—39.		40—49.		50 and over.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
INDIA	176	137	690	543	2,516	2,271	1,975	2,243	4,643	4,806
INDIA (1881).										
Ajmer	106	42	725	375	2,429	1,927	2,036	2,558	4,703	5,098
Assam	44	60	592	606	2,592	2,522	2,018	2,141	4,754	4,671
Bengal	256	194	677	625	2,500	2,448	1,934	2,210	4,633	4,523
Berar	309	217	575	323	2,627	1,647	1,865	2,087	4,624	5,726
Bombay	279	207	766	550	2,730	2,452	1,963	2,248	4,262	4,543
Sind ..	24	24	377	360	2,[illegible]31	1,918	2,309	2,509	4,859	5,189
Lower Burma	2	4	559	672	2,794	1,646	2,049	1,698	4,596	6,080
Central Provinces ..	149	98	650	319	2,638	1,726	1,974	2,141	4,589	5,716
Madras	58	98	344	617	2,323	2,461	2,042	2,258	5,233	4,566
North-West Provinces ...	183	84	935	394	2,642	1,945	1,910	2,277	4,330	5,300
Oudh	182	62	770	284	2,268	1,582	1,832	2,175	4,948	5,897
Punjab	65	52	556	407	2,143	1,852	1,995	2,321	5,241	5,368
Baroda	336	161	741	463	2,613	2,170	2,062	2,309	4,248	4,897
Mysore	29	103	398	846	3,281	3,189	2,340	2,303	3,952	3,559
England and Wales ...	0	0	57	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland	0	0	55	39	1,193	953	1,466	1,617	7,286	7,391
Ireland ...	0	0	30	32	618	747	1,090	1,429	8,262	7,792
Prussia	0	0	17	30	659	781	1,023	1,525	8,301	7,664
Bavaria	0	0	9	21	529	671	975	1,389	8,487	7,919
Saxony	0	0	30	34	1,114	931	1,465	1,519	7,391	7,516
Wurtemberg	0	0	3	14	422	594	865	1,418	8,710	7,974
German Empire	0	0	16	30	700	812	1,065	1,519	8,219	7,639
Austria	0	0	20	51	735	889	1,072	1,649	8,173	7,411
Hungary	0	2	92	228	1,175	1,723	1,540	2,208	7,193	5,839
Sweden	0	0	14	17	654	529	1,060	1,186	8,272	8,268
Holland	0	0	16	24	732	611	1,114	1,177	8,138	8,188
France	0	0	72	139	884	976	1,299	1,395	7,745	7,490
Italy	0	0	28	59	829	889	1,291	1,593	7,852	7,459
Portugal	0	0	40	62	942	1,078	1,521	1,798	7,497	7,062
New South Wales	0	0	84	140	1,343	1,573	1,986	2,189	6,587	6,098
Victoria	0	0	65	179	957	1,612	1,957	2,486	7,021	5,723
South Australia	0	0	89	89	1,627	1,340	1,900	2,300	6,384	6,271
Queensland	0	0	122	230	2,015	2,054	2,620	2,467	5,243	5,246
New Zealand ...	0	0	46	101	1,347	1,659	2,412	2,363	6,195	5,877

TABLE V—*concld.*

(d) All conditions (*From Table III*).

Country or Province.	0—14.		15—24.		25—39.		40—49.		50 and over.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
INDIA	3,964	3,809	1,610	1,684	2,368	2,333	986	962	1,072	1,212
INDIA (1881).										
Ajmer	3,578	3,562	1,897	1,872	2,559	2,457	959	1,002	1,007	1,107
Assam	4,190	4,103	1,499	1,643	2,403	2,367	922	822	984	1,065
Bengal	4,118	3,845	1,468	1,603	2,372	2,345	987	953	1,055	1,254
Berar	3,719	3,850	1,336	1,641	2,621	2,336	1,058	936	1,266	1,237
Bombay	3,934	3,827	1,644	1,698	2,517	2,424	934	917	971	1,131
Sind	4,146	4,026	1,512	1,545	2,280	2,252	1,005	1,019	1,057	1,158
Lower Burma	3,902	4,208	1,755	1,898	2,373	1,959	964	863	1,006	1,072
Central Provinces ...	4,142	3,997	1,462	1,599	2,374	2,336	981	886	1,041	1,182
Madras	3,945	3,771	1,694	1,773	2,310	2,289	979	950	1,072	1,217
North-West Provinces ...	3,813	3,626	1,673	1,663	2,419	2,413	1,008	1,031	1,087	1,267
Oudh	3,810	3,568	1,602	1,555	2,266	2,252	1,061	1,094	1,261	1,431
Punjab	3,849	3,836	1,734	1,767	2,197	2,226	984	1,002	1,229	1,169
Baroda	3,874	3,860	1,754	1,707	2,421	2,349	934	945	1,017	1,139
Mysore	3,682	3,668	1,820	1,841	2,603	2,491	1,007	940	888	1,060
England and Wales	3,741	3,554	1,883	1,871	2,030	2,076	966	998	1,380	1,501
Scotland...	3,845	3,479	1,980	1,889	1,929	2,016	913	1,004	1,333	1,612
Ireland	3,640	3,379	1,998	2,009	1,638	1,782	951	998	1,773	1,832
Prussia	3,665	3,494	1,826	1,805	2,035	2,052	1,017	1,048	1,457	1,601
Bavaria	3,492	3,381	1,707	1,680	1,955	1,970	1,103	1,119	1,743	1,850
Saxony	3,630	3,478	1,871	1,854	2,169	2,131	993	1,009	1,337	1,528
Wurtemberg	3,701	3,529	1,684	1,653	1,812	1,883	1,150	1,193	1,653	1,742
German Empire	3,616	3,460	1,811	1,778	2,019	2,034	1,043	1,071	1,511	1,657
Austria	3,463	3,338	1,823	1,818	2,072	2,095	1,090	1,122	1,552	1,627
Hungary*	3,571	3,481	1,698	1,889	2,215	2,159	1,146	1,088	1,370	1,383
Sweden	3,397	3,132	1,898	1,807	1,910	1,964	1,043	1,096	1,752	2,001
Holland	3,565	3,459	1,716	1,674	1,983	1,999	1,078	1,078	1,658	1,790
France	2,721	2,672	1,770	1,809	2,097	2,037	1,222	1,206	2,190	2,276
Italy	3,271	3,167	1,763	1,809	2,068	2,121	1,111	1,121	1,787	1,782
Portugal*	3,591	3,181	1,652	1,751	2,116	2,255	1,072	1,128	1,569	1,682
New South Wales	3,692	4,343	1,911	2,121	2,241	1,937	1,067	800	1,089	799
Victoria	3,694	4,011	1,992	2,304	1,627	1,720	1,201	992	1,486	970
South Australia	3,654	4,150	2,121	2,212	2,382	1,884	870	844	973	910
Queensland ...	3,086	4,269	2,117	2,205	2,836	2,081	1,149	825	812	620
New Zealand	3,879	4,445	1,730	2,044	2,146	1,897	1,201	883	1,044	731

* Portugal and Hungary include one year in each period later than the rest; viz., 0-15, 16-25, 26-40, 46-50 and 51 and over. This probably affects the first period more than the remainder.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 10,000 PERSONS OF EACH SEX AT EACH AGE-PERIOD.

(a) Indian Provinces (1881).

Province.	Sex.	All Ages.			0—14			15—24			25—39			40—49			50 and over.		
		Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
India ...	Males ...	4,841	4,670	489	9,348	630	22	4,875	4,916	209	1,160	8,321	519	433	8,359	978	341	7,545	2,114
	Females ...	3,232	4,895	1,873	8,061	1,872	67	726	8,671	603	123	8,055	1,822	79	5,563	4,358	61	2,526	7,413
Ajmer ...	Males ...	5,006	4,493	501	9,585	400	15	5,550	4,258	192	1,596	7,928	476	621	8,314	1,065	551	7,106	2,343
	Females ...	3,189	5,157	1,654	8,727	1,253	20	351	9,318	331	35	8,667	1,298	27	5,749	4,224	29	2,358	7,613
Assam ...	Males ...	5,400	4,249	351	9,876	120	4	5,842	4,018	140	1,315	8,307	378	443	8,790	767	287	8,019	1,694
	Females ...	4,115	4,275	1,610	9,237	740	23	1,492	7,914	594	253	8,031	1,716	136	5,677	4,187	86	2,855	7,059
Bengal ...	Males ...	4,651	4,946	403	9,165	810	25	4,377	5,437	186	823	8,753	424	233	8,979	788	159	8,074	1,767
	Females ...	2,937	4,913	2,150	7,454	2,438	108	290	8,872	838	69	7,686	2,245	39	4,976	4,985	30	2,212	7,758
Berar ...	Males ...	3,845	5,618	537	8,705	1,250	45	2,712	7,057	231	682	8,780	538	321	8,733	946	261	7,779	1,960
	Females ...	2,586	5,850	1,564	6,512	3,400	88	255	9,437	308	101	8,796	1,103	73	6,440	3,487	50	2,707	7,243
Bombay ...	Males ...	4,587	4,888	525	9,267	696	37	4,042	5,713	245	850	8,500	570	351	8,544	1,105	303	7,391	2,306
	Females ...	3,026	5,143	1,831	7,575	2,326	99	446	8,960	594	140	8,008	1,852	99	5,411	4,490	79	2,595	7,326
Sind ...	Males ...	5,828	3,666	506	9,824	173	3	6,633	3,241	126	2,533	6,927	540	985	7,852	1,163	708	6,965	2,327
	Females ...	4,032	4,430	1,538	9,392	598	10	1,246	8,396	358	154	8,536	1,310	107	6,106	3,787	115	2,999	6,886
Lower Burma ...	Males ...	5,791	3,818	391	9,996	4	0	7,511	2,364	125	1,978	7,561	461	633	8,536	831	416	7,797	1,787
	Females ...	5,191	3,892	917	9,978	21	1	4,561	5,115	324	463	8,766	771	180	8,017	1,803	197	4,686	5,117
Central Provinces	Males ...	4,631	4,939	430	9,276	709	15	3,850	5,959	191	760	8,762	478	263	8,872	865	192	7,915	1,893
	Females ...	3,439	5,080	1,481	8,271	1,693	36	622	9,083	295	100	8,806	1,094	62	6,357	3,581	46	2,794	7,160
Madras ...	Males ...	5,471	4,146	383	9,820	174	6	7,112	2,810	78	1,512	8,103	385	292	8,910	798	192	7,941	1,867
	Females ...	3,641	4,232	2,127	8,801	1,144	55	1,376	7,885	739	234	7,481	2,285	169	4,783	5,048	125	1,910	7,965
North-West Provinces.	Males ...	4,495	4,847	658	9,109	859	32	3,782	5,850	368	1,156	8,125	719	569	8,185	1,246	474	6,901	2,625
	Females ...	2,992	5,291	1,717	8,000	1,960	40	373	9,220	407	77	8,540	1,383	53	6,156	3,791	42	2,773	7,180
Oudh ...	Males ...	4,603	4,851	546	9,210	764	26	4,228	5,510	262	1,249	8,204	547	630	8,427	943	535	7,322	2,143
	Females ...	3,079	5,234	1,687	8,287	1,684	29	546	9,145	309	97	8,768	1,135	67	6,580	3,353	53	3,000	6,947
Punjab ...	Males ...	5,242	4,150	608	9,007	383	10	5,492	4,313	195	1,873	7,535	592	910	7,859	1,231	717	6,694	2,589
	Females ...	3,622	4,952	1,426	8,888	1,093	19	1,020	8,651	329	95	8,719	1,186	58	6,638	3,304	52	3,395	6,553
Baroda ...	Males ...	4,431	5,051	518	8,698	1,257	45	3,768	6,013	219	1,123	8,318	559	681	8,176	1,143	638	7,200	2,162
	Females ...	2,967	5,491	1,542	7,376	2,560	64	562	9,020	418	73	8,503	1,424	37	6,195	3,768	27	3,344	6,629
Mysore ...	Males ...	5,541	3,846	613	9,872	123	5	7,455	2,411	134	1,870	7,357	773	1,397	8,179	1,424	248	7,022	2,730
	Females ...	3,607	3,878	2,515	8,867	1,063	70	1,402	7,442	1,156	276	6,505	3,219	171	3,666	6,163	107	1,446	8,447

TABLE VI—*contd.*

(b) Other Countries.

Country.	Sex.	All Ages.			0—14			15—24			25—39			40—49			50 and over.		
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
England and Wales ...	Males ...	6,193	3,463	344	10,000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Females ...	5,928	3,314	758	10,000	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scotland	Males ...	6,628	3,044	328	10,000	0	0	9,275	716	9	3.431	6.366	203	1.457	8,016	527	1,140	7,069	1,791
	Females ...	6,285	2,896	819	10,000	0	0	8,623	1,360	17	3.274	6,339	387	2 001	6,680	1,319	1,961	4.282	3,757
Ireland	Males ...	6,871	2,750	379	10,000	0	0	9,660	334	6	5,221	4,636	143	2,095	7,471	434	1,388	6,848	1,764
	Females ...	6,344	2,698	958	10,000	0	0	9,107	877	16	3,767	5,832	401	1,869	6,760	1,371	1,514	4,408	4,078
Prussia	Males ...	6,242	3,435	323	10,000	0	0	9,634	363	3	3,086	6,799	115	893	8,762	345	676	7.512	1,812
	Females ...	5,794	3,325	881	10,000	0	0	8,702	1,282	16	2,355	7,283	362	1,030	7,663	1,307	855	4,981	4,164
Bavaria	Males ...	6,268	3,372	360	10,000	0	0	9,773	225	2	3.869	6,033	98	1.255	8,430	315	1,218	7,025	1,757
	Females ...	6,009	3,213	778	10,000	0	0	9,072	918	10	2,963	6,772	265	1,490	7,544	966	1,908	4,761	3,331
Saxony	Males ...	5,998	3,710	292	10,000	0	0	9,390	605	5	2.253	7,597	150	636	8,998	366	444	7,894	1,662
	Females ...	5,628	3,498	874	10,000	0	0	8,475	1,509	16	1,849	7,769	382	789	7,895	1,316	684	5,014	4,301
Wurtemberg	Males ...	6,218	3,406	376	10,000	0	0	9,846	153	1	3,406	6,506	88	954	8,763	283	798	7,217	1,985
	Females ...	6,005	3,184	811	10,000	0	0	9,186	807	7	2,767	6,977	256	1,444	7,592	964	1,517	4,771	3,712
German Empire... ...	Males ...	6,213	3,449	338	10,000	0	0	9,649	348	3	3,148	6,735	117	944	8,712	344	765	7,400	1,835
	Females ...	5,809	3,321	870	10,000	0	0	8,754	1,231	15	2,411	7,241	348	1,134	7,632	1,234	1,092	4,896	4,012
Austria	Males ...	6,151	3,554	295	10,000	0	0	9,541	456	3	3,230	6,665	105	1,194	8,516	290	962	7,482	1.556
	Females ...	5,771	3,416	813	9,998	2	0	8,202	1,775	23	2,626	7,029	345	1,484	7,321	1,195	1,388	4,909	3,703
Hungary	Males ...	5,603	4,090	307	10,000	0	0	8,331	1,653	16	1,337	8,501	162	470	9,091	439	353	7,806	1,841
	Females ...	4,941	4,050	1,009	9,985	14	1	5,416	4,461	123	741	8,475	784	375	7,467	2,158	269	4,750	4,981
Sweden	Males ...	6,233	3,411	356	10,000	0	0	9,645	352	3	3,861	6,017	122	1.256	8,383	361	784	7,536	1,680
	Females ...	5,958	3,233	809	10,000	0	0	9,109	884	7	3,661	6,121	218	1,816	7,308	876	1,311	5.344	3,345

TABLE VI—*concld.*

(b) Other Countries—*concld.*

Country.	Sex.	All Ages.			0—14			15—24			25—39			40—49			50 and over.		
		Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Holland	Males ...	6,237	3,392	371	10,000	0	0	9,536	460	4	3,534	6,329	137	1,432	8,184	384	1,083	7,096	1,821
	Females ...	5,940	3,317	743	10,000	0	0	8,943	1,047	10	2,978	6,795	227	1,496	7,693	811	1,270	5,333	3,397
France	Males ...	5,513	3,954	533	10,000	0	0	9,298	680	22	3,402	6,373	225	1,578	7,855	567	1,094	7,020	1,886
	Females ...	5,041	3,934	1,025	10,000	0	0	7,654	2,265	79	2,484	7,025	491	1,524	7,291	1,185	1,275	5,345	3,380
Italy	Males ...	5,989	3,610	401	10,000	0	0	9,462	532	6	3,399	6,441	160	1,366	8,169	465	1,096	7,144	1,760
	Females ...	5,397	3,672	931	9,999	1	0	7,870	2,100	30	2,152	7,457	391	1,279	7,398	1,323	1,165	4,938	3,897
Portugal	Males ...	6,232	3,362	406	10,000	0	0	9,189	801	10	3,617	6,202	181	1,581	7,843	576	1,205	6,856	1,939
	Females ...	6,040	3,119	841	9,998	2	0	8,204	1,767	29	3,631	5,967	402	2,318	6,340	1,342	2,018	4,450	3,532
New South Wales ...	Males ...	7,064	2,694	242	10,000	0	0	9,255	734	11	4,490	5,365	145	3,010	6,538	452	2,474	6,055	1,471
	Females ...	6,354	3,173	473	10,000	0	0	7,593	2,376	31	1,655	7,961	384	562	8,143	1,293	392	5,984	3,624
Victoria	Males ...	6,958	2,757	285	10,000	0	0	9,452	539	9	4,235	5,598	167	2,776	6,760	464	2,414	6,241	1,345
	Females ...	6,398	3,072	530	10,000	0	0	8,371	1,588	41	2,044	7,459	497	597	8,075	1,328	448	6,426	3,126
South Australia	Males ...	6,874	2,939	187	10,000	0	0	9,253	739	8	4,238	5,634	128	1,776	7,817	407	958	7,817	1,225
	Females ...	6,199	3,351	450	10,000	0	0	7,668	2,314	18	1,515	8,165	320	473	8,301	1,226	302	6,602	3,096
Queensland	Males ...	7,299	2,504	197	10,000	0	0	9,316	673	11	5,616	4,244	140	3,649	5,901	450	2,797	5,927	1,276
	Females ...	6,157	3,476	367	10,000	0	0	7,120	2,841	39	1,297	8,341	362	355	8,547	1,098	287	6,610	3,103
New Zealand	Males ...	7,076	2,724	200	10,000	0	0	9,532	462	6	4,591	5,282	127	2,694	6,903	403	2,257	6,553	1,190
	Females ...	6,463	3,171	366	10,000	0	0	8,055	1,927	18	1,569	8,111	320	478	8,543	979	415	6,643	2,942

TABLE VII.—SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES OF THE SAME AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION

(a) Indian Provinces (1881).

Province.	All Ages.				0—14				15—24				25—39				40—49				50 and over.			
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
India	641	1,006	3,677	960	795	2,736	2,862	922	149	1,771	2,895	1,004	100	915	3,318	945	170	607	4,176	937	193	363	3,807	1,085
Ajmer	542	977	2,808	851	772	2,656	1,114	848	53	1,838	1,453	840	18	893	2,228	817	39	615	3,529	890	49	311	3,044	937
Assam	723	954	4,351	948	869	5,729	*5,957*	929	266	2,048	4,454	1,040	179	903	4,234	934	259	546	4,616	846	309	365	4,275	1,026
Bengal	638	1,004	5,399	1,011	768	2,842	4,068	944	73	1,802	4,990	1,104	84	877	5,286	999	162	541	6,172	976	226	329	5,270	1,200
Berar	629	975	2,730	936	725	2,634	1,916	969	108	1,537	1,535	1,150	123	836	1,712	834	188	611	3,054	829	174	318	3,380	914
Bombay	630	1,005	3,329	955	759	3,107	2,475	929	109	1,548	2,392	987	152	859	2,988	920	265	594	3,812	938	289	392	3,550	1,117
Sind	550	1,007	2,532	838	773	2,801	2,849	809	160	2,206	2,114	852	50	1,014	1,996	823	92	657	2,757	845	148	393	2,703	913
Lower Burma	786	894	2,057	876	944	*5,307*	*3,667*	945	576	2,051	2,472	948	169	839	1,212	724	224	738	1,705	786	442	562	2,677	934
Central Provinces	731	1,012	3,391	984	847	2,268	2,208	949	174	1,640	1,665	1,076	127	973	2,218	968	211	636	3,678	888	268	394	4,225	1,117
Madras	681	1,045	5,681	1,024	877	6,417	9,755	979	207	3,005	10,081	1,071	157	936	6,019	1,014	576	533	6,280	993	752	279	4,957	1,162
North-West Provinces ...	611	1,002	2,394	918	766	1,991	1,094	873	90	1,438	1,010	912	61	963	1,762	916	88	706	2,854	938	96	431	2,930	1,071
Oudh	633	1,021	2,922	946	797	1,952	989	886	119	1,524	1,080	918	77	1,049	2,037	982	104	762	3,469	976	107	440	3,482	1,074
Punjab	585	1,010	1,987	847	780	2,407	1,750	844	160	1,731	1,456	863	43	992	1,717	857	55	728	2,312	862	58	408	2,035	801
Baroda	614	997	2,732	918	775	1,862	1,310	914	133	1,339	1,708	893	58	910	2,268	890	51	703	3,060	928	43	477	3,148	1,027
Mysore	656	1,015	4,131	1,007	901	8,686	*14,195*	1,003	192	3,144	8,786	1,019	142	852	4,014	964	405	421	4,067	939	518	248	3,721	1,202

Note.—Figures in italics indicate that the males in question number less than 1,000

TABLE VII—*concld.*

(b).—Other Countries.

Country.	All ages.				0—14				15—24				25—39				40—49				50 and over.			
	Unmarried.	Married	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
Scotland	1,020	1,023	2,688	1,076	974	0	0	974	954	1,949	*1,956*	1,027	1,074	1,120	2,147	1,125	1,626	986	2,963	1,184	2,236	787	2,726	1,300
Ireland	963	1,023	2,640	1,043	968	0	0	968	989	2,752	*2,820*	1,049	819	1,429	3,191	1,136	977	990	3,460	1,095	1,174	693	2,490	1,077
Prussia	964	1,005	2,833	1,038	990	0	0	990	927	3,621	*5,200*	1,026	799	1,122	3,298	1,047	1,233	935	4,054	1,069	1,443	756	2,620	1,140
Bavaria	1,010	1,004	2,275	1,054	1,020	0	0	1,020	963	4,228	*5,329*	1,037	814	1,192	2,886	1,062	1,268	956	3,278	1,068	1,752	758	2,121	1,104
Saxony	997	1,002	3,183	1,063	1,018	0	0	1,018	951	2,627	*3,664*	1,053	858	1,068	2,661	1,045	1,341	948	3,890	1,081	1,872	771	3,142	1,214
Wurtemberg	1,040	1,007	2,318	1,077	1,027	0	0	1,027	986	5,579	*11,000*	1,057	909	1,199	3,261	1,119	1,690	967	3,799	1,117	2,157	750	2,122	1,135
German Empire	975	1,004	2,691	1,043	998	0	0	998	929	3,624	5,030	1,024	806	1,131	3,123	1,052	1,287	938	3,838	1,071	1,634	757	2,501	1,144
Austria	982	1,006	2,882	1,047	1,009	*53,214*	0	1,009	898	4,064	7,298	1,044	860	1,116	3,486	1,057	1,338	925	4,437	1,078	1,584	720	2,613	1,080
Hungary	844	1,007	3,347	1,017	1,006	*54,955*	0	1,007	696	2,888	8,341	1,070	563	1,014	4,906	1,017	779	802	4,797	977	767	611	2,716	1,004
Sweden	1,014	1,005	2,413	1,061	978	0	0	978	954	2,539	*2,882*	1,010	1,034	1,109	1,951	1,090	1,613	972	2,702	1,115	2,026	859	2,412	1,211
Holland	975	1,001	2,048	1,023	993	0	0	993	937	2,271	*3,025*	999	869	1,108	1,711	1,032	1,070	962	2,164	1,024	1,295	830	2,061	1,105
France	921	1,002	1,935	1,007	989	0	0	989	850	3,439	3,735	1,032	714	1,078	2,137	978	959	922	2,075	993	1,217	795	1,871	1,044
Italy	897	1,012	2,314	995	963	0	0	963	849	4,032	4,772	1,021	646	1,181	2,485	1,020	941	909	2,856	1,004	1,056	686	2,198	993
Portugal	1,058	1,013	2,263	1,092	968	*8,176*	0	968	1,034	2,551	*3,500*	1,158	1,168	1,119	2,589	1,163	1,683	928	2,676	1,148	1,961	760	2,132	1,171
New South Wales	747	978	1,621	831	976	0	0	976	756	2,983	*2,711*	921	265	1,066	1,899	718	117	778	1,787	624	96	602	1,500	609
Victoria	834	1,011	1,690	907	986	0	0	986	930	3,094	*4,631*	1,050	463	1,278	2,847	959	161	895	2,147	749	110	610	1,378	593
South Australia	786	994	2,100	872	990	0	0	990	754	2,847	*2,080*	909	246	999	1,729	689	225	897	2,543	845	258	689	2,063	816
Queensland	596	981	1,314	707	977	0	0	977	562	3,105	*2,511*	736	120	1,020	1,339	519	49	735	1,237	507	55	603	1,315	541
New Zealand	783	998	1,564	857	981	0	0	981	556	4,222	*8,541*	1,013	259	1,165	1,927	759	112	780	1,532	630	110	608	148	600

The italic figures indicate that there are less than 1,000 males in that condition.

TABLE VIII.—Synoptical Table of Marriage Statistics. (Summary of Tables V, VI & VII.)

A.—Ratio of the Age-period to the Civil condition. B.—Ratio of the Civil condition to the Age-period. C.—Ratio of Females to Males.

Country or Province.	AGE—UNDER FIFTEEN YEARS. (0—14).																	
	A.—Average number per 10,000 of each sex and condition returned under this age-period (V).								B.—Average number per 10,000 of each sex under this age-period returning each condition (VI).						C.—Average number of females per 1,000 males of the same age and condition (VII).			
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
INDIA (1881) ...	7.646	9,487	534	1.454	176	137	3,964	3,809	9.348	8.061	630	1,872	22	67	795	2,736	2,862	922
Ajmer	6,851	9,748	318	865	106	42	3.578	3,562	9,585	8.727	400	1.253	15	20	772	2.656	*1,114*	848
Punjab	7,057	9,411	355	847	65	52	3,849	3.836	9.007	8,888	383	1.093	10	19	780	2,407	1.750	844
North-West Provinces	7,727	9,695	676	1,343	183	84	3,813	3,626	9,109	8.000	859	1,960	32	40	766	1,991	1,094	873
Oudh	7,522	9,601	600	1,148	182	62	3.810	3.568	9.210	8,287	764	1,684	26	29	797	1,952	989	886
Bombay	7,949	9,578	560	1,730	279	207	3,934	3.827	9,267	7.575	696	2,326	37	99	759	3.107	2,475	929
Sind	6,989	9,376	195	544	24	24	4.146	4.026	9,824	9,392	173	598	3	10	773	2.801	*2,849*	809
Baroda	7,605	9,596	964	1,799	336	161	3.874	3,860	8.698	7,376	1.257	2,560	45	64	775	1,862	1,310	914
Berar	8.419	9,697	828	2,237	309	217	3,719	3.850	8,705	6,512	1.250	3,400	45	88	725	2,634	1,916	969
Madras	7,066	9,096	166	1.017	58	98	3,945	3,771	9,820	8,801	174	1,144	6	55	877	6,417	9,755	979
Mysore	6,561	9,020	118	1.005	29	103	3.682	3,668	9,872	8,867	123	1,063	5	70	901	8.686	*14,195*	1,003
Central Provinces ...	8.295	9,611	594	1,332	149	98	4.142	3,997	9,276	8.271	709	1,693	15	36	847	2.268	2,208	949
Bengal	8,114	9,761	675	1,908	256	194	4.118	3,845	9,165	7,454	810	2,438	25	108	768	2.842	4,068	944
Assam	7,665	9,209	118	710	44	60	4,190	4,103	9,876	9,237	120	740	4	23	869	5,729	*5,957*	929
Lower Burma	6,735	8.087	4	23	2	4	3,902	4.208	9,996	9,978	4	21	0	1	944	*5.307*	*3,667*	948

Scotland	5,802	5,636	0	0	0	0	3,845	3,479	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	974	0	0	974
Ireland	5,299	5,327	0	0	0	0	3,640	3,379	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	968	0	0	968
Prussia	5,873	6,032	0	0	0	0	3,665	3,494	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	990	0	0	990
Bavaria	5,573	5,627	0	0	0	0	3,492	3,381	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	1,020
Saxony	6,052	6,180	0	0	0	0	3,630	3,478	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	1,018	0	0	1,018
Wurtemberg	5,951	5,877	0	0	0	0	3,701	3,529	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	1,027	0	0	1,027
German Empire ...	5,821	5,956	0	0	0	0	3,616	3,460	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	998	0	0	998
Austria	5,631	5,783	0	2	0	0	3,463	3,338	10,000	9,998	0	2	0	0	1,009	*53,214*	0	1,009
Hungary	6,665	7,476	0	13	0	2	3,571	3,481	10,000	9,985	0	14	0	1	1,006	*54,955*	0	1,007
Sweden	5,449	5,256	0	0	0	0	3,397	3,132	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	978	0	0	978
Holland	5,718	5,823	0	0	0	0	3,565	3,459	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	993	0	0	993
France	4,937	5,301	0	0	0	0	2,721	2,672	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	989	0	0	989
Italy	5,461	5,866	0	0	0	0	3,271	3,167	10,000	9,999	0	1	0	0	963	0	0	963
Portugal	5,761	5,270	0	2	0	0	3,591	3,184	10,000	9,998	0	2	0	0	968	*8,176*	0	968
New South Wales ...	5,238	6,842	0	1	0	0	3,692	4,343	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	976	0	0	976
Victoria	5,309	6,276	0	0	0	0	3,694	4,014	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	986	0	0	986
South Australia ...	5,316	6,694	0	0	0	0	3,654	4,150	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	990	0	0	990
Queensland	4,232	6,936	0	0	0	0	3,086	4,269	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	977	0	0	977
New Zealand	5,490	6,881	0	0	0	0	3,879	4,445	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	981	0	0	981

Figures in italics indicate that there are less than 1,000 males in that condition.

TABLE VIII—Synoptical Table of Marriage Statistics (Tables V, VI & VII)—*contd.*

Country or Province.	AGE :—FIFTEEN TO TWENTY-FIVE (15—24).																	
	A.—Average number per 10,000 of each sex and condition returned under this age-period (V).								B.—Average number per 10,000 of each sex under this age-period returning each condition (VI).						C.—Average number of females per 1,000 males of the same age and condition (VII).			
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
INDIA (1881) ...	1,622	377	1 696	2,984	690	543	1,610	1,684	4.875	726	4,916	8,671	209	603	149	1,771	2,895	1,004
Ajmer	2,103	236	1,799	3,352	725	375	1,897	1,872	5,550	351	4,258	9,318	192	331	53	1,838	1,453	840
Punjab	1,818	498	1,803	3,089	556	407	1,734	1,767	5,492	1,020	4,313	8,651	195	329	160	1,731	1,456	863
North-West Provinces ...	1,408	205	2,020	2,698	935	394	1,673	1,663	3,782	373	5,850	9,220	368	407	90	1,438	1,010	912
Oudh	1,472	276	1,819	2,716	770	284	1,602	1,555	4,228	546	5,510	9,145	262	309	119	1,524	1,080	918
Bombay	1,449	251	1,921	2,958	766	550	1,644	1,698	4.042	446	5,713	8,960	245	594	109	1,548	2,392	987
Sind	1,721	478	1,337	2,928	377	360	1,512	1,545	6,633	1,246	3,241	8,396	126	358	160	2,206	2,414	852
Baroda	1,491	324	2,088	2,804	741	463	1,754	1,707	3,768	562	6,013	9,020	219	418	133	1,339	1,708	893
Berar	942	162	1,678	2,647	575	323	1,336	1,641	2,712	255	7,057	9,437	231	308	108	1,537	1,535	1,150
Madras	2,205	671	1,150	3,303	344	617	1,694	1,773	7,112	1,376	2,810	7,885	78	739	207	3,005	10,081	1,071
Mysore	2,449	715	1,141	3,534	398	846	1,820	1,841	7,455	1,402	2,411	7,442	134	1,156	192	3,144	8,786	1,019
Central Provinces ...	1,217	289	1,765	2,858	650	319	1,462	1,599	3,850	622	5,959	9,083	191	295	174	1,640	1,665	1,076
Bengal	1,381	158	1,613	2,895	677	625	1,468	1,603	4,377	290	5,437	8,872	186	838	73	1,802	4,990	1,104
Assam	1,621	596	1,416	3,040	592	375	1,499	1,643	5,842	1,492	4,018	7,914	140	594	266	2,048	4,454	1,040
Lower Burma	2,277	1,668	1,087	2,495	559	672	1,755	1,898	7,511	4,561	2,364	5,115	125	324	576	2,051	2,472	948

Scotland	7,270	2,591	466	887	55	39	1,980	1,889	9,275	8,623	716	1,360	9	17	954	1,949	*1,956*	1,027
Ireland	2,809	2,884	243	653	30	32	1,998	2,009	9,660	9,107	334	877	6	16	989	2,752	*2,820*	1,049
Prussia	2,818	2,711	193	696	17	30	1.826	1,805	9,634	8,702	363	1,282	3	16	927	3,621	*5,200*	1,026
Bavaria	2,661	2,537	114	480	9	21	1,707	1,680	9,773	9,072	225	918	2	10	963	4,228	*5,329*	1,037
Saxony .	2,929	2,792	305	800	30	34	1,871	1,854	9,390	8,475	605	1,509	5	16	951	2,627	*3,664*	1,053
Wurtemberg .	2,668	2,529	76	419	3	14	1.684	1,653	9,846	9,186	153	807	1	7	986	5,579	*11,000*	1,057
German Empire	2,812	2,679	183	659	16	30	1.811	1,778	9,649	8,754	348	1,231	3	15	929	3,624	5,030	1,024
Austria	2,827	2,585	234	945	20	51	1.823	1,818	9,541	8,202	456	1,775	3	23	898	4,064	*7,298*	1 044
Hungary	2,640	2,049	718	2,058	92	228	1.698	1,889	8,331	5,416	1,653	4,461	16	123	696	2,888	8,341	1,070
Sweden	2,937	2,763	196	494	14	17	1.898	1,807	9,645	9,109	352	884	3	7	954	2,539	*2,882*	1,010
Holland	2,623	2,521	233	528	16	24	1,716	1,674	9,536	8,943	460	1,047	4	10	937	2,271	3,025	999
France ...	2,985	2,756	305	1,045	72	139	1,770	1,809	9,298	7,654	680	2,265	22	79	850	3,439	3,735	1,032
Italy	2,785	2,638	260	1,035	28	59	1,763	1,809	9,462	7,870	532	2,100	6	30	849	4,032	4,772	1,021
Portugal ...	2,435	2,379	394	992	40	62	1,652	1,751	9,189	8,204	801	1,767	10	29	1,034	2,551	*3,500*	1,158
New South Wales	2,505	2,534	521	1,588	84	140	1.911	2,121	9.255	7,593	734	2,376	11	31	756	2,983	*2,711*	921
Victoria .	2,705	3,014	389	1,191	65	179	1,992	2,304	9.452	8,371	539	1,588	9	11	930	3,094	*4.512*	10,50
South Australia	2,854	2,737	533	1,527	89	89	2,121	2,212	9,253	7,668	739	2,314	8	18	754	2,847	*2,080*	909
Queensland .	2,702	2,549	570	1,801	122	230	2,117	2,205	9,316	7,120	673	2,841	11	39	562	3,105	*2,511*	736
New Zealand ...	2,329	2,329	293	1,242	46	101	1.730	2,044	9,532	8,055	462	1,927	6	18	556	1,222	*8,541*	1,013

Figures in italics in column 18 indicate that there are less than 1,000 males in that condition.

TABLE VIII.—Synoptical Table of Marriage Statistics (Tables V, VI & VII)—*contd.*

Country or Province.	AGE:—TWENTY-FIVE TO FORTY (25—39).																	
	A.—Average number per 10,000 of each sex and condition returned under this age-period (V).								B.—Average number per 10,000 of each sex under this age period returning each condition (VI).						C.—Average number of females per 1,000 males of the same age and condition (VII).			
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
INDIA (1881) ...	568	89	4,221	3,840	2,516	2,271	2,368	2,333	1,160	123	8,321	8,055	519	1,822	100	915	3,318	945
Ajmer	816	27	4,516	4,129	2,429	1,927	2,559	2,457	1,596	35	7,928	8,667	476	1,298	18	893	2,228	817
Punjab	786	58	3,993	3,920	2,143	1,852	2,197	2,226	1,873	95	7,535	8,719	592	1,186	43	992	1,717	857
North-West Provinces ...	622	62	4,055	3,895	2,642	1,945	2,419	2,413	1,156	77	8,125	8,540	719	1,383	61	963	1,762	916
Oudh	615	74	3,833	3,940	2,268	1,582	2,266	2,252	1,249	97	8,204	8,768	547	1,135	77	1,049	2,037	982
Bombay	467	112	4,419	3,774	2,730	2,452	2,517	2,424	850	140	8,500	8,008	570	1,852	152	859	2,988	920
Sind	991	86	4,307	4,338	2,431	1,918	2,280	2,252	2,533	154	6,927	8,536	540	1,310	50	1,014	1,996	823
Baroda	613	58	3,986	3,638	2,613	2,170	2,421	2,349	1,123	73	8,318	8,503	559	1,424	58	910	2,268	890
Berar	465	91	4,097	3,513	2,627	1,647	2,621	2,336	682	101	8,780	8,796	538	1,103	123	836	1,712	834
Madras	639	147	4,520	4,050	2,323	2,461	2,310	2,289	1,512	234	8,103	7,481	385	2,285	157	936	6,019	1,014
Mysore	879	190	4,979	4,178	3,281	3,189	2,603	2,491	1,870	276	7,357	6,505	773	3,219	142	852	4,014	964
Central Provinces ...	389	68	4,210	4,051	2,638	1,726	2,374	2,336	760	109	8,762	8,806	478	1,094	127	973	2,218	968
Bengal	420	55	4,198	3,668	2,500	2,448	2,372	2,345	823	69	8,753	7,686	424	2,245	84	877	5,286	999
Assam	586	146	4,699	4,446	2,592	2,522	2,405	2,367	1,315	253	8,307	8,031	378	1,716	179	903	4,234	934
Lower Burma	810	174	4,700	4,412	2,794	1,646	2,373	1,959	1,978	463	7,561	8,766	461	771	169	839	1,212	724

Scotland	998	1,051	4,034	4,414	1,193	953	1,929	2,016	3,431	3,274	6,366	6,339	203	387	1,074	1,120	2,147	1,125
Ireland	1,244	1,058	2,759	3,853	618	747	1,638	1,782	5,221	3,767	4,636	5,832	143	401	819	1,429	3,191	1,136
Prussia	1,006	834	4,026	4,494	659	781	2,035	2,052	3,086	2,355	6,799	7,283	115	362	799	1,122	3,298	1,047
Bavaria	1,206	972	3,497	4,153	529	671	1,955	1,970	3,869	2,963	6,033	6,772	98	265	814	1,192	2,886	1,062
Saxony	814	700	4,442	4,734	1,114	931	2,169	2,131	2,253	1,849	7,597	7,769	150	382	858	1,068	2,661	1,045
Wurtemberg ...	993	868	3,462	4,126	422	594	1,812	1,883	3,406	2,767	6,506	6,977	88	256	909	1,199	3,261	1,119
German Empire ...	1,022	844	3,940	4,436	700	812	2,019	2,034	3,148	2,411	6,735	7,241	117	348	806	1,131	3,123	1,052
Austria	1,088	953	3,886	4,310	735	889	2,072	2,095	3,230	2,626	6,665	7,029	105	345	860	1,116	3,486	1,057
Hungary	529	332	4,607	4,638	1,175	1,723	2,215	2,159	1,337	741	8,501	8,475	162	784	563	1,014	4,906	1,017
Sweden	1,184	1,207	3,370	3,718	654	529	1,910	1,964	3,861	3,661	6,017	6,121	122	218	1,034	1,109	1,951	1,090
Holland	1,124	1,002	3,700	4,095	732	611	1,983	1,999	3,534	2,978	6,329	6,795	137	227	869	1,108	1,711	1,032
France	1,294	1,004	3,379	3,636	884	976	2,097	2,037	3,402	2,484	6,373	7,025	225	491	714	1,078	2,137	978
Italy	1,174	845	3,690	4,308	829	889	2,068	2,121	3,399	2,152	6,441	7,457	160	391	646	1,181	2,485	1,020
Portugal	1,228	1,356	3,905	4,314	942	1,078	2,116	2,255	3,617	3,631	6,202	5,967	181	402	1,168	1,119	2,589	1,163
New South Wales ...	1,124	504	4,459	4,859	1,343	1,573	2,241	1,937	4,490	1,655	5,365	7,961	145	384	265	1,066	1,899	718
Victoria	991	549	3,303	4,173	957	1,612	1,627	1,720	4,235	2,044	5,598	7,459	167	497	463	1,278	2,847	959
South Australia ...	1,469	460	4,566	4,590	1,627	1,340	2,382	1,884	4,238	1,515	5,634	8,165	128	320	246	999	1,729	689
Queensland	2,181	438	4,804	4,993	2,015	2,054	2,836	2,081	5,616	1,297	4,244	8,341	140	362	120	1,020	1,339	519
New Zealand	1,390	460	4,154	4,850	1,347	1,659	2,146	1,897	4,591	1,569	5,282	8,111	127	320	259	1,165	1,927	759

TABLE VIII.—Synoptical Table of Marriage Statistics (Tables V, VI & VII)—*contd.*

Country or Province.	Age:—Forty to Fifty (40—49).																	
	A.—Average number for 10,000 of each sex and condition returned under this age-period (V).								B.—Average number per 10,000 of each sex under this age-period returning each condition—(VI).						C.—Average number of females per 1,000 males of the same age and condition (VII).			
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
INDIA (1881) ...	88	24	1,814	1,095	1,975	2,243	986	962	433	79	8,359	5,563	978	4,358	170	607	4,176	937
Ajmer	119	9	1,775	1,117	2,036	2,558	959	1,002	621	27	8,314	5,749	1,065	4,224	39	615	3,529	890
Punjab	171	16	1,865	1,343	1,995	2,321	984	1,002	910	58	7,859	6,638	1,231	3,304	55	728	2,312	862
North-West Provinces ...	128	18	1,703	1,200	1,910	2,277	1,008	1,031	569	53	8,185	6,156	1,246	3,791	88	706	2,854	938
Oudh	145	24	1,844	1,376	1,832	2,175	1,061	1,094	630	67	8,427	6,580	943	3,353	104	762	3,469	976
Bombay	71	30	1,632	965	1,963	2,248	934	917	351	99	8,544	5,411	1,105	4,490	265	594	3,812	938
Sind	170	27	2,153	1,405	2,309	2,509	1,005	1,019	985	107	7,852	6,106	1,163	3,787	92	657	2,757	845
Baroda	144	12	1,511	1,066	2,062	2,309	934	945	681	37	8,176	6,195	1,143	3,768	51	703	3,060	928
Berar	88	26	1,644	1,031	1,865	2,087	1,058	936	321	73	8,733	6,440	946	3,487	188	611	3,054	829
Madras	52	44	2,107	1,075	2,042	2,258	979	950	292	169	8,910	4,783	798	5,048	576	533	6,280	993
Mysore	72	44	2,142	858	2,340	2,303	1,007	940	397	171	8,179	3,666	1,424	6,163	405	421	4,067	939
Central Provinces ...	56	16	1,762	1,109	1,974	2,141	981	886	263	62	8,872	6,357	865	3,581	211	636	3,678	888
Bengal	49	13	1,792	965	1,934	2,210	987	953	233	39	8,979	4,976	788	4,985	162	541	6,172	976
Assam	76	27	1,908	1,093	2,018	2,141	922	822	443	136	8,790	5,677	767	4,187	259	546	4,616	846
Lower Burma	106	30	2,155	1,779	2,049	1,698	964	863	633	180	8,536	8,017	831	1,803	224	738	1,705	786

Scotland	201	319	2,403	2,316	1,466	1,617	913	1,004	1,457	2,001	8,016	6,680	527	1,319	1,626	986	2,963	1,184
Ireland	290	294	2,583	2,503	1,090	1,429	951	998	20 95	1,869	7,471	6,760	434	1,371	977	990	3,460	1,095
Prussia	146	186	2,595	2,414	1,023	1,525	1,017	1,048	893	1,030	8,762	7,663	345	1,307	1,233	935	4,054	1,069
Bavari	221	277	2,758	2,626	975	1,389	1,103	1,119	1,255	1,490	8,430	7,544	315	966	1,268	956	3,278	1,068
Saxony	105	142	2,407	2,277	1,465	1,519	993	1,009	636	789	8,998	7,895	366	1,316	1,341	948	3,890	1,081
Wurtemberg	177	287	2,960	2,845	865	1,418	1,150	1,193	954	1,444	8,763	7,592	283	964	1,690	967	3,799	1,117
German Empire ...	159	209	2,635	2,462	1,065	1,519	1,043	1,071	944	1,134	8,712	7,632	344	1,234	1,287	838	3,838	1,071
Austria	212	288	2,614	2,404	1,072	1,649	1,090	1,122	1,194	1,484	8,516	7,321	290	1,195	1,338	925	4,437	1,078
Hungary	90	78	2,389	1,904	1,540	2,208	1,146	1,088	470	375	9,091	7,467	439	2,158	779	802	4,797	977
Sweden	210	334	2,563	2,481	1,060	1,186	1,043	1,096	1,256	1,816	8,383	7,308	361	876	1,613	972	2,702	1,115
Holland	247	272	2,599	2,500	1,114	1,177	1,078	1,078	1,432	1,496	8,184	7,693	384	811	1,070	962	2,164	1,024
France	350	365	2,429	2,235	1,299	1,395	1,222	1,206	1,578	1,524	7,855	7,291	567	1,185	959	922	2,075	993
Italy	253	266	2,514	2,259	1,291	1,593	1,111	1,121	1,366	1,279	8,169	7,398	465	1,323	941	909	2,856	1,004
Portugal	273	433	2,501	2,292	1,521	1,798	1,072	1,128	1,581	2,318	7,843	6,340	576	1,342	1,683	928	2,676	1,148
New South Wales ...	453	71	2,582	2,053	1,986	2,189	1,067	800	3,010	562	6,538	8,145	452	1,293	116	778	1,787	624
Victoria	479	93	2,945	2,607	1,957	2,486	1,201	992	2,776	597	6,760	8,075	464	1,328	161	895	2,147	749
South Australia ...	225	64	2,315	2,089	1,900	2,300	870	844	1,776	473	7,817	8,301	407	1,226	225	897	2,543	845
Queensland	574	48	2,707	2,027	2,620	2,467	1,149	825	3,649	355	5,901	8,547	450	1,098	49	735	1,237	507
New Zealand	458	65	3,043	2,378	2,412	2,363	1,201	683	2,694	478	6,903	8,543	403	979	112	780	1,532	630

TABLE VIII.—Synoptical Table of Marriage Statistics (Tables V, VI & VII)—*concld.*

Country or Province.	AGE:—FIFTY AND OVER.																	
	A.—Average number per 10,000 of each sex and condition returned under this age-period (V).								B.—Average number per 10,000 of each sex under this age-period returning each condition (VI).						C.—Average number of females per 1,000 males of the same age and condition (VII).			
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Total.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Unmarried	Married.	Widowed.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
INDIA (1881) ...	76	23	1.734	627	4.643	4,806	1.072	1,212	341	61	7,545	2.526	2,114	7.413	193	363	3.807	1,085
Ajmer	111	10	1.592	507	4.703	5,098	1,007	1,107	551	29	7.106	2,358	2.343	7,613	49	311	3,044	937
Punjab ...	168	17	1,984	801	5.241	5,368	1,229	1,169	717	52	6.694	3,395	2.589	6,553	58	408	2,035	804
North-West Provinces ...	115	17	1.546	664	4.330	5.300	1,087	1,267	474	42	6.901	2.778	2.625	7,180	96	431	2,930	1.071
Oudh	147	25	1,904	820	4.948	5,897	1.261	1.431	535	53	7.322	3,000	2,143	6.947	107	440	3,482	1,074
Bombay	64	29	1.468	573	4.262	4,543	971	1,134	303	79	7,391	2,595	2.306	7 326	289	392	3.550	1,117
Sind	129	33	2,008	785	4.859	5,189	1.057	1,158	708	115	6.965	2.999	2 327	6,886	148	393	2,703	913
Baroda	147	10	1,451	693	4.248	4,897	1.017	1,139	638	27	7,200	3,344	2.162	6,629	43	477	3,148	1,027
Berar	86	24	1,753	572	4.624	5.726	1.266	1,237	261	50	7,779	2,707	1.960	7.243	174	318	3,380	914
Madras	38	42	2,057	550	5,233	4,566	1,072	1,217	192	125	7,941	1,910	1,867	7,965	752	279	4,957	1.162
Mysore	39	31	1,620	395	3,952	3,559	888	1,060	248	107	7,022	1,446	2,730	8,447	518	248	3,721	1,202
Central Provinces ...	43	16	1,669	650	4.589	5.716	1,041	1,182	192	46	7,915	2,794	1,893	7,160	268	394	4,225	1,117
Bengal	36	13	1.722	564	4.633	4.523	1,055	1,254	159	30	8,074	2.212	1.767	7,758	226	329	5.270	1,200
Assam	52	22	1.858	711	4.754	4,671	984	1,065	287	86	8.019	2,855	1,694	97,05	309	365	4,275	1.026
Lower Burma	72	41	2,054	1,291	4,596	6,080	1,006	1,072	416	197	7,797	4,686	1,787	5,117	442	562	2,677	934

Scotland	229	503	3,097	2,383	7,286	7,391	1,333	1,612	1,140	1,961	7,069	4,282	1,791	3,757	2,236	787	2,726	1,300
Ireland	358	437	4,415	2,991	8,262	7,792	1,773	1,832	1,388	1,514	6,848	4,408	1,764	4,078	1,174	683	2,490	1,077
Prussia	157	237	3,186	2,396	8,301	7,664	1,457	1,601	676	855	7,512	4,981	1,812	4,164	1,443	756	2,620	1,140
Bavaria	339	587	3,631	2,741	8,487	7,919	1,743	1,850	1,218	1,908	7,025	4,761	1,757	3,331	1,752	758	2,121	1,104
Saxony	100	186	2,846	2,189	7,391	7,516	1,337	1,528	444	684	7,894	5,014	1,662	4,301	1,872	771	3,142	1,214
Wurtemberg	211	439	3,502	2,610	8,710	7,974	1,653	1,742	798	1,517	7,217	4,771	1,985	3,712	2,157	750	2,122	1,135
German Empire ...	186	312	3,242	2,443	8,219	7,639	1,511	1,657	765	1,092	7,400	4,896	1,835	4,012	1,634	757	2,501	1,144
Austria	242	391	3,266	2,339	8,173	7,411	1,552	1,627	962	1,388	7,482	4,909	1,556	3,703	1,584	720	2,613	1,080
Hungary	76	65	2,286	1,387	7,193	5,839	1,370	1,383	353	269	7,806	4,750	1,841	4,981	767	611	2,716	1,004
Sweden	220	440	3,817	3,307	8,272	8,268	1,752	2,001	784	1,311	7,536	5,344	1,680	3,345	2,026	859	2,412	1,211
Holland	288	382	3,468	2,877	8,138	8,188	1,658	1,790	1,083	1,270	7,096	5,333	1,821	3,397	1,295	830	2,061	1,105
France	434	574	3,887	3,084	7,745	7,490	2,190	2,276	1,094	1,275	7,020	5,345	1,886	3,380	1,217	795	1,871	1,044
Italy	327	385	3,536	2,398	7,852	7,459	1,787	1,782	1,096	1,165	7,144	4,938	1,760	3,897	1,056	686	2,198	993
Portugal	303	562	3,200	2,400	7,497	7,062	1,569	1,682	1,205	2,018	6,856	4,450	1,939	3,532	1,961	760	2,132	1,171
New South Wales ...	380	49	2,438	1,499	6,587	6,098	1,089	799	2,474	392	6,055	5,984	1,471	3,624	96	602	1,500	609
Victoria	516	68	3,363	2,029	7,021	5,723	1,486	970	2,414	448	6,241	6,426	1,345	3,126	110	610	1,378	593
South Australia ...	136	45	2,586	1,794	6,384	6,271	973	910	958	302	7,817	6,602	1,225	3,096	258	689	2,063	816
Queensland	311	29	1,919	1,779	5,243	5,246	812	620	2,797	287	5,927	6,610	1,276	3,103	55	603	1,315	541
New Zealand	333	47	2,510	1,530	6,195	5,877	1,044	731	2,257	415	6,553	6,643	1,190	2,942	110	608	148	600

TABLES IX—ILLITERACY, AND X—INFIRMITIES.

Province or Country.	IX—Illiterate per 1,000.		X—In 10,000 persons of each sex, the average number who are:— Insane.		Blind*.		Deaf-mute*.		Lepers.		Total afflicted.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Ajmere	879	994	7	4	35	51	8	5	1	0	51	60
2. Assam	953	999	4	2	7	6	6	4	9	4	26	16
3. Bengal	913	997	5	4	14	15	15	9	12	4	46	32
4. Berar	938	999	4	2	33	40	10	8	21	6	68	56
5. Bombay (total) ...	888	993	6	3	24	29	8	6	9	3	47	41
5. (a) *Bombay Presidency*	883	993	4	2	21	25	7	5	10	3	*42*	*35*
(b) *Sindh*	921	995	16	11	39	56	13	9	1	1	*69*	*77*
(c) *Aden*	743	959	2	2	23	47	4	0	0	0	*29*	*49*
6. Lower Burma ...	539	964	11	8	15	16	7	5	10	3	43	32
7. Central Provinces ...	953	998	3	2	22	30	8	6	9	4	42	42
8. Coorg	869	990	2	2	9	9	11	8	2	2	24	21
9. Madras	862	991	4	3	15	17	6	5	7	2	32	27
10. North-Western Provinces.	942	998	2	1	27	32	8	5	6	2	43	40
(a) *North-Western Provinces.*	940	998	2	1	26	31	7	5	6	2	*41*	*39*
(b) *Oudh*	948	999	2	1	29	36	8	5	6	1	*45*	*43*
11. Punjab	937	998	6	4	48	54	13	9	5	2	72	69
12. Baroda	894	998	5	3	25	35	9	6	4	2	43	46
13. Hyderabad ...	937	999	3	1	13	11	5	3	4	2	25	17
14. Mysore	887	996	2	1	9	10	7	6		1	20	18
INDIA†	909	996	5	3	23	25	11	7	9	3	46	38
England and Wales ...	...	...	31	33	9	8	6	5	...	...	46	46
Scotland	...	...	38	39	9	8	3	2	...	...	50	49
Ireland	446	499	38	34	11	12	8	7	...	...	57	53
Italy	623	764	8	6	8	7	6	5	...	...	22	18
Austria	479	533	22	19	10	8	15	11	...	...	47	38
Hungary	592	717	22	18	13	13	14	12	...	...	49	43
Portugal	750	892	23	17	21	19	3	2	...	...	47	38
Ceylon	731	971	13	9	24	18	2	1	...	...	39	28
New South Wales ...	312	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria	245	245	37	31	11	6	4	3	...	...	52	40
Queensland	324	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Australia	283	289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
New Zealand	252	275	33	22	4	3	2	2	...	...	39	27
Chilé	719	779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. America ...	...	...	35	32	10	9	7	6	...	...	52	47
U. S. A., White only ...	...	...	35		9		7		...	...	51	
Ditto *Coloured only* ...	...	...	23		11		5		...	...	39	

* Information regarding the relative prevalence of blindness will be found at page 61 of the Census Report for England and Wales, 1881, and on mental infirmity and deaf-mutism at pages 145-153 of the North-Western Provinces Census Report of the same year.

† Excluding tracts where this information was not collected.

No. CXXXI.

No. $\frac{542}{1881}$.

SIMLA,
29th October 1891.

Memo. from—The Census Commissioner for India,
To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

The undersigned has the honour to request that corrected proofs of all Provincial and State or Agency Tables may be forwarded to him as soon as possible after their compilation, in order that the totals may be compared with those in his office.

2. In some cases the slips for Tables IV and V have not been sent with those for Tables I to III and VI to XV, and to prevent delay in printing the latter series, the omission should be supplied before the longer tables of Caste and Occupation are compiled.

No. CXXXII.

No. 627 of 1891.

SIMLA,
3rd December 1891.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,
To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

I have the honour to inquire what arrangements do you propose for the disposal of the tabulation registers in your province? It is necessary to supply with a complete series every municipality that has contributed towards the processes subsequent to the enumeration, and probably the originals can be thus utilised, on the conclusion of your work.

2. As regards other areas, however, the rule as to what is necessary for local purposes need not be uniform, but in consideration of the cost of carriage of such collections of registers in cases where the work has been centralised, it is undesirable to return for district use more detail than is likely to be required for reference there.

3. In connection with this matter, I may point out that the Imperial operations in compilation do not go below the totals of tahsils, thánas, myôkships, or the corresponding subdivisions of districts, whatever be the names locally given to them. All returns, accordingly, dealing with smaller subdivisions, such as parganas, chaukidári circles, villages, &c., if required, must be completed or prepared at provincial cost, beyond the stage in which they have been left in the course of compiling the district tables of the Imperial series.

4. The reports on the Provincial Census should be treated like the Provincial Administration Report and similar publications as soon as the volumes are ready for delivery from the Press, so the Imperial census grant is not chargeable with the cost of distribution. It is reasonable, however, that the cost of printing and binding these reports should be charged to that grant at the rates usually applied to work done by the Government Press for other departments.

No. CXXXIII.

No. $\frac{3\ \text{Census}}{91\text{-}100}$.

SIMLA,
15th May 1891.

From—C. J. LYALL, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
To—Local Governments and Administrations.

The Governor General in Council considers it desirable to issue the following orders with regard to the disposal of the enumerators' schedules collected at the Census of February 1891 :—

(1) As regards individuals, the schedules are to be considered confidential and are to be made use of solely in the preparation of the Tables

prescribed by the Government of India and the Census Commissioner for India for Imperial, and by Local Governments and Administrations for Provincial, purposes.

(II) When the Superintendent of Census Operations for the Province or Agency concerned has finally compiled the abovementioned Tables, he should furnish the officer in whose custody the records are kept with a certificate to that effect. On receipt of such a certificate the schedules should be torn up or otherwise rendered illegible, and sold as waste paper, the amount realised from the sale being credited to the Census account.

2. I am to request that (under the orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council / His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor (and C. C.)) these instructions may be communicated to officers in the Madras / Bombay / Bengal, &c. Presidency for careful observance.

No. CXXXIV.

SIMLA,
27th January 1892.

No. 761/1892.

Memo. from—The Census Commissioner for India,
To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

The undersigned has the honor to inform Provincial Census Superintendents and others concerned that he has selected a sample of binding cloth to be used for the Provincial volumes of the Imperial series. This cloth is procurable from the Superintendent of Stationery, Calcutta; and that officer, to whom the selected sample has been forwarded, has been asked to meet all demands for it as early as possible.

2. The blue paper to be used for covering the boards should be as near as possible of the shade herewith forwarded, if locally obtainable.

3. The title and serial number of each volume should be neatly printed in gold letters on the binding face of the book.

No. CXXXV.

SIMLA,
20th April 1891.

No. 144/1891.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In continuation of paragraph 3 of my letter No. 13/1891, dated the 1st of February last,* I have the honour to forward herewith a statement† showing the main heads under which Provincial Superintendents have framed their first estimates for 1891-92.

2. For account purposes, only the lump sum is required; the detail is prescribed departmentally to afford a guide on a future occasion. As to the former, I should note a considerable divergence from my estimate in the case of Bengal where the local estimate is lower, and in Burma where it is higher. There are also smaller variations in the estimates from Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces, where mine are higher, and from Assam and the North-West Provinces, where the reverse is the case, though to a smaller extent.

3. I have already mentioned that the rates of remuneration in the Punjab must be pitched higher on this occasion, and the same may be the case in the North-West Provinces. I am prepared, therefore, for an excess in both these charges, which will probably be met in part by transfer from the Printing reserve. As regards Bengal and the Central Provinces, the establishments engaged are not

* Giving Provincial totals.
† See page 222.

as efficient, on an average, as in the north of India or in Bombay and Madras, so that it is probably safe to allow a margin in both cases, though not, in Bengal, to the full amount by which my provision exceeds that proposed by Mr. O'Donnell. In Burma no doubt my estimate was too low, as not only are the rates of pay very high, but the men work more slowly. A portion therefore of the savings from Bengal may be, on revision, transferred to Burma. The excess in Bombay was left by me to meet the municipal charges for the city, and probable extra work in the districts, especially in Sind where the population is above our anticipations. Only Madras and Burma, apparently, anticipate the need of liquiding charges which ought to have fallen on the Enumeration budget; but I have no doubt that in every province such will occur, though the greater portion has been duly paid in 1890-91. I should note that in Burma the Superintendent has added to the head of "his personal office", the "compilation establishment," and has allowed for a debit to the Census of the full pay of a Deputy Commissioner. I have addressed him on the latter point, as he should be able to get a considerable addition to his working provision by entering under this head only the pay of the Extra Assistant Commissioner entertained in his place at the bottom of the list.

Census Estimate.

1891-92.

PROVINCE.	Revised Estimates, 1890-91.	FIRST ESTIMATES, 1891-92.								TOTAL ESTIMATES, 1890-92.	PROVISIONAL ESTIMATE BY CENSUS COMMISSIONER, 1891-92.
		ENUMERATION.		ABSTRACTION AND COMPILATION.			SUPERINTENDENCE.				
		District Charges.	Printing.	Printing.	Establishment, &c.	Total.	Superintendent, &c.	Personal Office.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
AJMER	2,500	...	...	1,000	3,650	4,650	1,000	50	5,700	8,200	5,000
ANDAMANS	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
ASSAM	32,000	...	...	650	44,350	45,000	5,800	2,200	53,000	85,000	50,000
BENGAL	1,50,000	...	...	5,400	4,81,000	4,86,400	8,800	4,800	5,00,000	6,50,000	6,50,000
BOMBAY	70,000	...	...	11,500	81,490	92,990	7,350	1,250	1,01,590	1,71,590	1,35,000
BURMA	70,000	5,000	...	7,300	66,000	73,300	17,200	34,500	1,30,000	2,00,000	80,000
CENTRAL PROVINCES ...	40,000	...	...	10,000	56,000	60,000	6,400	3,400	75,800	1,15,800	1,00,000
COORG	300	...	...	50	900	950	500	50	1,500	1,800	1,500
MADRAS	80,000	12,000	...	28,500	2,44,000	2,72,500	10,400	5,100	3,00,000	3,80,000	3,20,000
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES	88,000	...	...	24,000	2,15,750	2,39,750	8,700	4,250	2,52,700	3,40,700	2,50,000
PUNJAB	75,000	...	...	17,200	1,00,700	1,17,900	9,000	3,100	1,30,000	2,05,000	1,30,000
CENTRAL INDIA	19,000	...	...	3,330	15,670	19,000	1,000	...	20,000	39,000	20,000
RAJPUTANA	11,000	...	...	6,570	...	6,570	1,200	730	8,500	19,000	5,000
CANTONMENTS, &c. ...	3,000	...	...	500	3,000	3,500	...	...	3,500	6,500	3,500
CENSUS COMMISSIONER ...	44,500	...	...	10,000	6,500	16,500	35,000	8,500	60,000	1,04,500	60,000
PRINTING RESERVE ...	40,000	...	20,000	30,000	...	30,000	10,000	...	60,000	1,00,000	60,000
EXTRA TRAVELLING CHARGES	22,000	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	...	10,000	32,000	10,000
Total	7,47,400	17,000	20,000	1,56,000	13,19,010	14,75,010	1,32,350	67,930	17,12,250	24,59,690	18,80,000
BERAR	17,600	...	...	5,200	17,650	22,850	5,900	1,400	30,150	47,750	20,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,65,000	17,000	20,000	1,61,200	13,36,660	14,97,860	1,38,250	69,330	17,42,440	25,07,440	19,00,000

J. A. BAINES,

Census Commissioner for India.

No. CXXXVI.

SIMLA,
6th February 1892.

No. $\frac{784}{1892}$.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I have the honour to submit herewith the revised census estimates for 1891-92 and the provisional estimates for 1892-93. I have added the actuals for 1889-90 and 1890-91, so far as they have hitherto been examined. There are, however, several items still to be adjusted. I regret that there is a difference between the present figures and those submitted with my No. 737 of the 23rd January, but corrections by telegram have since been received in the case of Burma and Madras; and the Bombay charges have also had to be raised owing to the adjustment of a grant from provincial funds having been made for work coming within the Imperial scheme.

2. It was anticipated that the whole work would be completed by the 31st of March 1892, but, except in a few provinces, it does not appear probable that this will be the case, and in all I find there are outstanding charges, chiefly connected with printing, that will have to be met from an assignment for 1892-93. It was intended, too, when framing the provisional estimates for 1891-92 that about Rs. 50,000 should be provided for 1892-93 on account of my personal and office charges, together with the printing of the general report for India. Thus, in order to compare the present estimates with those submitted with my No. 13 of the 1st February 1891, it is necessary to take the two years together, adjusting the estimated recoveries and credits against the amount omitted, as above specified, from the first estimates on account of the final operations immediately under me. The net results show that the first estimates fall about Rs. 7,000 above those now submitted, so that the savings are expected to more than cover the expenditure deferred in 1891 till the budget of 1892-93.*

3. I cannot say that the results are equal to what I anticipated owing to the great excess of time during which large establishments for tabulation have been maintained in provincial offices over that calculated when the strength of such establishments was being budgetted for. The main cause, as I have been already obliged to report, is the difficulty found in getting correct work done on the optional caste returns. In the Punjab, where such returns were not prepared, the work was completed by July. For Bengal and the North-West Provinces, on the other hand, where the district offices did their work in some cases very badly, I have called for a return of the dates of opening and closing, with the total cost, in each district, so that the comparative efficiency may be duly appreciated, and I may find it necessary to make special recommendations regarding a revision of the charges in a few flagrant cases of negligent supervision. In comparing the charges as a whole, however, with those of 1881, the increased amount of information tabulated as well as the increased population cannot be omitted from consideration, and even excluding the optional caste tables, the statistical addition is a large one.

4. Assuming the present estimates to be fairly accurate, the net charge for all India, including the aid given to Native States and the cost of my own office, will be about Rs. 58,000 in excess of that of 1881, and I am inclined to think that if the accounts had been kept then on the same system as on this occasion, the charges now would fall below those of that year. For instance, in the above-mentioned accounts of 1881, the cost of the printing done for Rajputana and Assam does not seem to have been entered, whilst the charges in Ajmere are stated to have been distributed amongst other heads than that of Census. The aid given to States, too, has been far more liberal.

	Rs.
*First estimates, 1891-92 ...	18,80,000
Add, expected provision for 1892-93	50,000
Total ...	*19,30,000*

	Rs.
Revised estimates, 1891-92 ...	18,80,825
Add, provision for 1892-93	1,17,000
Total ...	*19,97,825*
Deduct, estimated credits	74,900
Nett Total ...	*19,22,925*
Savings	7,025

5. But it is when the charges are compared with the respective populations dealt with that the economy now exercised in most cases by the provincial superintendents will be apparent. It will be seen from the statement appended that in three provinces the actual amount spent has decreased, whilst the population has in all cases increased considerably. The most notorious exceptions are those of the North-West Provinces and Berar, regarding the former of which an explanation is appended.* In Berar the primary cause of the excess is the same as in the North-West Provinces, namely, the omission to test the work as it was being done. The case of Assam is accounted for chiefly by the omission in 1881 of both the printing and the charges for abstracting establishment specially entertained, since most of the work was done by revenue establishments which were not available on this occasion. In Burma, where both expenditure and population have increased, the rise of the latter is relatively higher than that of the former, and that this is not so in the Punjab is accounted for by the increase in the rates of pay of the revenue accountants, which has taken place since 1881-82. On the whole, the population of the provinces has increased by 11·26 per cent., whilst the charges are practically the same. The aggregate cost for the four years included in the scheme is calculated to exceed by only 23·5 per cent., that of ten years ago.

6. As regards my own establishment, I append a separate explanatory statement.* The slight excess over 1881 is due mainly, I think, to my having travelled considerably more, and again, to the system I adopted of simultaneous compilation, under which district totals were sent me instead of provincial ones. I was thus enabled to keep touch with the local offices as soon as these began tabulating, and to rectify at once errors which would otherwise have been brought to light only on the completion of the provincial work.†

7. With the departmental details of the budget I do not think the Government of India need be troubled, as they will be reviewed when the actuals have reached me on the close of the year.

Trusting that the sanction of the Government of India may be conveyed at as early a date in March as possible, &c.

Accompaniment to No. CXXXVI.

Census Estimates, 1891-92 and 1892-93,

And Actuals, 1889-90 and 1890-91.

1. In 1889-90 several sums were debited contrary to the rules laid down for census finance. These are excluded. In 1890-91 there is a discrepancy of about Rs. 5,224 between the total shown above, which is that of the Comptroller General's accounts and that returned in the Provincial Census accounts. The difference has not been fully explained, though part will ultimately be reconciled by adjustments.

2. In 1881-82, sums of Rs. 32,543 in Bombay and of Rs. 12,288 in the North-Western Provinces were debited to Provincial Revenues on account of caste returns, which are being prepared on this occasion as an Imperial charge. Similar deductions were made, it is believed, in Madras, but the final accounts for that Presidency were apparently not published. The Provincial grants in the two first instances have been included in column 20 for the purpose of comparison in columns 24 and 26.

3. The population shown against the several provinces is that of British Territory only. In *Bengal* and the *North-West Provinces*, and probably in the *Central Provinces* also, a good deal of expenditure was incurred in connection with the tabulation of the returns for States; and a large portion of this will no doubt be recovered. As regards *Central India*, the whole abstraction and tabulation charges, the supply of schedules and other forms, and the printing were

* Not reprinted.

† The advantage of the system was frustrated however after this letter was written by the complete alteration of the whole series of tables in two Provinces.

treated as an Imperial charge, but the amount incurred on behalf of the larger States, except forms, has been repaid. In Rajputana the compilation and form-supply have alone been charged to the Imperial grant, except in the case of the railways and cantonments, which, like those of Central India, were dealt with at the Ajmer office, and charged to Imperial funds. For these reasons the population dealt with under the budget head of "India" has not been entered in the accounts.

4. In the North-West Provinces the municipal contributions of Rs. 14,000 have been included in the revised estimate, and in several other provinces the amounts to be credited have not been reported.

5. The population shown against Berar includes that of the Hyderabad Contingent cantonments, as they were tabulated at the Amraoti office. The expense debitable to them is not yet known.

SIMLA, J. A. BAINES,

5th March 1892. *Census Commissioner.*

Census Estimates 1891-92-93,

PROVINCE, &c.	REVISED ESTIMATES, 1891-92							
	Enumeration.	Compilation			Superintendence			Total 1891-92
		Printing	Establishment	Total	Personal charges.	Establishment	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
1 Assam	44	4,846	35,110	39,956	5 900	2,200	8,100	48,100
2 Bengal		15,000	5,41,695	5,56,695	12 680	5,500	18,180	5,74,875
3 Bombay	4,000	8,000	1,31,200	1,39,200	5,800	2,000	7,800	1,48,000
4 Burma	1,000	3,100	67,820	70,920	4,480	6,600	11,080	83,000
5 Central Provinces	500	5,000	74,060	79,060	2,900	1,040	3,940	83,500
6 Madras	12,000	29,870	2,95,740	3,25,210	10,080	4,910	14,990	3,52,200
7 N.-W Provinces	1,100	42,000	3,14,000	3,56,000	11,000	6,000	17,000	3,75,000
8 Panjáb	1,450	13,000	91,850	1,04,850	8,500	3,100	11,600	1,17,000
TOTAL PROVINCES	17,094	1,21,716	15,51,075	16,72,791	61,340	31,350	92 690	17,82,575
9 Ajmer		500	3,900	4,400	1,000	100	1,100	5,500
10 Andamans			125	125			..	125
11 Coorg		80	1,400	1,480	200	120	320	1 800
12. Bangalore	..	50	760	810	120	70	190	1,000
13 Quettah, &c	50		150	150	...			200
14 Rajputána		775	600	1,375		850	250	1,625
15 Central India		1,600	20,500	22,100			..	22,100
Railways and Cantonments	5,900	250	2,750	3,000		..	...	8,900
Printing Reserve		7,000		7,000		..	..	7,000
INDIA *(Local)*	5,950	10,255	30,185	40 440	1,320	540	1,860	48,250
Census Commissioner		6,000	7,650	13,650	33,000	3,350	36,350	50,000
TOTAL, INDIA	5,950	16,255	37,835	54,090	34,320	3,890	38,102	98,250
GRAND TOTAL	23,044	1,37,971	15,88,910	17,26,881	95,660	35,240	1,30,900	18,80,825
Berár and Hyderabád Contingent, &c.	.	1,000	29,430	30,430	2,900	1,250	4,150	34,580

and Actuals, 1889-90 and 1890-91.

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES, 1892-93.							ACTUALS.	
Printing	Establishment.	Superintendence.	Total, 1891-93.	Total, 1891-93.	Estimated credits and recoveries.	Nett Total 1891-92 and 1892-93.	1889-90.	1890-91.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,750	150	...	2,000	50,100	1,000*	49,100	...	23,143
5,500	6,000	3,500	15,000	5,89,875	22,000	5,67,875	...	1,70,614
300	200	...	500	1,48,500	11,500	1,37,000	...	66,509
8,000	...	...	8,000	91,000	550*	90,450	...	36,553
5,000	2,400	600	8,000	91,500	5,100	86,400	...	24,914
1,000	5,800	3,200	10,000	3,62,200	14,000	3,48,200	244	72,405
6,000	4,000	...	10,000	3,85,000	1,000*	3,84,000	...	92,967
6,000	500	...	6,500	1,24,400	14,750	1,09,650	...	69,374
33,550	19,150	7,300	60,000	18,42,575	69,900	17,72,675	244	4,96,479
500	...	1,000	1,500	7,000	150	6,850	...	2,582
50	...	...	50	175	...	175	...	31
300	...	...	200	2,000	100*	1,900	...	229
100	...	...	100	1,100	50*	1,050	...	
50	...	...	50	250	...	250	...	614
500	200	...	700	2,325	...	2,325	...	9,649
800	800	1,000	2,000	24,100	4,700	19,400	...	15,836
100	300	...	400	9,300	...	9,300	...	431†
7,000	...	...	7,000	14,000	...	14,000	...	4,500†
9,300	700	2,000	12,000	60,250	5,000	55,250	...	33,872
10,000	10,500	24,500	45,000	95,000	...	95,000	17,576	42,753
19,300	11,200	26,500	57,000	1,55,250	5,000	1,50,250	17,576	76,685
52,850	30,350	33,800	1,17,000	19,97,825	74,900	19,22,925	17,820	5,73,104
6,000	350	400	6,750	41,330		41,330	...	11,358

* Uncertain. † Not yet finally adjusted.

Census Estimates, 1891-92-93; and actuals, 1889-90 and 1890-91—contd.

PROVINCE, &c.	Grand Total Nett Cost.		Population.		Percentage Variation.		State Charge per 1,000 persons.	
	1889-93.	1880-83.	1891.	1881.	Population.	Charges.	1891.	1881.
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.
1. Assam	72,243	39,082‡	5,476,833	4,881,426	+ 12·20	+ 84·85	13·19	8·01
2. Bengal	6,78,489	8,55,647	71,270,302	66,691,456	+ 6·86	— 20·71	9·52	12·8
3. Bombay	2,63,509	2,02,446	18,901,123	16,505,967	+ 14·51	+ 0·52	10·77	12·26
4. Burma	1,27,003	76,645	7,605,560	3,736,771	+ 103·53	+ 66·42	16·77	20·51
5. Central Provinces	1,11,314	1,67,983	10,784,294	9,838,791	+ 9·61	— 33·73	10·32	17·07
6. Madras	4,20,849	5,00,000	35,630,440	30,827,218	+ 15·58	— 15·83	11·81	16·22
7. N.-W. Provinces	4,76,967	2,80,145	46,903,102	44,107,869	+ 6·34	+ 70·21	10·17	6·35
8. Panjab	1,79,024	1,56,000	20,866,847	18,843,186	+ 10·74	+ 14·76	8·58	8·28
TOTAL PROVINCES	22,69,398	22,77,948	217,438,501	195,432,684	+ 11·26	— 0·38	10·44	11·66
9. Ajmer	9,432‡	6,084‡	542,358	460,722	+ 17·72	‡	17·40	‡
10. Andamans	206	§	15,609	14,628	+ 6·70	§	...	.
11. Coorg	2,129	2,587	173,055	178,302	— 3·03	— 17·70	12·30	14·53
12. Bangalore	1,050†	§	100,081	93,540	...	...	...	...
13. Quettah, &c.	864	not enumerated	27,270	...	...	...	...	...
14. Rajputana	11,974	‡	11,973,783	9,959,012	...	...	...	...
15. Central India	35,236	18,709	10,211,786	9,171,096	...	...	...	...
Railways and Cantonments	9,731	§			...	...	...	...
Printing Reserve	18,500	§	...	..	...	...	...	...
INDIA (*Local*)	89,122	27,380	...	...	...	..	...	...
Census Commissioner	1,55,329	1,50,738	...	...	...	+ 3·04	...	...
TOTAL, INDIA	2,44,451	1,78,118	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	25,13,849	24,56,066	...	...	...	+ 2·35	...	...
Berar and Hyderabad Contingent, &c.	52,688	34,837	3,054,371	2,810,269*	+ 8·69	+ 51·24	17·25	12·40

* Uncertain. † Not yet finally adjusted. ‡ Accounts incomplete. § No record.
¶ Railway population in British Territory not separately recorded.

No. CXXXVII.

20th August 1891.

No. 399 of 1891.

Memo. from—The Census Commissioner for India.

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

To prevent divergency from the prescribed form of accounts of Census charges, the undersigned has the honour to forward herewith a set of printed forms in which the above accounts should be submitted to him and printed in the Provincial reports. It would be convenient if the accounts before submission were certified as correct by the Accountant General of the Province concerned.

Enclosure of No. CXXXVII.

ACCOUNTS.

Province of

SUMMARY.

		Revised estimate.	Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.
A.	I. District Charges		
	II. Schedules, &c., printing, paper, &c.		
	TOTAL ENUMERATION		
B.	III. Abstraction, Tabulation and Compilation Offices.		
	IV. Tabulation, &c., printing, paper, &c.		
	TOTAL COMPILATION, &C.		
C.	V. Superintendent's personal charges		
	VI. Superintendent's Office		
	TOTAL SUPERINTENDENCE		
	GRAND TOTAL		

NOTES.

1. Main heading I. should be confined to such charges as are not incurred at the Press, or against any budget provision personally administered by the Provincial Superintendent.

2. The cost of conveying the paper to the Press from the manufactory can be conveniently included in that of the material, and thus save a special sub-head. The charges under sub-head 10 are intended to be those incurred at the Press, or up to the nearest place to which the consignments could be sent direct from the Press.

3. The office establishments under head III are to include all engaged in the preparation of the tables, from abstraction up to the report on the operations. The only establishment to be excluded is that maintained by the Provincial Superintendent for administrative, as distinguished from his statistical or computative duties. The latter will fall under III, 16 and 17. Similarly, all printing of forms required in the three processes, is debitable under IV, along with the final Tables and the Report.

4. The term Superintendence is understood to include only the officer in charge of the general administration of the Census, and not those deputed to special functions, such as the management of an Abstraction and Tabulation Establishment, or the supervision of preliminaries in a district.

5. When a single office used by both Superintendent and his compiling or tabulating establishments, the charge on account of rent, if considerable, should be distributed between the two heads approximately in proportion to the accommodation respectively occupied by each establishment.

Census of India, 1891.

ACCOUNTS.

PROVINCE OF

Main Head.		Sub-head.	1890-91. Revised estimate.	1890-91. Actuals. Sub-head.	1890-91. Actuals. Main Head.	1891-92. Revised estimate	1891-92. Actuals. Sub-head.	1891-92. Actuals. Main Head.	Total. Revised estimate.	Total. Actuals. Sub-head.	Total. Actuals. Main Head
1			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PART A. ENUMERATION.	I.—District charges.	1. District office of establishment			...			...			...
		2. Contingent charges of establishment			...			...			...
		3. House-numbering			...			...			...
		4. Lights, Ink, &c.			...			...			...
		5. Remuneration of Census Officers			...			...			...
		6. Special travelling allowances			...			...			...
		7. Freight of schedules, &c., from Stations and landing places		...	...		...	...		...	...
		Total I., *District charges*			...			...			...
	II.—Enumeration Printing.	8. Papers for schedules, &c., at Press			...			...			...
		9. Printing and Binding			...			...			..
		10. Despatching from Press		...			...			...	
		Total II., *Paper and Printing, A.*		...			...			...	
		Total Enumeration									
PILATION.	Office.	11. Office Rent			...			...			...
		12. Office furniture and repairs, &c.			...			...			...
		13. Record establishment			...			...			...
		14. Correspondence and Accounts establishment			...			...			...

PART B. ABSTRACTION AND COM	III.—TABULATION	15. Menial establishment ...			...			...		...
		16. Working Staff, including Superintendence—*Officials* ...			...			...		...
		17. Working Staff, clerks, *specially entertained*			...			...		...
		18. Travelling allowances to and from the Office			...			...		...
		19. Freight of schedules, &c., to office			...			...		...
		20. Petty Stationery and contingencies			...			...		...
		Total III., *Tabulation Office*		...			...		...	
	IV.—TABULATION, PRINTING.	21. Paper for sheets, Registers and tables, at Press			...			...		...
		22. Printing of forms, tables and Reports			...			...		...
		23. Freight of sheets, &c., to Office			...			...		...
		Total IV., *Paper and Printing, B.*		...			...		...	
		TOTAL COMPILATION.		..			...		...	
PART C. SUPERINTENDENCE.	V.—SUPERINTENDENT.	24. Provincial Superintendent's deputation allowance ...			...			...		...
		25. Pay of substitute of Superintendent						...		...
		26. Travelling allowance of Superintendent			...			...		...
		Total V., *Superintendents, personal charges*		...			...		...	
	VI.—SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.	27. Superintendent's Office establishment			...			...		...
		28. Travelling allowances for ditto			...			...		...
		29. Office contingencies for ditto			...			...		...
		30. Rent of Superintendent's Office ditto			...			...		...
		Total VI., *Superintendent's establishment* ...		...			...		...	
		TOTAL SUPERINTENDENCE		...			...		...	
		GRAND TOTAL		...			...		...	

No. CXXXVIII.

SIMLA,
15th April 1891.

No. $\frac{116}{1891}$.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,
To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

I have the honour to request that you will let me have as soon as possible the account of the total amount debitable to the Census Grant of 1890-91 in your Province.

2. In order to take as little as possible of your time away from the more important subject of abstraction, I shall consider it enough if I am furnished with the following main heads :—

1. Printing [*(a) enumeration and (b) abstraction*].
2. Superintendence *(including travelling allowance)*.
3. District and other charges, in the lump.

The details under the heads already prescribed in former circulars should be furnisned by 31st July next, when the final accounts will be under preparation in my office.

No. CXXIX.

CALCUTTA,
18th August 1891.

No. $\frac{404}{1891}$.

Memo. from—The Census Commissioner for India,
To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

The undersigned has the honour to inquire, in connection with the census charges in districts :—

(*a*) Has the census grant been debited with any specific sums on account of service postage or telegrams?

(*b*) In the case of officials deputed on census duty at abstraction offices, what charge has been made against the abovementioned grant on account of the salary of those officials or of their substitute?

The practice as regards these two matters does not appear to have been uniform, and one principle should, as far as possible, be applied throughout the country, before the accounts are finally closed.

No. CXL.

SIMLA,
18th December 1891.

No. $\frac{672}{189}$

From—The Census Commissioner for India,
To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

It is clear from the replies received to my memo. No. 404 of the 18th August last * that there has been no uniformity in practice with regard to the two subjects therein mentioned. I have the honour, accordingly, to request that you will see that the orders of the Government of India are strictly carried out n the case of officials employed in connection with the abstraction and tabulaion work.

2. In the first place, under Resolution No. 930 of the 22nd February 1890, the census grant is debitable with (*a*) deputation allowance, if any, and

* No. CXXXIX.

(*b*) the pay of a substitute in the lowest grade of the department or branch in which the persons deputed is serving, if such a substitute be actually appointed. Again, under Government of India letter to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, No. 2653 of the 30th June 1891, sub. *pro tem.* promotions are not to be made in the case of such deputations. This last provision has been disregarded, it is believed, in some cases; so steps should be taken to see the proper adjustments made before the end of the year. As regards the debit of the pay, &c., of the Superintendent of Census Operations in Burma and of the allowance payable to the substitute for the Superintendent of the Ajmér Census, separate communications have been sent.

3. Travelling allowances are debitable to the census grant in the case of the Provincial Superintendent and the officials specially appointed immediately under him as Personal Assistant, Travelling Inspector, or the like.

4. In some cases charges on account of postage and telegrams appear in the census accounts received from the districts. These are obviously not properly so debitable. In the first place, on the same principle, it would be possible to debit every department with the cost of communicating with it or on its business, to the manifest confusion and complication of office accounts. In the second place, there is not, nor, without a large establishment, can there be, any audit or check in connection with such charges, on the part of the Census Superintendent, and that such is necessary is shown sufficiently by the instance quoted by Mr. O'Donnell, of Burdwan, where the office having exceeded the contingent grant for the year, debited all the excess to the census, irrespective apparently of detail or compatibility with facts. Charges on the above accounts, therefore, should not be admitted as Census charges in future, and only those accepted which were incurred in the Superintendent's own office or for the transmission of special packets of Census forms, falling under sub-head 10 of the district charges. A list of any such charges which have been improperly charged to the Census in the past should be at once reported to the Accountant General of the Province in order that he may arrange to have the charges written back: in this list charges incurred last year should be shown separately from those incurred this year.

No. CXLI.

SIMLA,
13th January 1892.

No. 716.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,
To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

In consideration of the unanticipated protraction of the work of tabulating the census results, I referred to the Government of India the question of budgetting for a provision from Imperial funds for the completion of the reports and tables during the year 1892-93.

2. In reply, that Government just has issued the following instructions:—

> 2. "The Government of India are prepared to allow expenditure which it is absolutely necessary to incur in 1892-93 to be continued beyond the current financial year, and to sanction its debit to Imperial Revenues. It is requested, however, that full information may be given as early as possible (1) as to the probable length of the extension in each instance required, and the cost involved, and (2) how far the charges are likely to be capable of being set off against savings in the current year.
>
> 3. "You will doubtless do your best to push on the work during the current year so as to ensure that as little expenditure as possible is left over for the next year."

3. In pursuance of the above orders, I have the honour to urge upon you to get completed before the end of March (so that the bills may be liquidated during the current year) the whole of the compilation of occupations and castes, which is all that is now left over in most provinces, and also, to get the printing of the whole of the Imperial tables off the press by that date. Thus, the bulk of the establishment and the press account will be cleared against the provision made in the revised budget now under my consideration. The balance to be

provided for 1892-93 will then be restricted to (1) certain press charges connected with the report, such as binding and in some cases the printing of the text; (2) the allowance of the Superintendent; and (3) the pay of a computing establishment, which last must be kept down as far as possible. A few well selected men directly under the eye of the Superintendent will do more and better work of this class than a larger staff working more or less in their own way.

4. As regards the period for which the above charges are to be provided for, I am inclined to set a limit at four months, April, May, and June, allowing, that is, for the pay, &c., that may have to be disbursed in April on account of the current year's bills. This limit will be reached, if at all, only in the case of the Superintendents of Bengal, Madras, and the North-West Provinces. In the Central Provinces and Berar, the prolongation of the period is apparently likely to be no more than a month or so. In the case of the Punjab, Assam, Ajmere, and Burma, a provision is only wanted for miscellaneous work, since the functions of the Superintendent, as such, will probably have ceased before the end of the current year.

5. In connection with the last portion of paragraph 2 of the letter above quoted, I shall be obliged if you will have the probable savings, and the amount to be recovered and credited to the census account, noted below the revised estimates in the case of the latter not having been yet sent me. Similarly with the estimated proceeds of the sale of the schedules, &c., as waste, which cannot in most cases be brought to account till the Local Government has disposed of the reference from the Government of India on the subject of Anthropological inquiry to be undertaken in your Province.

Requesting that the above matters may have your best and earliest attention, &c.

No. CXLII.

No. $\frac{792}{189}$.

From—The Census Commissioner for India,

To—All Superintendents of Census Operations.

SIMLA,
11th February 1892.

I shall be obliged if you will kindly obtain for me a rough statement of the amount of paper used for schedules, &c., in connection with the enumeration, in the following form, as nearly as possible :—

(*a*) Size of sheet.	(*c*) Weight of ream in lbs.
(*b*) Number of sheets in ream.	(*d*) Number of reams.

(*e*) Cost of ream.

2. The general statement I propose to prepare will not be provincially arranged, so the account should show, without distinction, all of the above class of forms issued by presses within the province to (*a*) British territory within the Province, (*b*) other Provinces, (*c*) Feudatories, (*d*) independent agencies. For example, the Bengal press account should include all the schedules, &c., sent to Assam, North-Western Provinces, Central Provinces, Ajmer, Rajputana and Central India, &c., as well as to Bengal, Calcutta Municipality and the Koch Behar and the Tributary Mahals of Orissa and Chutia-Nagpur. The Punjab account should include those lithographed at Lahore, whether for the Province, for Quetta or for Kashmir. The Bombay press will show the Marathi work done for Berar and the Central Provinces, as well as that for Kolhapur, &c., the Gujarati work for the Northern Feudatories and the special schedules for Bombay Municipality. Similarly with Madras, if it supplied Travancore, Mysore and parts of Hyderabad.

3. The cartridge paper used for covers should be separately mentioned, if details be available.

4. I think it will be well for me to leave on record with the Government of India in the Home Department a specimen schedule-book of those actually filled in each language at the enumeration, so I shall be obliged if you will forward me one of the smaller sizes of each edition, containing the instructions, issued in your province, before they are all destroyed, noting on the cover, in English, the language in which the schedules are printed or lithographed. The provincial volume will be arranged and bound at Simla.

No. CXLIII.

SIML, A
16th October 1891.

No. $\frac{514}{1891}$.

Memo. from—The Census-Commissioner for India,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

The undersigned has the honour to point out that it will be very convenient if the Superintendents of the Government Press are informed before they begin printing the Census Tables how many copies of the latter and of the report will be required.

2. He would therefore suggest that the number of copies required of each Provincial report should be communicated to the Local Government or Administration concerned as soon as possible, and that the supply for local distribution and reserve should be at once determined. He would be obliged, also, if he were informed at an early date of the number of copies of the general report on the Census of India that should be supplied to the Government.

3. The number of copies of the Provincial Reports required by the Secretary of State, the Government of India and the undersigned, respectively, is set forth in the statement below.* Those for the first named should be sent direct.

Accompaniment to the above.

	Province.	Departments of the Government of India.							Census Commissioner.	Secretary of State.	Total.	Replies to paragraph 2 of No. 514.
		Home.	Foreign.	Finance and Commerce.	Military.	Revenue and Agricultural.	Public Works.	Legislative.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Ajmer	13	10	16	63	13	24	2	2	40	183	5‡
2	Assam	13	10	16	65	13	24	2	2	40	185	26
3	Bengal	13	10	16	65	13	24	2	2	40	185	100
4	Berar	13	10	16	63	13	24	2	2	40	183	18
5	Bombay and Sind ...	13	10	16	63	13	24	2	2	40	183	50
6	Burma	13	10	16	65	13	24	2	2	40	185	60
7	Central Provinces ...	13	10	16	63	13	24	2	2	40	183	10
8	Coorg, &c.† ...	13	10	16	63	13	24	2	2	40	183	3
9	Madras	13	10	16	63	13	24	2	2	40	183	75‡
10	North-West Provinces and Oudh.	13	10	16	65	13	24	2	2	40	185	70
11	Punjab	13	10	16	65	13	24	2	2	40	185	40
12	Baroda	3	10	2	3	2	2	2	2	10	36	8
13	Hyderabad	3	10	2	3	2	2	2	2	10	36	Included in Berar.
14	Mysore	3	10	2	3	2	2	2	2	10	36	32
15	Kashmir	3	10	2	3	2	2	2	2	10	36	11
16	Rajputana	3	10	2	3	2	2	2	2	10	36	25‡
17	Central India ...	3	10	2	3	2	2	2	2	10	36	10
	Total ...	161	170	188	721	155	276	34	34	500	2,239	565

* One extra copy of each Report for the use of the Adjutant General in India has been here added to the original statement.
† Coorg, Ajmer, Quetta and the Andamans will probably form one volume.
‡ Ajmere and Rajputana unreported. Beluchistan takes 12 Copies and Port Blair 5.